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A GRAMMAR

OF THE

GREEK LANGUAGE,

BY

WILLIAM EDWARD JELF, B.D.

LATE STUDENT AND CENSOR OF CHRIST CHURCH.

THIRD EDITION,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED ; WITH AN ADDITIONAL INDEX TO THE
CONSTRUCTIONS OF THE GOSPELS, ACTS, AND EPISTLES.

VOL. I.—ACCIDENCE.

Oxford and London :

JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PARKER,

M. DCCC. LXI.

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1861
v.1

OXFORD:

PRINTED BY JAMES WRIGHT, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY.

TO
THE REV. RICHARD WILLIAM JELF, D.D.

CANON OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,
PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON,

AND
SUB-ALMONER TO THE QUEEN,

THIS EDITION IS DEDICATED
BY HIS AFFECTIONATE BROTHER,

WILLIAM EDWARD JELF.

PREFACE.

I HAVE much pleasure in returning my best thanks to the learned world for the favour which calls upon me to send forth another edition of a work, which I cannot but hope has been of some use in giving an impulse and aid to the philosophical study of the Greek language—a study, which exhibits, and by exhibiting teaches the most perfect means of expressing human thought in all its depth and clearness, and at the same time leads the mind to think, and judge, and reason more clearly and truly; accustoming it, from practice in the niceties of language, readily to recognise the similitudes of things seemingly different, and differences of things seemingly identical. It is a mistake into which none but shallow minds can fall, to speak lightly of an acquaintance with the accuracies of Grammar and Etymology, or to profess to find the study of the Classics useful only for the matter they contain. I am persuaded that to such persons a great part of the value of the classics as instruments of education is lost—for surely it is better to learn to think *as* the ancients thought, than merely to know *what* they thought: so it would be better to be able to paint as Raphael, than to copy, ever so accurately, the Madonna. Nor, as it seems to me, do such persons realize the full value of the matter they read: for the connection between thought and language is, from the very nature and relation of each, so intimate, that it is impossible, but that as a person makes himself better acquainted with the proportions, so to say, of language, he makes himself more master of the mysteries of human thought in general, and of the tone and feelings of the nation or man, whose inmost mind he thus reads in the forms and idioms

of their speech. And I would therefore urge on those who are naturally called by their reading to this branch of study, not to look upon it as a waste of time or energy, or unworthy of an active mind. For I am convinced, that nothing is more likely to lead a naturally thinking mind to truth of thought and expression, than the accurate study of the ancient languages, whether of the Eastern or Western world; and while in these points of view the Greek language is surpassed by none, the secrets it thus discloses are the workings of the very well-springs, whence Poetry, Philosophy, and History have flowed on from generation to generation even to our own day; influencing the thoughts and destinies and feelings of nations and individuals far beyond the narrow limits of the learned world.

To those who have honoured this work with their favourable notice, I beg to return my best thanks. Wherever my attention has been called by less favourable criticism to any particular portion of my labours, I have endeavoured to weigh any objection which seemed to deserve it, and if possible to obviate it by altering any expression which made my meaning less clear to others than it was to myself.

In the present edition, which has been greatly enlarged, and in considerable portions rewritten, I have to acknowledge the use I have occasionally made of Krügers *Sprachlehre*, which is a valuable storehouse of the principles, and details, and examples, of Greek Constructions; and in the Greek Testament Constructions I have, of course, consulted Winer (Ed. 1855) and Alex. Buttmann's excellent appendix to his father's Grammar. I had intended to have devoted more space to the stating and explaining the Constructions of the Greek Testament; but I found that my purpose would be as effectually answered by pointing out the general agreement with classical Greek by brief examples at the end of the respective paragraphs, and adding an Index wherein the several Constructions are referred to the principles and analogies of the language: while the, comparatively speak-

ing, few variations and peculiarities are given, either under the constructions from which they vary, or at the end of the work.

It is hoped that this Index, which will be found at the end of the first volume, will be of some use to the student in leading him to a solution of the difficulties and meaning of the sacred text, as far as they depend upon, or are explicable by, grammatical principles or idioms.

To those who happen to notice the circumstance, it may seem odd that there is a Dedication to the second and third editions, while there was none to the first. But besides my feeling that the favour which my work had received made it not so unworthy the acceptance of a Principal of King's College, as it would have been before it had been submitted to the public, the truth is that, in spite of my name in the title-page, it was so often stated and sometimes so stoutly maintained that Dr. Jelf was the author of it, that I thought it best to settle the question by requesting him to allow me to dedicate it to him as a token of affection towards himself, and of respect towards the institution over which he presides.

I have to express my obligation to the Rev. Thomas Vere Bayne, Student and Tutor of Christ Church, not only for having kindly found time to correct the press, but also for some valuable suggestions with which he has favoured me.

CAERDEON, MERIONETHSHIRE,

Jan. 1, 1861.

ADDENDA TO VOL. II.

§. 364. 5. ζ.—so ἐκινδυνεύετο, *the risk was run*, Thuc. I. 73.

η.—so εἰάν ἀποκαλυφθῇ, *if a revelation is made*, 1 Cor. xiv. 30.

§. 365. *Obs.* 2. Perhaps ἐβαπτίσαντο may be better referred to the receptive sense of the middle, *they received baptism*, though the explanation given is fully borne out by the analogies in §. 363. 6.

§. 393. 8. Add *Obs.* 4. The singular is also used when emphasis is to be laid on each subject.

§. 430. Add *Obs.* The elliptic form κᾶν=καὶ εἰάν must be distinguished from that given above. It signifies *even*, and depends on an ellipsis of ἦ, or the subjunctive of the verb of the principal clause: Soph. Elect. 1483 ἀλλά μοι πάρες κᾶν σμικρὸν εἰπεῖν = καὶ εἰάν σμικρὸν ἦ. Cf. Dem. 415. 24. 2 Cor. xi. 16.

§. 461. Add *Obs.* When this idiom has so joined substantives as that they might be joined by a hyphen, then the article is not used between them; thus τῇν ὁδὸν—Κυρίου.

§. 526. After “*adverbs*” add “*or adverbial expressions.*”

§. 598. After “*is done*” insert “*or exists.*”

§. 634. 3. c. After πᾶσιν σ’ ἐφύτευσ’ ἀγαθοῖς add *as heir to*;

§. 639. III. 1. Add “*So metaphorically ὑπὸ τὸν πεζὸν στρατόν, the fleet sailing along the coast where the army was marching.*”

§. 669. This Infinitive might often be called the Infinitive of *Identity*.

§. 675. Add to *Obs.* “*and also in Prose: Thuc. I. 6 ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι.*”

§. 763. Add *Obs.* We must distinguish this emphatic οὐχ ὅτι from the simple οὐχ ὅτι, *not that, = it is not that.* See Hartung, Part ii. 154.

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OF THE ELEMENTS OF LANGUAGE.

CHAPTER I.

Of Letters and their Pronunciation.

§. 1. The Greek Alphabet, after undergoing several alterations, finally consisted of twenty-four letters :

			Pronun- ciation.		Numeral value with a stroke over each till 1000; thence under it.
A	α	Alpha	a	α'	1— α 1000
B	β	Beta	b	β'	2— β 2000
Γ	γ	Gamma	g hard	γ'	3 &c.
Δ	δ	Delta	d	δ'	4
E	ϵ	Epsilon	e	ϵ'	5
		Digamma		ζ' (ς')	6
Z	ζ	Zeta	z	ζ'	7
H	η	Eta	e	η'	8
Θ	θ	Theta	th	θ'	9
I	ι	Iota	i	ι'	10— $\iota\alpha'$ 11, &c.
K	κ	Kappa	k	κ'	20— $\kappa\alpha'$ 21, &c.
Λ	λ	Lambda	l	λ'	30— $\lambda\alpha'$ 31
M	μ	Mu	m	μ'	40
N	ν	Nu	n	ν'	50
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x	ξ'	60
O	\omicron	Omicron	o	\omicron'	70
Π	π	Pi	p	π'	80
		Koph		ρ'	90
P	ρ	Rho	r	ρ'	100— ρ 100,000
Σ	σ s	Sigma	s	σ'	200
T	τ t	Tau	t	τ'	300
Υ	υ	Upsilon	u	υ'	400
Φ	ϕ	Phi	ph	ϕ'	500
X	χ	Chi	ch	χ'	600
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps	ψ'	700
Ω	ω	Omega	o	ω'	800
		Sampi		$\var�'$	900

Obs. 1. Some little variation is found in the shape of the uncial letters in different inscriptions; the horizontal strokes being more or less joined

to the perpendicular, or the component strokes being longer or shorter, more or less curved, according to the fancy or skill of the artist; and many letters are mutilated or partly defaced. In the *βουστροφῆδόν* inscriptions, the letters are, with but very few exceptions, reversed in the lines, which run from right to left.

Obs. 2. The Ionic letters and the diphthongs^a are not often found in the earlier inscriptions, so that the vowels *ε* and *ο* had a triple power^b, *ε, η, ει, —ο, οι, ω*. In some inscriptions *η* is written *εε*^c. They were not generally received into the Athenian alphabet till the archonship of Euclides, except in the word *οἶτος* and its cases^d, and *οὔκε*.

Obs. 3. The unaspirated *ε* and *υ* (*ἔ, ὕ ψιλόν*) were so called to distinguish them from the *Η* and *Υ*, which originally were signs of pronunciation; *Η* of the aspirate, *Υ* of the digamma.

Obs. 4. *σ* at the end of a word is written *ς*^f; which form is also used in compound words, where the first part of the compound being a monosyllable ends in *ς*, as *προσφέρω, δυσγενής*.

§. 2. 1. *γ* before the guttural consonants (*γ, κ, χ, ξ*) is pronounced as *ηγ*: as *ἄγγελος, ἀη-gehlos*; *Ἀρχίσης, Ang-chises*; *συγκοπή, syng-cope*; *λάρνηξ, larnigx*.

2. *σχ* in the middle of a simple word has no compound sound, but is always divided in pronunciation; as *ἄσ-χυλος*.

3. *τι* is always hard; *Γαλατία*, not *Galasia*.

4. The double consonants *ψ* and *ξ*, formed from *βσ, φσ, γσ*, and *χσ*, are pronounced as *πσ* and *κσ*, on the principle that *β* and *φ* before *σ* become *π*, and *γ, χ* before *σ* become *κ*. (Cf. *scripsi* from *scribo*.)

5. The Greek historians of Rome supplied in proper names the Latin *Q* by *Κο*, as *Κοῖντιος, Quinctius*, and the Latin *V* by *Ου*, as *Ουαλέριος, Valerius*; and frequently the Latin *C* by *Γ*, as *Γαῖος* for *Caius*. The Greek *υ* in Latin always becomes *y*, as *Λιβύη, Libya*.

A short history of the Greek alphabets.

§. 3. 1. The Greek alphabet seems to have consisted originally of the following letters, *A B Γ Δ E F I K Λ M N O Π Ϛ P Σ T Ϙ*; but these were reduced to sixteen, *A B Γ Δ E F I K Λ M N O Π P Σ T*, which is the oldest alphabet of which we have any historical record. These, as being introduced by Cadmus from Phœnicia^h, and adopted by the Pelasgi, were called *γράμματα Φοινικήϊα*, or *Καδμήϊα*,

^a Fischer ad Well. 25. Bentley Phal. 241.

^b Dawes Misc. Crit. 221.

^c Elmsley Med. 55. Plat. Cratyl. 410 C. Valek. Phœn. 688; Schol. ad Phœn. 688, and Valek. ad Schol.

^d Osann. Syll. Inscript. 35.

^e Böckh Corp. Inscript. p. 3.

^f Wolf. Pref. ad Od. p. 8.

^g Salmassius ad Inscript. Herod. p. 32.

Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. Wess. et Valek. ad Hdt. v. 59. Payne Knight on Greek alphabet. Lennep. Anal. Ling. Gr. ch. 2. Bentley Phal. 241. Montfaucon Pal. Græca. Musæum Criticum i. 489. 535; 2. 280. Rose Inscript. Græcæ Vetust. Sacellaropoulou's 'Εγχειρίδιον 'Ελληνικῆς Παλαιογραφίας. Melite. 1837.

^h Hdt. v. 58.

ⁱ Ibid. 58, 59.

and Πελασγικά^a; whence the earliest forms of the letters bear a strong resemblance to the Samaritan alphabet, and the early mode of writing was from right to left^b. *F* was disused by the Ionians and Athenians, except as a sign of number, and *Υ* added to the remaining fifteen letters. Then were introduced Ζ Η Θ, of which Η was the sign of the aspirate, as it still is in Latin, ΠΗΛΗΠΠΙΟΣ, *Philippus*; π and γ were aspirated by the Greeks themselves into φ and χ, which made the letters twenty-one, including Η as a mark of the aspirate. These twenty-one were called Ἀττικὰ γράμματα^c, being retained by the Athenians in their state documents some time after the Ionic dialect had adopted the additions of Simonides^d, who at the end of the Persian war made up the alphabet, by the addition of Ξ Ψ Ω, and Η as an independent vowel, to twenty-four (ἰωνικὰ γράμματα). In this Attic alphabet the sounds of η and ω were expressed by ε and ο: ψ by φσ, and ξ by χσ, as found in the Attic inscriptions till the archonship of Euclides^e (403. B. C.). The double letters were not adopted by the Æolic and Doric dialects till some time after their invention^f.

2. Besides these twenty-four letters, there were three others in the alphabets of the older language, which found no place in the Attic and Ionic alphabet: 1. ΒαϞ or FaϞ, afterwards called Digamma, which was replaced by the vowel Υ, anciently the sixth letter in the alphabet, whence ϵ' (*F*) 6.—2. Koppa ϙ, or Q, between π and ρ (Hebrew koph) which is retained in the Latin Q, and in certain coins and inscriptions is used generally with ο following instead of κ, and stands for 90. The Dorians retained it longest^g.—3. Sampi, or San Ϡ, which came after ω, and stood for 900.

3. The ancient Greeks used the capital and uncial letters in writing; in later times an easier style was invented for the purposes of common life, called the "cursive character," but not found in manuscripts before the eighth or ninth century.

4. The original method of writing was from right to left^h; afterwards alternately from right to left and left to right, commencing with either one or the other, as it were after the fashion of oxen ploughing (βουστροφιδόνⁱ), but in the time of Herodotus the universal method was from left to right^k.

^a Vid. Sandford's Rem. on Thiersch 23.

^b Pausan. v. 25.

^c Demosth. in Neeram 100. Paus. vi. 19.

^d Pliny Hist. Nat. vii. 57. Suidas Σμω-
νίδης.

^e Suidas Σαμίων δ δῆμος Rose Prolegom. lxxvi.

^f Paus. v. 25.

^g Ahrens Dial. Dor. 10. p. 88.

^h Hesych. voc. βουστροφιδόν. Paus. v. 17. Fabric. Biblioth. Gr. i. 27: who quotes Theodosius the grammarian, and Eustath. ad Il. 23. 358, for another sort of writing, called κνωιδόν, the letters being placed perpendicularly, like Chinese writing.

ⁱ Dawes Misc. Crit. 230.

^k Hdt. ii. 36.

Pronunciation.

§. 4. 1. The sounds of speech are the articulations produced by the cooperation of the organs of speech ; i. e. the roof of the mouth with the throat, the tongue, or the lips. These articulations are either rough or smooth.

2. The smoother sounds, which seem to come forth in the voice without effort, are called vowels, φωνήεντα, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω ; the other consonants, σύμφωνα, β, γ, δ, ζ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, π, ρ, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ.

The Vowels.

§. 5. 1. ε and ο are always short, βραχεία,
η and ω always long, μακρά,
α, ι, υ, either one or the other, δίχρονα.

2. When two vowels so coalesce that but one sound is formed, wherein something of each is retained, the compound sound is called a diphthong (αἱ δίφθογγοι).

3. The Greek diphthongs are formed from combinations of the vowels, α, ε, ο, υ, η, ω, with ι and υ.

Obs. 1. ου is called a diphthong, as being compounded of two vowels ; but it is pronounced as a single long vowel.

4. Diphthongs are divided into proper and improper, proper, when the vowel which precedes ι or υ is short ; improper, when it is long. In the former, both the vowels are perceptibly pronounced ; in the latter, the vowel ι or υ is scarcely audible, whence ā, η, ω are, in the cursive character, expressed by the simple vowel with the ι subscript^a :

Proper αῖ αῦ

εῖ εῦ

οῖ οῦ

ῥι (rarely used except before vowels^b).

Improper α̣ α̣υ

η̣ η̣υ

ω̣ (ων, Ionic)

ῥι.

In Latin αι becomes α, and οι α^c. αυ before a vowel αυ, Ἀγαυή *Agave*, Ἀγάφη. ευ before a vowel υ, Εὐοῖ *Eua*. Some few words in Latin retain the ι of the diphthongs αι, οι, under the forms of *i* or *j*, Μαῖα, Τροῖα, *Maia*, *Troja*^d.

Obs. 2. The diphthongs α, η, ω, are pronounced as the simple vowels, ā, η, ω. The old Greeks however seem to have slightly sounded the other vowel ; whence *Tragedus* from τραγῳδός.

Obs. 3. The Æolic dialect frequently drops the ι of αι, ει, οι, and the υ of ευ, ου. See §. 10. γ.

^a R. P. Med. 6

^b Hermann. Opusc. iii. 71.

^c Mus. Crit. ii. 581.

^d Butt. Lex. p. 69. ad voc. αἰδλος.

5. When the two vowels are pronounced separately, this is signified by two points placed over the second vowel (*diæresis*). The acute accent is placed between the points, as Ἀῶ̂ς, the circumflex over them, as κλεῖ̂δι.

Consonants.

§. 6. The division of consonants is twofold :

1. According to the organs of speech whereby they are produced.

1. Guttural (throat) γ, κ, χ.
2. Lingual (tongue) δ, τ, θ, ν, λ, ρ, σ.
3. Labial (lips) β, π, φ, μ.

Obs. 1. The members of these several divisions are called Homonymous.

2. According to the greater or less exertion of the organs of speech required in their production.

1. Semivowels (ἡμιφῶνα) which in pronunciation approach most nearly to vowels, and these are subdivided into, *a.* the spirant σ, which is something between a vowel and a consonant. *β.* The liquids (ἐγρά) (so called from their readily coalescing with a mute) λ, μ, ν, ρ.

2. Mutes (ἄφωνα, rough) which are produced by the greatest exertion of the organs, β, γ, δ, θ, κ, π, τ, φ, χ: and these nine mutes are divided, 1. according to the force of articulation into three *tenuis*, three *mediae*, three *aspirates*; 2. according to their organ of speech, into three *guttural*, three *lingual*, three *labial*; or, according to their respective names into three *κ*, three *τ*, three *π* sounds.

3. Each of these latter divisions is made up of one *tenuis*, one *media*, one *aspirate*.

	ἀντίστοιχα	ἀντίστοιχα	ἀντίστοιχα	
	<i>tenuis</i>	<i>med.</i>	<i>asp.</i>	
Guttural.	κ	γ	χ	σύστοιχα
Lingual.	τ	δ	θ	σύστοιχα
Labial.	π	β	φ	σύστοιχα

Obs. 2. The members of each of these divisions are cognate to each other—the *guttural* for instance to the *guttural*, and the *tenuis* to the *tenuis*; so that each of these letters has a double source of affinity: κ as a *guttural* is cognate to γ—χ, as a *tenuis* to τ—π.

Obs. 3. The letters which are produced by the same exertion of the organs of speech are called Homophonous.

Obs. 4. From the union of the mutes with the spirant σ three double consonants are formed.

ψ from $\pi\sigma$, $\beta\sigma$, $\phi\sigma$.	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$ ($\pi\sigma$.)	$\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\psi$ ($\beta\sigma$.)	$\kappa\alpha\tau\grave{\eta}\lambda\iota\psi$ ($\phi\sigma$.)
ξ — $\kappa\sigma$, $\gamma\sigma$, $\chi\sigma$.	$\kappa\acute{o}\rho\alpha\xi$ ($\kappa\sigma$.)	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$ ($\gamma\sigma$.)	$\delta\upsilon\nu\xi$ ($\chi\sigma$.)
ζ — $\sigma\delta$.	' $\Delta\theta\grave{\eta}\nu\alpha\zeta\epsilon$ for ' $\Delta\theta\grave{\eta}\nu\alpha\sigma\delta\epsilon$.		

Of the Breathing.

§. 7. 1. Every vowel is pronounced with a breathing, which is either *smooth*, (lenis), or *rough*, (asper), each being half of the original aspirate Π^a . These marks are placed over the incipient vowel, as $\text{'}\text{Α}\rho\acute{o}\lambda\lambda\omega\nu$, $\text{ισ}\tau\omicron\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$. The aspirate corresponds to the Latin and English *h*. Every vowel which is not aspirated is supposed to have the smooth breathing, though the sign of the breathing is only placed over the incipient vowel, except in the word $\tau\acute{\alpha}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, *a peacock*.

2. In diphthongs the sign of the breathing, as belonging to both of the united vowels, is placed over the second, as $\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$. In uncial writing, where the diphthongs, α , η , ω , are written ΑΙ , ΗΙ , ΩΙ , the sign is placed over the first, since they are considered to be simple vowels, as $\text{'}\text{ΑΙΔΗ}\Sigma$, as if it were $\text{'}\text{ΑΔΗ}\Sigma$.

3. The liquid ρ is aspirated at the beginning of a word, as $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\omicron\varsigma$. Where $\rho\rho$ occurs in the middle of a word, no breathing is marked, as $\text{Πύ}\rho\rho\omicron\varsigma$.

Obs. 1. The incipient υ is, with some dialectic exceptions, always aspirated.

Obs. 2. ^bThe Æolic and Homeric dialects often drop the rough breathing, as $\text{ἦ}\mu\epsilon\varsigma$, $\text{ἥ}\epsilon\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$; the aspirate is often changed to the lenis when the word has undergone some change, as $\text{ἐ}\kappa\eta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\text{εὐ}\kappa\eta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\text{ὄ}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ $\text{οὐ}\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\text{ἀ}\mu\alpha\zeta\iota\omicron\varsigma$.

4. The Greek language seems to have had three aspirated consonants, or consonants pronounced with the breath: the guttural Χ , the lingual Σ , the labial Φ .

Obs. 3. Traces of the original spirant power of χ seem to be retained in some Latin words, such as $\chi(\theta)\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ *heri*. Ind. *hyas*: $\chi\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota$ *humi*; $\chi(\theta)\alpha\mu\alpha\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$ *humilis*, $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$ *hir*, (*Lucilius*^c), $\chi\epsilon\mu\epsilon\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ *hibernus*: whence we may conclude that its power more or less resembled the aspirate *h*, and of this there are evident traces in modern Greek. It afterwards assumed the power of a rough aspirate *ch*, or of the cognate consonant *k*: or the word retained something of its old pronunciation in a rough breathing, as $\kappa\alpha\rho\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ or $\acute{\alpha}\rho\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$.

^a Thiersch Gr. Gr. Sandford, p. 45.

^b Böckh Corp. Inser. 28. Ahrens Dial. Æol. 48.

^c Cic. de Fin. ii. 8. Lennep. Etymol. ad voc. $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$.

The Digamma^a.

§. 8. 1. In the ancient language of the Pelasgi, as in the Phœnician, and Latin, and Gothic branch of the Sanscrit, there was a letter occupying the sixth place in the alphabet, which, from its resembling in shape two gammas^b, placed one on the other, (*𐀀*^c) and from the Æolic tribe having retained the use of it in their dialect longer than the Ionic tribe of the same people, was in later times called the Æolic digamma^c, but whose ancient name was Fau, or Bau. It became more and more disused, till at length its existence was only traditional, and its use quite forgotten. Its pronunciation was that of an aspirated labial, and seems nearly to have answered to the Latin and English *f* or *ph*; it sometimes has *s* prefixed, as σφέ^d; it is still found in coins and inscriptions, as *Φρήτρα* in the Elean treaty.

2. In the time of Homer, however, this letter still existed, though it is not found written in any copy which has come down to us: and the many apparent cases of hiatus in his verse are explained by the fact that in the Æolic part of Asia Minor this letter was actually used: while the anomalous use of some words, sometimes with, sometimes without the digamma, probably arises from this letter being in the other parts of Asia Minor obsolete, though still recognised; and Homer being acquainted with the language in both these forms, used either of them as best suited his verse^e. It was not known to the Post-Homeric, Epic, or Tragic poets^f.

3. Traces of it, however, were retained in some forms of the different dialects, in which it assumed various sounds as it was modified by the general style of pronunciation in vogue in the different parts of the Greek world. It was modified into

a. β^g, as Doric βείκατι for εἵκοσι, φάβος for φάος, βρέκη for ῥάκη (Theoc. 28. 11.). Æolic, as βρόδορ for ῥόδορ, and in some words in the common dialect, as βία, originally *Fía*, Lat. *vis*.

b. γ in Doric, as γούρος, *vinum*^h.

c. An aspirate in all the dialects, as ἑστία, *Vesta*.

d. vⁱ in diphthongs, in all the dialects, as βασιλεύς = βασιλεῖς, (modern Greek *Vasilis*), ναῦς = ναῖς, *navis*, ῥέω ῥέω ῥέω,

^a Dawes Misc. Crit. 175, sqq.; 228, sqq.
Marsh Horæ Pelasg. 50. Payne Knight
Prol. Hom. Donaldson New Cratylus, 117,
sqq.

^b Dionys. Hal. 1. 20.

^c Mus. Crit. i. 8.

^d Butt. Lexil. 497.

^e Butt. Lexil. 418.

^f Vid. Sandford, Thiersch, Gr. Gr. p. 287.

^g Lennep. vol. iii. 206. Dawes Misc. Crit.
p. 90. Gaisf. Hephæst. p. 41. Ahrens Dial.
Dor. K. S. 4.

^h Butt. Lexil. 495.

ⁱ Dissen Annot. Critic. ad Pind. Pyth.
ii. 28.

rius, βοῦς *bofs*, *bovis*. and especially in Æolie, as φαῦος for φᾶος, Dor. φάβος.

4. It is lost, however, in many words altogether, as ἔσθης *vestis*, ἔαρ *ver*, ῥῆγος *frigus*; so in the middle of a word, as ὠόν *ovum*, αἶων *avum*; so after σ, as may be seen by comparing the cognate word *swarmas* (Indicè) with ὕπρος: so in the English word *sword*, the *w* is dropped; and in the Ionic and Attic fewer words retain the digamma than in Doric or Æolie, as ὤβεια Dor., ὠά Atticæ.

§. 9. 1. The spirant σ is retained or omitted in a manner similar to the digamma; in the middle of words between two vowels, as in inflexions, it is frequently omitted, as τύπτει *τύπτῃ*, γένος *γένε(σ)ος*; it generally stands before or after a consonant, or at the end of a word, as στέλλω, τύπσω, γένος; it is replaced also by the aspirate, as σὺς *ūs*, ἵστημι *sisto*, ἔξ *see*, ἄλς *sal*, &c.; or by the lingual liquid *r*, as γένος, γένε(σ)ος *gene-r-is*.

2. The Doric dialect, however, frequently omits the σ in the middle of words between two vowels, μῶσα (μῶσα), Lacon. μῶα: so Aristoph. Lysist. 995 πᾶα for πᾶσα, 1297 ἐκλιπῶα, 1299 κλεῶα^b; and in some inscriptions we find its place supplied by the rough breathing^c, as ἐποίη ἐ for ἐποίησε^d, which was probably a modification previous to its being dropped altogether.

Obs. The forms σφέ, ἐ, (*se*) afford instances of the use and disuse of both digamma and spirant σ.

CHAPTER II.

The Dialects.

§. 10. The forms of the Greek language, having, like all others, undergone many changes in the course of its development, present to the student of this age many anomalies. It is important however to observe that the earlier language is represented by the Æolie as the oldest dialect, and by the Latin as having separated from the Greek in the Pelasgic era of the language; and by their help many facts of the old Greek, such as the pronunciation and power of letters, forms of words, inflexions, &c. may be traced: while further light is gained from the analogies of the Indian languages, with which the Greek is evidently connected^e.

^a Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 50.

^b Ibid. 9. 3.

^d Leake, 52.

^c Ibid. 9. 6.

^e Bopp's Vergleichende Grammat. Pott's Indo-Germ. Sprachen. Lemgo, 1833. Benfey, Wurzel Lexicon. Berlin, 1839.

Of the Change of the Letters.—Dialects.

a. Euphony, which was peculiarly studied in the Greek language, consists in the harmonious relations of the combined letters; and where any letters were not in such a relation to each other, the Greeks remedied this by the omission, or contraction, or change of one or more letters according to fixed and scientific rules; and these rules were somewhat different in the different dialects, as the ear and taste of the different tribes suggested different notions of euphony^a.

β. From the original tongue there branched off several provincial forms or dialects. The old Ionic or Pelasgic, as spoken in the south at the Pelasgic ara, assumed in the north the characteristics of Hellenic; and this afterwards developed itself into Bœotic and Doric, while the ancient form was retained in various parts of the Greek world under the name of Æolic. The old Pelasgic at Athens, modified by the introduction of the Hellenic element at the Ionian immigration, became, in course of time, modern Attic—while the Hellenic language of these immigrating Ionians, influenced somewhat by their stay at Athens, became, by the operation of Asiatic climate and habits, modern Ionic.

The dialects then are

The *Æolic*^b—representing the ancient language.

The *Doric*^c, as spoken by the Dorians } both modifications of the

The *Bœotic*^d, by the Bœotians } Hellenic.

The *modern Attic*—the ancient tongue modified by the Hellenic Ionic.

The *Ionic*—being the Hellenic Ionic, modified by the Attic and spoken in Asia.

The *Homeric* is not a dialect, but only the usage of Homer and his followers.

The *Læonic* is a sort of ultra Doric.

Obs. The changes of the vowels in the inflexions and formation of words, as *τρέφω*, *τρέφω*, *τροφή*, will be treated of under those heads.

^a A singular analogy to the euphonic laws of the Greek, and a proof of the influence which they exercised on ancient languages, is found in the Welsh tongue, as spoken in Wales at the present day. The incipient letters are changed to harmonize

with the final of the next word; and these rules are practically followed even by the lower orders in their common conversation.

^b Ahrens de Dial. Æol. Gotting. 1839.

^c Ahrens de Dial. Dor. Gotting. 1843.

^d Ahrens de Dial. vol. ii. 164.

γ. Variation of the Vowels in the Dialects^a.

Attic.	Ionian ^b .	Doric ^c .	Æolic ^d .	Bæotic ^e .	Epic or Homeric.
1. \bar{a} becomes (See Obs. 1.)	η πρῆγμα f. πρᾶ- γμα. αι αἰετός f. αἰετός ω θῶκος f. θᾶκος.	ἄ νύμφᾱς f. νύμ- φᾱς ^f . αι in acc. pl. i. decl., and nom. sing. iii. where ν is in the root; τύψαις f. τύψας.	αι ταῖς f. τὰς; μέλαις f. μέλας.		αι αἰετός.
2. \tilde{a}	ε βέρεθρον f. βάρ- θρον. αι ἐλάα f. ἐλάα.	ο βροχέως f. βρα- χέως.	ο ^g πύρ f. παῖς; στροτός f. στρα- τός. υ σύρκες for σάρ- κες ^h .		η ἡνεμόεις from ἄνεμος.
3. αι	η ἦς f. αἷς.	ἄ ἔταρος f. ἐταῖ- ρος.	ἄ especially be- fore a vowel; Ἄλκας f. Ἄλ- καῖος; παλαός f. παλαιός.	η ⁱ κή f. καί: τυπ- τόμη f. μαι.	
4. αυ	ωυ θωῦμα f. θαυ- μα: ἑωντοῦ f. ἑαυτοῦ. ηυ γρηῦς f. γραῦς.	ω ^k .			
5. ε	α ^l τράπω f. τρέπω. ι ιστίη f. ἐστία. ει before a liquid; ξείνος f. ξένος. (See Obs. 2.)	α τράφω f. τρέφω. ι σιός for θεός: ὀστίον f. ὀστέον ^m .	α as in the Doric. ο ὄρπετον f. ἔρπε- τόν.	α ^m κά. γά f. κέ. γέ. ι before a vowel; σιώ f. θεώ: ἰώ- σας f. ἐούσας. ο ^o .	η especially in in- flexions of subst. in εὖς before a vowel; βασιλῆα f. βασιλέα. ει metri gratia.
6. ει	αι αἶθε f. εἶθε: φθαίρω f. φθεῖρω. ηι βασιλῆη f. βα- σιλεία. ε in proparox. in ειος and εια; and properisp. in εἰα; τέλεος f. τέλειος; βαθέη f. βαθεῖα. ε when long by position; μέζων f. μεῖζων.	αι λιγαῖα f. λί- γεια. η χῆρες f. χεῖρες. ευ ^q . ε as in the Ionic ^r . ε in verbal forms; βόσκειν f. βό- σκειν: αἰδεις f. αἰδεῖς.	οι ὄνοιρος f. ὄνει- ρος ^p . η τήνος f. κείνος. αι as αἰ f. εἰ. ε before a liquid, which is then doubled; σπείρ- ω f. σπείρω: χέρρας ^s .	ι κίμενος f. κεί- μενος. η after ι in an ad- jectival termina- tion; Καλλίηος. f. λείος.	ε ἀγέρεσθαι f. ἀ- γείρεσθαι.

^a Greg. Corinth. de Dialect. Maittaire
de Dial. Ahrens Dial. Dor. 99.

^b Mus. Crit. ii. 236.

^c Müller Dor. ii. 485.

^d Ahrens Dial. Æol. §. 13.

^e Ibid. Bæot. p. 164. Böckh Corp. Ins.
i. 721. Arist. Ach. 860.

^f Ahrens Dor. p. 73.

^g Mus. Crit. i. 3. ^h Ahrens Æol. p. 73.

ⁱ Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 723.

^k Ahrens Dor. p. 185.

^l Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 720.

^m Ibid.

ⁿ Ahrens Æol. p. 81. ^o Theocr.

^p Ibid. p. 99.

^q Ibid. p. 187. ^r Ibid. p. 198.

^s Theocr. 289.

Attic.	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Boeotic.	Epic or Homeric.
α becomes .		ι Ποτιδάν f. Ποσει- δων.	ε ^a .		
7. ευ	εω ἀρχιέρεως Hdt. ii. 37. ed. Gaisf.				ηυ ἡύτε f. εὔτε.
8. ι			ε ^b τέρτος f. τρί- τος, Lat. <i>tertius</i> . η ἀκτῆνες f. ἀκ- τῖνες ^c .		
9. η	ἄ πάρη f. πήρα.	ᾱ (plateiasmus) ᾱμέρα ^c f. ἡμέρα ^f .	αι θναίσκω f. θνή- σκω.	ει ^d ἀνέθεικα f. ἀν- έθηκα; μεί f. μή.	
10. ο (See Obs. 3.)	α ἀρρωδεῖν f. ὀρρω- δεῖν. ω χρέωμαι f. χρά- μαι.	α εἵκατι f. εἵκοσι. ε ἐβδεμήκοντα f. ἐβδομήκοντα.	α as in the Doric. υ ἄγυρις f. ἀγόρα: ὄνυμα f. ὄνομα; whence συνώνυ- μος, πανήγυρις.	α διακάτιοι f. δια- κόσιοι. ε Ἀπέλλων f. Ἀ- πόλλων ^g : ἔδους f. ὕδους.	ω in a very small number of words; δύω f. δύο.
	ου before a liquid; or σ, but only in certain words; κοῦρος f. κόρος. (See Obs. 2.)	ω before a liquid; κῶρος f. κόρος.			
		οι προιά f. πρόα ^h .			οι in several words and forms; ποίη f. πόα.
11. οι		ο εὐνόα f. εὐνοια.	ο ποῶ f. ποιῶ.	υ καλῶ f. καλοῖ ⁱ .	
— ου	ω ᾄν f. οᾄν.	ο final, especially in the inflexions; τὸς θεός. f. τοὺς θ.		ο βόλα f. βούλη ^k .	ο βόλεται f. βού- λεται. (See Obs. 5.)
	ευ where ου is formed from εο: φιλεῦ f. φιλοῦ.	ευ as in the Ionic.	ευ as in the Ionic.	ω ^l θελῶσα f. θέ- λουσα: ἵππως f. ἵππους.	
		ω ὠρανός, ἵππως f. οὔρανός, ἵππους.	ω as in the Doric.		
		οι ναίοισι f. ναί- ουσι.	οι λιποῖσα f. λι- ποῦσα: ἀνθρώ- ποις f. ἀνθρώ- πους ^m .		
12. υ		ου κοῦμα f. κῦ- μα ⁿ .	ου βοῦνα f. γυνή. υι ^p .	ου κούνες f. κύ- νες ^o . ι ὕψηλος f. ὕψη- λος ^q .	
13. ω		α (plateiasmus) πρᾶτος f. πρώτος.	υ ^r χελώνη f. χε- λώνη.	α as in Doric ^s .	

Obs. 1. In Attic poetry ᾱ is used in certain words instead of η: Ἀθᾱνα, δᾱρὸς, ἑκάτι, ποδᾱγός, λοχᾱγός, κυνᾱγός, ξενᾱγός, ὀπαᾱός^t.

Obs. 2. The following Ionic forms with ει for ε, ξεινός, ειλίσσω, εἵνεκα, are found in tragedy; εἵνεκα also in Plato and Demosthenes^u, (in Thucy-

^a Ahrens Æol. p. 101.

^b Ibid. p. 79.

^c Ibid. p. 94.

^d Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 721. Mitchell Arist. Ach. 771. Elms. Ach. 914. Plato Cratyl. p. 31 and 16. Fischer ad Well. p. 86.

^e Buttm. Lexil. p. 180. Gr. Gr. §. 27. Obs. 16.

^f Ahrens Dor. p. 129., Æol. p. 84.

^g Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 721.

^h Pind. ⁱ Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 723.

^k Ahrens Æol. p. 99.

^l Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

^m Kœn. Gregor. 618.

ⁿ Ahrens Dor. p. 97.

^o Mus. Crit. ii. 583.

^p Ahrens p. 98.

^q Ibid. Æol. p. 81.

^r Mus. Crit. xi. 582. Ahrens Æol. p.

97. ^s Ahrens Æol. p. 94.

^t R. P. Orest. 26. Lobeck Phryn. p.

204.

^u Pass. ad voc. Ast. Lex. Plat. ad voc. οὔνεκα.

dides always *ἐνεκα*^a; *εἴσω*^b, and *Εὐξείνως Πόντος* in Attic prose as well as in tragedy; of those with *ου* for *ο* we find *οὐρος*^c(?), *μοῦνος*, *νοῦσος*, *οὐνομα*^d(?), *γούνατα*^e.

Obs. 3. The Ionic *ου* for *ο* is not admitted in words whose radical letter is *ε*, as *δόμος* from *δέμω*.

Obs. 4. The Attics also used *ω* for *ο*, in the declensions especially, without, however, any change in the accentuation: *ἱλεως*, *πόλεως*. So also proper names in *ας*, *Μενέλεως* for *Μενέλαος*; and so *λέως*, the Attic form of *λαός*^f.

Obs. 5. *ο* for *ου* is seldom found in the middle of a word, but where it is used the following consonant is frequently doubled, *βόλλα* Bæot. for *βουλή*. Homer uses it only in the compounds of *πούς*.

Obs. 6. The Bæotians sometimes inserted *ι* before *ο* or *ου*: *τιούχαν* f. *τύχαν*, *προξένιον* f. *πρόξενον*^g.

Obs. 7. The vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο*, and *η*, are often prefixed to or taken away from words for the sake of euphony: *στάχυν* and *ἄσταχυν*—*νέρθεν* and *ἐνερθεν*—*δύρομαι* and *ὀδύρομαι*—*βαιόν* and *ἡβαιόν*—*θείε*, *ἡθείε*. So *ὀδούς*, (Æol. *ἔδους*) Lat. *dens*.

Obs. 8. The vowel *ι* is cognate to *γ*, as may be seen from their common affinity to *j*: hence the double forms of the words, *αἰρεῖν*, *ἀγρεῖν*—*ράγω* (whence *ρήγνυμι*), *ραῖω*—*αὐτάγρετος*, *αὐθαίρετος*—*ἀγητός*, *αιητός*, whence *ἄητος*^h.

Contraction.

§. 11. Contraction is the coalition of two successive vowels in the same word into one long syllable: contractions are either *proper* or *improper*.

α. Proper.—When two vowels coalesce into a diphthong or long vowel, in which both are retained:

ε ι into *ει*, as *τείχεϊ*=*τείχει*

ο ι ... οι, *αἰδοῖ*=*αἰδοῖ*

α ι ... αι, *γῆραι*=*γῆραι*

η ι ... ηι, *Θρήῖσσα*=*Θρηῖσσα*

ω ι ... ωι, *λώϊστος*=*λῶστος*

υ ι ... υι, *νέκυι*=*νέκυι* (onle Epic)

ᾱ ᾱ ... ᾱ, *σέλαα*=*σέλα*

ῖ ῖ ... ῖ *Χίος*=*Χίος*

ũ ũ and *ū ū* never suffer contraction.

^a Thom. Magist.

^b Elms. Med. 88. R. P. Pref. xi. Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc.

^c Lobeck Phryn. 236.

^d Elmsley (Baech. 320.). Hermann (Phil. 251.), and Ellendt (Lex. Soph. ad voc. *ὄνομα* sub fin.) exclude *οὔνομα*.

^e Elms. Med. 88. R. P. Pref. xi.

^f Elmsley (Heracl. 84.) says, that the Attics never allowed a short vowel to stand

before a feminine termination in *ις*, whence he reads *Εὐβωῖς* for *Εὐβοῖς*; and that before this termination they always changed a diphthong whose second vowel was *ι* into a simple vowel, whence he reads *Ἀχαῖς* for *Ἀχαῖς*. This is denied by Lobeck (Phryn. p. 40.) and Hermann (Trach. 74.).

^g Mus. Crit. ii. 585.

^h Buttm. Lexil. pp. 46 and 140.

b. Improper.—

1. When two vowels coalesce into a cognate long vowel or diphthong, in which one or both are lost :

ǎ o	} into ω, as	τιμάομεν=τιμῶμεν
o ǎ		αἰδóa=αἰδῶ
o η		μισθόητε=μισθῶτε
ε α	(preceded by a consonant) into η, as	τείχεα=τείχη
ε α	(preceded by a vowel,) into α, as	κλέεα=κλέα, Περικλέεα=Περικλέα, ὑγία=ὑγῖα, εὐφνέα=εὐφνῖα
ε ε	into ει, as	ποίεε=ποίει
ο ο	} into ου, as	μισθόομεν=μισθοῦμεν
ο ε		μίσθοε=μίσθου
ε ο		ποιέομεν=ποιοῦμεν.

2. When a short vowel is swallowed up by a diphthong or long vowel which precedes or follows it ; with ω, however, this can take place only when it follows the vowel, except in the acc. of certain substantives of iii. dec., as ἦρωα=ἦρω :

φιλέης=φιλῆς	ὑλῆεσσα=ὑλῆσσα
τιμάω=τιμῶ	λᾶας=λᾶς
τιμάωμεν=τιμῶμεν	φιλέοιμι=φιλοῖμι
φιλέου=φιλοῦ	μισθόουσι=μισθοῦσι
μισθόοιμι=μισθοῖμι	μισθόου=μισθοῦ
πλόου=πλοῦ	ἀπλόαι=ἀπλαῖ.

3. When the short vowels ǎ, ĭ, ŭ absorb the following vowel, and become thereby long :

ǎ ε	} into ā, as	τίμαε=τίμᾱ
ǎ η		τιμάητε=τιμᾶτε
ĩ α	} into ī, as	πόλιας=πολῖς (Ion.)
ĩ ε		οῖες=οῖς
ũ ε	} into ū, as	ἰχθύες=ἰχθῦς
ũ α		ἰχθύας=ἰχθῦς
ũ ι		λελύιτο=λέλῡτο
ũ η		δαικνύηται=δαικνῡται, in verbs in υμι.

4. When a short vowel coalesces with the first vowel of a diphthong according to the above rules, if the second vowel of the diphthong be ι, it is subscribed to α, η, ω. Any other vowel is simply dropped altogether :

α η	} into α, as	τιμάης=τιμᾶς
α ει		τιμάει=τιμᾶ

α οἰ into ω, as τιμάοιμι=τιμῶμι
 α οὐ ... ω, τιμάου=τιμῶ
 ε αἰ ... η, τύπτει=τύπτῃ
 ε οὐ } ... οὐ, ποίουνσι=ποιοῦσι
 ο οὐ } ... οὐ, μισθόουνσι=μισθοῦσι.

5. The following contractions also occur :

ο η } into οἰ, as μισθόη=μισθοῖ^a
 ο εἰ } μισθόει=μισθοῖ
 ο εἰ ... οὐ, μισθόειν=μισθοῦν.

Obs. 1. In the second person singular, pres. and impft., of contracted verbs in έω, άω, όω, two short vowels and a diphthong, (as εεαι,) or three short vowels, whereof neither the first properly forms a diphthong with the second, nor the second with the third, (as εεο,) sometimes occur together : in this case the two latter are supposed to form a diphthong which is contracted with the preceding vowel according to the usual rule ; as,

ποιέ-εαι=ποιέ-η=ποιῇ τιμά-εαι=τιμά-η=τιμῇ
 έποιέ-εο=έποιέ-οὐ=έποιοῦ έμισθό-εο=έμισθό-οὐ=έμισθοῦ.

Obs. 2. The contraction of σει into οὐ is found only in the infin. act. of verbs in όω, (the original form of which was έν, so that the contraction really is not μισθόειν, μισθοῦν, but όεν, οῦν) and in some adjectives in όεις, in which the ι probably does not belong to the root. On this principle the inf. of verbs in άω have not the ι subscript : τιμάεν, τιμᾶν.

Obs. 3. For the dialectic changes of the contractions, see §. 10.

Synæresis and Diæresis^b.

§. 12. When two vowels, in the same or different words, are, for the sake of the metre, pronounced as one, this is called *Synæresis* (συνάφρσις, συνίησις, συνεκφώνησις). When a diphthong is resolved in pronunciation into its component vowels, this is *Diæresis*.

Obs. Occasionally in synæresis the syllable is short^c.

Use of the Contractions, Synæresis, and Diæresis in the Dialects.

1. The Attic dialect preferred the contract, the Ionic the open forms : φιλέοντα Ion., φιλοῦντα Attic. So Attic, βοῖδιον, ροῖδιον, οἰστός, οἰζύς^d (Ion. όι-), but not in the final nominative όις of substantives, except φθοῖς, οἰς^e—ελειός^f Att. The tragedians^g used synæresis when the first word ended in η or ω, especially ῆ, ῇ, δή, μή, and έπέι before οὐ(:) and after ε^h in the

^a ι, as being an essential part of the inflexion of the Ind. and Conj. is retained, and the first vowel of the diphthong dropped, contrary to the usual practice.

^b Herm. El. Doct. Met. i. x. 12. Gaisf. Heph. 220.

^c Herm. El. Met. p. 34.

^d Lob. Phryn. p. 87. R. P. Pref. Hec. p. li. Moeris Lex. Att. 276.

^e Liddell and Scott ad voc.

^f Gaisf. Heph. 222. R. P. Pref. Hec. p. vi.

^g R. P. Orest. 59. Adv. p. 40. Monk Hipp. 1331. ^h R. P. Phoen. 1651.

middle of some words; as, *νεανίας*, *νεοχμός*, *ἑώρακα*—*ἔα*, *ἔατε* ^a, *Αἰνέας* (Rhes. 85.), *ἀνεωγμένος*, *νέος*, *et simil.*^b *θεός* and its cases; and this seems to have obtained in the common language, whence *Θουκνδίδης* &c. So gen. in *εως*, as *ἄσπεως*.

Obs. 1. The open form *εἶ* was however admitted into the choral odes^c. We find *ἀίσσω* three times in the tragedians^d.

2. Ionic.—*εο* and *εου*, *αο* and *αου*, and *οου*, are not contracted into *ου* and *ω*, but into *ευ*; as, *πλέονες*, *πλεῦνες*—*φιλέου*, *φιλεῦ*—*εἰρώταον*, *εἰρώτευν*, *γελάουσα*, *γελεῦσα*—*δικαίουσιν*, *δικαιεῦσι*. The open syllables prevail very much, so that even long vowels are resolved into their elements, *φιλέει* for *φιλῆ* from *φιλῆη*.

Obs. 2. Some words, as *ἱρός* &c. are contracted in Ionic and not in Attic. The contraction of *οη* into *ω*, especially in verbs, as *ἔβωσα* for *ἔβωσα*, is Ionic: so *ἐβώθεε* Hom. for *ἐβώθηι*.

Obs. 3. The Ionic dialect inserts *ε* before the final *ων* of gen. plural, as *αὐτέων*, and in verbal forms before a long vowel, as *τυπτέω*, and before *ο* in the middle of words, as *κενέος* for *κενός*; and *ε* is frequently prefixed to words beginning with *ε* long by position, as *ἑέικοσι* &c., and before *ι* long by nature, as *ἔϊσος* for *ἴσος*.

3. Doric.—*εο* and *εου* are contracted into *ευ*, *οε* into *ω*, as *τυρόεντα*, *τυρώτα*—*ρίγων* for *ρίγουιν*: *αο*, *αου* and *αω* into *αε*—in verbs in *άω*—in gen. in *αων*—in substantives in *άων*, gen. *άονος*, and in proper names in *αος*, as *φυσάντες*, *χαλάσι* for *φυσάοντες*, *χαλάουσι*: *τῶν κοράν* for *τάων κοράων*: *Ποσειδᾶν*, *Μενέλας*.—*αι* into *η* (for *α*) in contract verbs, *ἐφοίτη*, *φοιτῆς*.

The Doric dialect resolved *ει* into *εἷ*, and in some cases *αι* into *αἷ*, as *Πενεῖος*, *Κλαῖστρον*^f.

4. Bæotic.—Contraction is but sparingly used: *αω* is contracted into *α*, and *αο* into *αν*^g. The Æolic dialect uses diæresis in many words: *παῖς*, *οἶδα* &c.

5. Epic.—The diæresis is used in certain words; as, *οἶομαι*, *οἶω*, *οἶστος*, *ᾠξε*, *ᾠξαν*, *εἵσκω*, *εἴκτην*, *αὔσταλος*, *αὔτμή*, *εὗς*, *εὖ* (and *εὔ*) and words compounded with *εὔ*, *γῆρῆς*, *παῖς*^h.

The contracted vowels are lengthened, *â* into *αα*, *η* into *ηη*, *ω* into *ωω*, *ωο*, *ωω*, *κρήνον* (for *κρήνον*) especially in the contract verbs, *δράας*, *δρόω*, *γελῶοντες*, *ἡβῶωσα*, and the uncontracted words *φαάνθην*, *θαύσσεις*, *δεδιάσθαι*. So also *φύως*, *πρώονες*, and proper names in *φῶν*, *Δημοφύων*. The Ionic addition or insertion of *ε* (*Obs. 3.*) is also used in the Epic dialect.

6. In the Homeric poets, synæresis is very common: *α*. the vowel *ε* joined with *α*, *ο*, *ω*, as *πελέκεας*, *ἐφόρεον*, *τεθνεῶτι*, especially in the Ionic gen. *Πηληϊάδεω*: *β*. more rarely with *α*, *ι*, *ου*, as *ἀναιεῖρ*, *ἄεθλεύων*, &c.; *γ*. occasionally long vowels and diphthongs admit synæresis, as *δηῖοιο* &c.

7. In the Doric-Epic poet Pindar, the synæresis is not often found in two words, but very frequently in the middle of words, where not only the Homeric usage is admitted, but also *αι*, *αω*, *αοι*, *αω*, and *αἷ*. In Theocritus, only *εω* in the middle of words admits of synæresis.

^a Herm. Antig. 95. Elms. Ach. 178.

^b Gaisf. Heph. 222.

^c Elms. Med. 806. Q. R. vol. vii. 456.

^d R. P. Hec. 51.

^e Elms. Ach. 913.

^f Kœn. Greg. Cor. 583.

^g Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

^h Spitzner Excurs. vi. ad II.

ⁱ Vid. Herm. Dial. Pind. Opusc. i. 253.

Crisis.

§. 13. 1. Crisis, which is used in prose as well as poetry, to obviate a harshness in the pronunciation of two following vowels, takes place when the final vowel or diphthong of one word coalesces (κέκρᾶται) with the incipient vowel or diphthong of the next, so as to form one long^a syllable or sound; as, τὸ ὄνομα=τοῦνομα, τὸ ἔπος=τοῦπος.

Obs. 1. We occasionally find a double crisis, where three syllables coalesce into one, as χῳδωνις=καὶ ὁ Ἄδωνις. Theocrit. I. 107.

2. It is marked by a *Coronis* (') over the new compound vowel, as τὰ ἀγαθά, τ᾿αγαθά; but when the new vowel begins the word, the coronis is, in most editions, lost in the natural breathing of that vowel, as ἂ ἄν=ἄν—but R. P. αὐτός (Hec. 295), ἄγών &c.

Obs. 2. In certain words, such as ταῦτόν, θᾶτερον, which were familiarly used by the Greeks, Elmsley, Porson, Dindorf, and Hermann omit the coronis. Elmsley also in the words compounded with πρό, προῦδωκα &c.^b

Obs. 3. The *ι* subscript is used only when the *ι* belongs to the latter of the coalescing syllables, as καὶ εἶτα=κᾶτα, but καὶ ἔπειτα=κᾶπειτα^c.

3. Crisis is found, *a.* most frequently with the article, as ὁ ἀνὴρ = ἀνὴρ, τοῦ ἀνδρός=τὰνδρός^d: *b.* very frequently with καί^e and the interjection ὦ, as καὶ ἀρετή=κᾶρετή, ὦ ἄνθρωπε=ῶνθρωπε: *c.* not unfrequently in ἐγώ with οἶδα and οἶμαι, as ἐγῴμαι, ἐγῴδα: *d.* more rarely with the neuter of the relative, ὅ and ᾧ: *e.* with τοί, μέντοι, οὔτοι, especially in combinations with ἄν and ἄρα, as τᾶν—τᾶρα—μένταν, οὔτᾶρα^f. *f.* Sometimes with πρό, as προῦργου = πρὸ ἔργου, προῦλίγου = πρὸ ὀλίγου; especially in composition, as προῦδωκα.

Obs. 4. When in a crisis, a lene consonant (π, κ, τ) is combined with an aspirated vowel, the lene is always changed (except in the Ionic dialect) into the corresponding aspirate φ, χ or θ: τὰ ἔτερα=θᾶτερα, τὸ ἱμάτιον=θοιμάτιον, καὶ ἕτερος=χᾶτερος, καὶ ὅσα, ὅστις, ὅπως=χῳσα, χῳστις, χῳπως. (Vid. §. 24.) When a proper name is the second word in the crisis, the capital letter is dropped; as, ὠριπίδη=ῶ Εὐρ., κελφορίδης=καὶ Εὐφ.

Obs. 5. All the final vowels of the article, not excepting ου and ω, when in crisis with *a* coalesce into *a*g; and if the article is aspirated, the aspirate is placed over the compound *a*: ὁ ἀνὴρ=ἀνὴρ, οἱ ἄνδρες=ἄνδρες, τὸ ἀληθές=τᾶληθές, τὰ ἄλλα=τᾶλλα, τοῦ ἀνδρός=τὰνδρός, τῷ ἀνδρί=τὰνδρί: so τοῦ αὐτοῦ=ταῦτοῦ, τῷ αὐτῷ=ταῦτῷ. Hence whenever a word, which generally has the lene breathing, is aspirated, it is a sign of a crisis with the article, ὁ, οἱ, or the relative ᾧ; as, οὐκ=ὁ ἐκ, ὠπατώντες=οἱ ἀπατώντες,

^a Valck. Phoen. 896. R. P. Phoen. 903. Gaisf. Heph. 222.

^b Vid. Elms. Med. 464.

^c R. P. Pref. Hec. iv. Dawes Misc. Crit. 212. Cf. Thiersch, xxxviii. Obs. 2.

^d Kidd ad Dawes Misc. Crit. 474. Elms. Pref. ad CEd. R. viii.

^e Spitzner Excurs. ad Il. xiii. p. 2.

^f Monk Hipp. 443. Alc. 198. 658. Elms. Acharn. 323. Hermann Pref. ad CEd. Col. xxiv. Ignorance of this crisis has caused many needless alterations in the tragedians.

^g Monk Hipp. 1005.

ἀπόνησα=ἀ ἐπόνησα^a: the final *a*, *o*, *ou*, *ω*, *Ϝ*, *οι*, *αι* of the article also form with ἕτερος a long *ā*; as,

τὰ ἕτερα=θάτερα, ὁ ἕτερος=ἄτερος, τοῦ ἑτέρου=θάτερον,
τῷ ἑτέρῳ=θάτέρῳ, οἱ ἕτεροι=ἄτεροι, αἱ ἕτεραι=ἄτεραι.

Obs. 6. The *αι* of the conjunction καί is, in certain cases, lost in the long vowel or diphthong of the following word: καὶ εἰ=κεῖ^b, καὶ ἦλθον=κῆλθον. καί never coalesces with ἀεί^c.

Obs. 7. The *τ* of the article is changed into *θ* before a short *á*, as θαύματα—before *ξ*, as θαυμάτειον, θαύματα, θηκάτια, θηκῆρα—before *ι*, as θοιμάτιον—before *ó*, as θοιμάφυλον, θόπλα—before *υ*, as θούδατος or θύδατος: also before *ή*, as θήμερα—and before *αι*, as θαῖμα.

Obs. 8. The other forms of crasis follow the rules of contraction, and are either proper or improper:—*proper* when the result of the crasis is a diphthong which contains the two vowels unchanged, as *o* and *ι* into *οι*; all the others are *improper*.

Obs. 9. The crasis χρήσται (Soph. CEd. Col. 504.) for χρεῖα ἐστί is remarkable.

Obs. 10. The accent (see §. 63. 1.) of the first word is generally lost; but where a dissyllabic word with the ultima short and penultima long is formed by crasis, the penultima is circumflexed; as, τοῦργον, θόπλα, τάλλα.

§. 14. Table of Crases.

1. *a* with *a* = *ā*, τὰ ἀγαθά=τάγαθά.
a *ε* = *ā*, τὰ ἐμά=τᾶμά, ἃ ἔδοξε=ᾗδοξε.
a *ι* = *αι*, τὰ ἱμάτια=θαῖμάτια. Arist. Eccl. 26, &c.
a *o* = *ω*, τὰ ὄπλα=θόπλα.
αι *ā* = *ā*, αἱ ἀρεταί=ἀρεταί. Eur. Andr. 208.
αι *a* = *ā*, καὶ ἀρετή=κᾰρετή, σο περιόψομαπελθόντ'. Arist. Ran. 509^d.
αι *ε* = *ā*, καὶ ἐγώ=κᾰγώ, αἱ ἐμαί=ᾰμαί Arist. Ran. 1049.
αι *η* = *η*, καὶ ἡ=χῆ, Arist. Lysist. 48.
αι *ι* = *ι*, καὶ ἴσος=κῖσος.
αι *o* = *ω*, καὶ ὄσα=χῶσα.
αι *υ* = *υ*, καὶ ὑπερορ.=χῆπερορρωδοῦσα Eur. Suppl. 344^c.
αι *au* = *au*, καὶ αὐτός=καὐτός.
αι *ει* = *α*, καὶ εἶτα=κᾰτα; but καὶ εἰς=κεῖς.
αι *ευ* = *ευ*, καὶ εὐδαίμων=κεῦδαίμων; with *εὐ* only in compounds, R. P. Phoen. 1422.
αι *οι* = *ω*, καὶ οἶνος=κῶνος, καὶ οἰκία=κῶκία.
αι *ου* = *ου*, καὶ οὐκ=κοῦκ.
2. *η* *a* = *ā*, ἡ ἀρετή=ᾰρετή.
η *ε* = *η*, μὴ ἔχοιμι=μῆχοιμι, ἡ ἐμή=ῆμή.
η *ευ* = *ηυ*, ἡ εὐγένεια=ῆυγένεια.
ει *a* = *ā*, οὐδ' ἀγοράσᾰγένειος Aristoph. Eqq. 1373.
η *a* = *η*, τυχῆ ἀγαθῇ=τυχήγαθῇ.
η *ε* = *η*, τῇ ἐμῇ=τῆμῇ,
η *η* = *η*, τῇ ἡμέρῃ=θῆμέρῃ.
3. *o* *a* = *ā*, ὁ ἄνῆρ=ᾰνήρ.
o *ε* = *ου*, ὁ ἐκ=οῦκ, ὁ ἐπὶ=οὔπί.

^a Elmsley Herac. 722.

^d Gaisf. Heph. 222. Kidd ad Dawes

^b Valck. Phoen. 577. R. P. Phoen. 583. Misc. Crit. 477.

^c R. P. Phoen. 1422. Herm. El. Met.

^e Elmsley Misc. Crit. i. 367. Kidd ad

- ο with ι = οι, τὸ ἱμάτιον=θοῖμάτιον.
ο . . . ο = ου, τὸ ὄνομα=τοῦνομα, ὁ Ὀλύμπιος=οὐλύμπιος.
ο . . . υ = ου, τὸ ὕδωρ=θοῦδωρ.
ο . . . αι = α, τὸ αἷτιον=τᾷτιον.
ο . . . αυ = αυ, τὸ αὐτό=ταυτό, πραῦδαν for προαυδαν; but also πρω-
δαν Arist. Aves 556.
ο . . . οι = ω, ὁ οἶνος=ῶνος, τὸ οἰκίδιον=τῷκίδιον.
ο . . . ου = ου, ὁ οὐδέ=οὔδέ. Vid. Elmsley, Iph. Taur. 1173. Q. R.
vii. p. 244.
οι . . . α = α, (in τοί, μέντοι, ἤτοι before ἄν, ἄρα) μέντοι ἄν=μένταν.
οι . . . α = ω, οἱ ἄνδρες=ῶνδρες, οἱ ἀπατῶντες=ῶπατῶντες.
οι . . . ε = ου^a, (in plur. art. and μοί, σοί) οἱ ἐμοί=οὔμοι, μοί ἐστιν
=μοῦστιν, μοι ἔδωκεν=μοῦδωκεν.
οι . . . ε = α, (in article and ἕτερος) οἱ ἕτεροι=ἄτεροι. (Obs. 4.)
ου . . . α = υ, (in article) τοῦ ἀνθρώπου=τᾶνθρώπου; also μακροῦ
ἀποπαύσω Eur. Supp. 638^b.
ου . . . ε = ου^c, πού ἐστιν=ποῦστιν, τοῦ ἐμοῦ=τοῦμοῦ, οὐ ἔνεκα=οὔνεκα,
ὅτον ἔνεκα=ὀθούνεκα, wrongly written ὀθ' οὔνεκα.
ου . . . ε = ᾱ, τοῦ ἑτέρου=θατέρου.
ου . . . η = η, τοῦ ἡμετέρου=θῆμετέρου.
ου . . . ο = ου, τοῦ ὀνόματος=τοῦνόματος.
ου . . . υ = ου, τοῦ ὕδατος=θοῦδατος. Elmsley θῦδατος.
ου . . . αυ = αυ, τοῦ αὐτοῦ=ταυτοῦ.
1. ω . . . α = ω, ὃ ἄνθρωπε=ῶνθρωπε, ὃ ἄνερ=ῶνερ.
ω . . . ο = ω, τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ=τῷφθαλμῷ.
ω . . . ευ = ου, ὃ Εὐριπίδῃ=ωῠριπίδῃ.
ω . . . οι = ω, ἐγὼ οἶδα=ἐγῶδα, ὃ οἰζυρέ=ῶζυρέ.
φ . . . α = ᾱ, τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ=τᾶνθρώπῳ.
φ . . . ε = ω, τῷ ἐμῷ=τῷμῷ, and ᾱ, vid. §. 13. Obs. 5.
φ . . . ο = ω, τῷ ὀχλῷ=τῷχλῷ.
φ . . . αυ = αυ, τῷ αὐτῷ=ταυτῷ.

Obs. 1. The decidedly digammated words do not admit of crisis or contraction^d.

Obs. 2. In the tragedians the article only coalesces with a vowel short by nature^e.

Crisis in the Dialects.

§. 15. 1. In the Ionic dialect, and in Pindar^f and Theocritus, the ο of the article in crisis with α becomes ω, with αι φ, as τὸ ἄγαλμα=τῷγαλμα, τῶληθές, τωυτό, τωῦλιον, ὠνήρ, ὠνδρες, ὠνθρωποι, ὠπόλοι, from τὸ ἀλ., τὸ αὐτό, τὸ αὔλιον, ὁ ἀνήρ, οἱ ἄνδρες, οἱ ἄνθρ., οἱ αἰπόλοι. So also ἃ ἐγὼ into ὠγῶ Theocr. In Homer and Herodotus we find ὤριστος, ὠτός, ὤλλοι without the aspirate, from ὁ ἄρ., ὁ αὐτός, οἱ ἄλλοι.

2. The following crases are Doric: τῶλγεος, τῶντρῳ for τοῦ ἄλγεος, τῷ ἄντρῳ; so ο and ε=ω, as ὁ ἔλαφος=ῶλαφος, ὁ ἐξ=ῶξ. αι and ε=η, καὶ ἐκ=κῆκ, καὶ εἶπε=κῆπε, καὶ ἐάν or ἤν—κῆν, which last is also an Ionic form.

3. In the Ionic dialect the natural crisis of the article and ἕτερος is used, οὔτερος, τοὔτερον. Doric, ὤτερος Theocr. VII. 36. VIII. 91.

4. In Doric τοῦ (gen. of article), with αυ or ευ forms ου: Pind. Ol. XIII. 38 τωῦτοῦ. Arist. Ach. 790 τωῦτω. Theocr. II. 66 τωῦβούλοιο for τοῦ Εὐβόλου.

^a Elms. Med. 56 n.

^b Ibid.

^c Ibid.

^d Buttm. Lexil. p. 253. ad voc. Θεουδής.

^e R. P. Phoen. 1277. Valck. Phoen. 1268.

^f Herm. Opusc. i. 254.

Hiatus.

§. 16. 1. The hiatus is admitted even into Epic poetry but rarely, and only in the following cases:

1. When the first word ends with a long vowel or diphthong, as νῆας ἐνιπρήσαι, ὅτι μὴ αὐτός γε Κρονίων; the vowel or diphthong long in the arsis, is often short in the thesis, as πλάγχθῃ ἐπεί.

2. Where the vowel is never or rarely elided, as παιδὶ ἄμυνεν—ὁ ἄλλος—ἔστου ἀεπτόντες.

3. Where the two words are divided by punctuation, as ἀλλ' ἄνα, εἰ μέμονάς γε Π. α. 565. καθήσο, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ Π. λ. 87.

4. Where the words are separated by the cæsura, as οἱ δ' ἄμφ' Ἀτρείωνα ἀολύεες. Π. ε, 270 τῶν οἱ ἐξ ἐγένοντο ἐνὶ μέγαροισι γενέθλης.

2. There is no real hiatus before digammated words in Homer, οὐ | δὲ οὐς | παῖδας ἔ | ασκέν (= οὐδὲ φοῦς). These words are ἄγνυμι, αἰνυμαι, ἰλῆναι, ἴλις, ἰλῶναι, ἰναξ, ἀνάσσω, ἀνδάνω, ἄπτω, ἀραῖός, ἄρδω, ἄριστον, ἄρνες, ἄστν, ἔαρ, ἔδνα, ἔθιραι, ἔθνος, εἶδος, the forms of Εἶδω, (εἶδω), εἶδωλον, εἴκοσι, εἰέκοσι, εἴκελος and ἴκελος, εἴκω, εἴοικα, εἴσκω, εἴλαρ, εἰλέω, εἴλω, ἔλσαι, εἶμα, εἰπεῖν, ἔειπον, and ἔπος, ἐκάς, ἔκαστος, ἔκηλος, ἔκητι, ἔκυρος, ἐκών, ἐλιξ, ἐλίσσω, ἐλπίς, ἔλλπω, ἐλπωρή, ἐλωρ, ἔννυμι, ἐός and ὅς (suus), ἔο, οἶ, ἔ, ἔργον, ἔργω, (arceo), ἐργω, ἐργάθω, ἔρδω, ἐρέω, ἔρκος, ἔρρω, ἐρύω, ἐσθής, ἐσθος, ἐσπέρα, ἐσπερος, ἔτης, ἔτος, ἐτώσιος, ἥδομαι, ἡδύς, ἦθος, ἦκα (still), ἦλος, ἦροψ, ἦρα, (agrace-able), Ἥρη, ἡχέω, ἡχή, ἡχῆεις, ἰαχή, ἰάχω, ἱεμαι, ἱεμάς, Ἰλιος, ἴον, ἰονθίς, ἱπες, ἱρις, ἴς, (vis), and ἴφι, ἴσος, ἴστωρ, ἴτυς, ἰωή, ἰακή, ὀθύνη, οἰκέω, οἶκος, οἶνος, οἶνοψ, οἶνοποτάζω, οἴς, οὐλαμός, οὐλος, ὦλξ, ὥς^a.

Obs. The force of the digamma may also be transferred to the augment, Π. π, 272 εὐ ναιομένη ἥνασσε.

3. In the Tragic verse^b the hiatus is admissible only: 1. ^cafter τί in certain formulae, τί οὖν, τί εἶπες, τί ἔστι. 2. εὐ οἶδα—εὐ ἴσθι Soph. Œd. Rex 959, &c. (εὐ εἰδῆ Arist. Vesp. 425), and 3. after the exclamations ὦ, παῖ, ἄνα, ναί. And in all these cases it would seem that the emphatic pronunciation, expressive of surprise or confidence, &c. might prevent the hiatus from falling harshly on the ear^d. So in prose also, οὐδέ εἰς, οὐδέ ἐν, μηδέ ἐν, *ne unus quidem*, to distinguish it from οὐδέεις &c.^e In comedy, (besides all these allowed in tragedy,) after ὅτι and περὶ, as ὅτι ἐς, ὅτι οὐχί, περὶ ὑμῶν^f, and in other combinations of τί, as Arist. Aves 172 τί ἂν οὖν, Ach. 750 τί; ἀνῆρ.

Elision.

§. 17. Elisions^g (the sign whereof is *apostrophe* ') is the omission (mostly poetic) of a short final vowel before the incipient vowel, whether long or short, of the following word; as, τοῦτ' ἔστιν. It is mostly found in separate words, but sometimes in composition.

^a For a fuller list of digammated words, see Benfey, Wurzel Lexicon i. 438, and Thiersch Gr. Gr. p. 290.

^b R. P. Orest. 792. Adv. 282. Dawes Misc. Crit. 488.

^c Porson (Phoen. 892.) and Monk (Hipp. 975.) deny that this hiatus is admissible in tragedy. Cf. Brunck Philoct. 733. Her-

mann Phil. 1078. 905. 100.

^d Brunck Philoct. 733. Seidlerus ap. Lobeck Ajax p. 436.

^e R. P. places this hiatus later than Aristophanes. Pref. Hec. xxxv.

^f Brunck Lysistr. 611. Arist. Thesm. 377.

^g R. P. Hec. 870

Obs. 1. When the elision takes place before an aspirate, the lene consonant is changed into the aspirate, as ἔθῃχ' ἄμα.

Obs. 2. In prose writers its use is confined to particular words and phrases:

a. All prepositions, except *περί* and *πρό*, as *δι' οἶκον*, *ἐπ' οἶκον*, but *περὶ οἶκον*, *πρὸ οἶκου*: and seldom *ἐνεκα*. So in composition, as *ἀνελθεῖν*.

b. The particles and adverbs, *ἀλλά*, *ἄρα*, *ἄρα*, *ἄμα*, *εἴτα*, *ἐπειτα*, *μάλα*, *μάλιστα*, and many other adverbs in *a* before *ἄν*: further in *ἵνα*, *γέ*, *τέ*, *δέ* (and its compounds *οὐδέ*, *μηδέ*), *ᾧστε*, *ὅτε* (not *ὅτι*), *ποτέ*, with its compounds *οἵποτε*, &c. *τότε*, *ἐνί*, *οὐκέτι*, *ἄγχι*, (in composition also with a few exceptions, as *ἀγχίαιος*): thus, *ἀλλ' αὐτός*, *ἄρ' οὖν*, *μάλιστα' ἄν*.

c. The pronouns in *a*, *ο*, *ε*, as *ταῦτα*, *τοιαῦτα*, *πάντα*, *ἄλλα*, *τίνα*: more rarely *τοῦτο*, *αὐτό*, *ἐμέ*, *σέ* (never *τό*, *τά*) as, *ταῦτ' αὐτά*, *πάντ' ἀγαθά*, *πάνθ' ὅσα*; and adverbial superlatives in *a*.

d. *Ἔστί*, *φήμι*, *οἶδα*, *οἶσθα*, and generally the verbal forms in *μι*, *σι*, *ι*, *α*, *ε*, *ο*, as *φήμ' ἐγώ*, *οἶδ' ἄνδρα*, *ἐλέγετ' ἄν*, *ἐτύπτοντ' ἄν*, *ἔχομε' ἄν*; especially in the orators.

e. Some familiar phrases, as *νῆ Δί' ἔφη*.

Obs. 3. In all these cases the elision sometimes does not take place for the sake of euphony, clearness, or emphasis; and for the same reason, it occasionally occurs in other cases besides those mentioned above.

Elision in Poetry—*Apheresis*.

§. 18. Any short vowel except *v* may be elided: with the following limitations:

1. The final *a*, *ι*, *ο* of monosyllables is never elided in Attic poetry (except *σά*: *Soph. Philoct.* 339 *οἶμαι μὲν ἀρκεῖν σοί γε καὶ τὰ σ'(σά) ὃ τάλας ἀλγίμαθ'*;) in Homer only *ρά*, and *σά* before genitive of *αὐτός* *Od. α.* 356. *τὰ σ' αὐτῆς ἔργα*; and *σφι* *Il. Ξ.* 206, *Od. θ.* 300, &c.

2. The *ι* of the dative sing. and plural is elided very rarely in Attic poetry^a; oftener in Homer^b, but generally the context removes all ambiguity as to the case; as, *τῷ ὄρνυθ' Ὀδυσσεύς* *Il. κ.* 277, but in *Il. λ.* 542, 587, the case is not so distinctly marked; we find it in other poets, especially after the double *σσ*, as *χείρесс' ἀθανάτησιν*.

3. The *ι* in *περί*, (except in *Æolic*, *Pindar Olymp. VI.* 38, and in *πέροδος*, *περίπτω*: *ἄχρι*, *μέχρι*—*ὅτι* never in Attic, in Homer very seldom, *Od. ν.* 333. The Epic *ἔσσι*—adverbs of place in *θι* derived from substantives—*πρό* and *τό*^c are never elided.

4. Elision never takes place in composition before digammated words; as, *διαίδεται*, *ἐπιανθάνει*, *ἀποεῖπε*, though for some compounds there seems to have been an undigammated form as well as the digammated; as, *ἀποαινυμαι* and *ἀπαίνυμαι*, *ἀποειπών* and *ἀπειπών*, *ἀποεῖξω* and *ἀπείξω*.

5. In Epic the *diphthong* *αι* (of verbal forms, very rarely of nouns^d)

^a The instances whereby this elision is defended in the dramatists, are *Æsch. Supp.* 7. *Persæ* 852. *Œd. Col.* 1435. *Trach.* 676. *Ajax* 108. 1006. *Hec.* 912. *Orest.* 584. *Iph. Aul.* 808. *Æsch. Æol. Fr. vi.* *Philemon Fr.* 44. *Vid. Pors. Hec. Pref.* xxvii. *Monk Alc.* 220. 1137. *Hipp.* 1183. *Bacch. Lycoph.* 894. *Vid Herm. Op. v.* 245. It is disallowed by *Elmsley*, *Heracl.* 693. *Lobeck. Aj.* 801. *Herm. Œd. Col.*

1438. *Trach.* 672. See *Ellendt Lex. Soph.* ad voc. *ἀργής*, v. 245. *Herm. Opusc. Elem. Doct. Met.* 55, who is inclined to consider it as a synizesis. Cf. *Diss. Pind. Olymp.* ix. 112. *Eustath.* ad *Il. xii.* 58.

^b *Spitzner Excurs.* vii. ad *Il.*

^c *Brunck Lysist.* 611. *Spitzner de Vers. Heroic.* 172. *R. P. Hec.* 109.

^d *Spitzner Excurs.* xiii. 2.

is sometimes elided; of the verbal forms, the elision in the *first pers. ind. middle*, is not an uncommon occurrence, in the *second person* very rare, in the *third* not uncommon; of the infinitives, in the present pass. it is common, in the future and pft. more rare, and in the I. and II. aorist middle still less frequent. The elision in inf. act. of the first aorist, and of the verbs in *μι* is held not to occur either in Epic or Attic, except Arist. Nub. 523 ἀναγεῖνσ' ἡμᾶς, and 550; the other instances which occur are got rid of by synaeresis, Arist. Nub. 7, 42, and 1357^a. Of the pft. ending *ται*, only one instance occurs, Pind. Isthm. V. 22 τέτμηντ' ἑκατόμπεδοι.

6. In Attic Greek, the elision of the verbal forms, *μαι, ται, θαι* is very rare; and even then only in comedy, and perhaps in later tragedy.

Obs. Whether the tragedians ever elided *αι* is very doubtful: cf. Herm. El. Met. 51. Lobeck Ajax 191. Herm. Trach. 216. Philoct. 1021. 1060. Koen. ad Gregor. 171. R. P. Med. 984. Markland Iph. Aul. 828. Those who exclude it from the dramatists use crasis or aphaeresis in its stead: γράφομάγῳ, or γράφομαι ᾿γῳ, not γράφομ' ἐγῳ; cf. Dawes Misc. Crit. 473, and Kidd's notes. Gaisf. Heph. 222. Erfurdt ad Aj. 191. There are no such elisions in tragedy where the crasis is not admissible, and not many in comedy, such as Esq. 886 φαίνετ' ἐξέυρημα. Nub. 780 καλεῖσθ' ἀπαγξάμην. Pax 1175 μάχεσθ' ἔχοντα. Thesm. 916 κλαύσειτ' ἄρα (in which passages crasis would produce an inadmissible foot), Vesp. 1426 δέομ' οὐδέ, (for though the *αι* of καί may coalesce with *ου*, yet this does not warrant the crasis of the final *αι* of other words,) Aves 1340 εἶν' ἄγγελος (for double crasis, though found in Doric, can scarcely be admitted in Attic Greek).

7. It has been laid down that the diphthong *οι* is not elided in Homer, except in *σοί, μοί*; and even this is doubtful. The supposed elision is by some accounted for by synaeresis: but Il. ξ. 165, is a clear case of elision^b of *μοι*: and Od. α. 60, of *τοι. μέντοι* is also elided in Homer.

8. In the dramatists *οι* is never^c elided, except in *οἶμοι^d, μέντοι^e*. Wherefore, whenever *σ'* or *μ'* are found before an initial vowel, which the metre would not allow to be lengthened by crasis with *οι*, they are to be taken for *σέ, μέ^f*.

9. In anapaestic systems, whereby the verses are rapidly repeated, elision takes place at the end of the line (*synaphia*). There are some instances also in Homer, (*Ζήν* Il. θ. 206. ξ. 265. ω. 331, &c.) Hesiod. Theog. 884, and Theocr. VIII. 51. This also occurs from Sophocles downward, (though but seldom) in Iambics^g: provided also, that the vowel before the elided vowel is long^h, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 29. 332. 785. 1184. 1221. Elect. 1017. Œd. Col. 16. 1164. Eur. Iph. Taur. 968ⁱ. The word elided is closely connected in pronunciation with the following line, either by punctuation or construction^k.

10. The *ε* of the III. person ind. or aor. Æol. is not often elided in Attic, as the hiatus could be obviated by the *ν ἐφεκυστικόν^l*; though, for the

^a Spitzner Excurs. xiii. 2. Herm. Hymn. Merc. 133.

^b Spitzner Excurs. xiii. 3.

^c Elms. Pref. to Œd. R. viii. Med. 56. Cf. Lobeck Aj. 191. Herm. Ajax 190. Phil. 771. Kidd ad Dawes Misc. Crit. 470.

^d Koen. Greg. 171.

^e Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 33. 3.

^f R. P. Phoen. 1230. Markland Iph. Aul. 814.

^g Herm. Ant. 1108. Valck. Phoen. 891. Herm. Gr. Ling. Dial. 137, 143. Elms. Her. 838. Ath. p. 453 E. Elms. Med. 1606.

^h Elms. Med. 497. R. P. Med. 510.

ⁱ Herm. Ant. 1018.

^k Cf. Herm. Opusc. i. 144.

^l Elms. Med. 416 note—"citius in eorum scriptis ἔγραψ' ἢν scripsissem repereris, quam semel scripsisset." Herm. Electra 902.

sake of the metre, it is sometimes permitted: ἐστὶ alone, of the words which may take the *ν*, is elided in prose.

11. A poetic elision is the *Aphaëresis*: whereby the incipient *εα*, (most frequently the augment, but also of the root, or of the prepositions ἐκ, ἐξ, ἐν, ἐπί,) is elided after a long vowel or diphthong, especially *η*, (Valek. Phœn. 408. Kœn. Greg. 227. Dawes Misc. Crit. 477. Elms. Cœd. Col. 1606. R.P. Pref. vii. ;) and this by a use of synaphia takes place even at the beginning of a verse, (Valek. Phœn. 89 :) and even aphaëresis and elision take place in the same word, as τρέχω 'π' ἀφύας^b, Aves 77. It is of course more common in comedy than tragedy; other critics substitute the crasis for the aphaëresis, (Herm. El. Met. 33.)

12. An apostrophe or coronis (')^c is generally placed for the sake of clearness at the beginning of a word, from which the vowel has been elided, or has been absorbed by crasis with the preceding long vowel or diphthong: μὴ μού 'φέλῃς^d or μὴ μού'φέλῃς.

13. Elision takes place before a full stop, or even before a change of person in the dialogue, Arist. Vesp. 117 μῆδ' ἐξιέναι θύρας· ὁ δ' οὐκ ἐπείθετο. Ib. 181 εἰ μὴ φέρεῖς 'Οδυσσέα τιν'; (Ξα.) ἀλλὰ ναὶ μὰ Δία φέρεῖ.

14. Elision takes place sometimes in several successive words, Eur. Hel. 788, τοδ' ἐστ' ἐκεῖν' αἰνιγμ' ὁ προσπολου κλύω.

15. The *ο* of the genitives in *αο* and *οιο* is not elided.

Elision before a Consonant.

§. 19. 1. The Epic and Doric writers often drop the final vowel of ἄρα, and the prepositions κατά, ἀνά, παρά before a consonant. The accent of παρά is thrown back, πᾶρ' ποσί: ἀνά and κατά, when joined to the following word, are generally without accent; and ἀνά before β, π, φ, μ, changes to ἀμ, as ἀμβωμοῖσι (ἀν βωμοῖσι), ἀμπέλαγος, ἀμφόνον, ἀμμέγα. The final τ of κατά is assimilated to the following consonant; or, if this be an aspirate, to its corresponding tenuis; as, καδδύναμιν or καδ δύναμιν, καπφάλαρα (for κατὰ φάλαρα), κακκεφυλῆς, καττάδε, καγγόνυ, καλλείφειν (Il. ξ, 89.), κὰρ ῥόον (Il. μ, 32.), κατὰ is also assimilated to the digamma, as καυάξαις καφάξαις. The final vowel of prepositions in composition is also elided in the same way: παρτάσα, ἀνστάς, ἀμβαίνειν. So the Doric ποτί (πρός) is elided: ποττάς for πρὸς τοὺς: ἀπό and ὑπό are rarely elided, and only before cognate consonants; as, ἀππέμψει (Od. ο, 83.), ὑββάλλειν (Il. τ, 80.).

Obs. If three consonants are by this elision brought together, one of the two assimilated consonants is dropped: κάκτανε, κάσχεθε, ἀμνάσει, for κάκκτανε, κάσσχθε, ἀμνάσει. And in the Doric dialect this takes place when only two consonants are together: κάπετον Pindar, for κάππεσον (κατάπεσον).

2. The Attic and Ionic dialects admit of this elision also: ἀμβάτης, ἀμβολάς Xen.; ἀμπωτις, ἀμπαύομαι Hdt.

Consonants which may be annexed at pleasure to the end of a word.

§. 20. 1. Another means of preventing the hiatus is the addition of a consonant to the end of the first word.

^a Elms. Med. 56 n. Heracl. 460.

^b Thiersch Dial. All. xxx.

^c Herm. Elect. 706.

^d Elms. Med. 56, note.

2. The following consonants are thus employed : ν (*ἐφελκυστικόν*), ς , κ .

a. The ν is annexed^a to

a. Datives plural in $\sigma\iota$, and local adverbs in $\sigma\iota$: $\pi\hat{\alpha}\sigma\iota\nu \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha \text{ } \Lambda\theta\eta\nu\eta\sigma\iota\nu$.

β . III. person sing. and plural in $\sigma\iota$: $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu \acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\sigma\iota\nu \acute{\epsilon}\nu \tau\eta \tau\rho\alpha\pi\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\eta$.

γ . III. person sing. in ϵ : $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon\nu \acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\epsilon}$.

δ . $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omicron\sigma\iota$, but not always; we find $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omicron\sigma\iota\nu$, and $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omicron\sigma\iota$: the former never in Homer, and $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omicron\sigma\iota\nu$ only once.

ϵ . The Epic particles $\nu\acute{\upsilon}$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}$ (Epic. for $\acute{\alpha}\nu$).

ζ . The demonstrative termination $\acute{\iota}$, where σ precedes; as, $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\sigma\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu\omicron\sigma\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\sigma\acute{\iota}\nu$.

η . The Epic suffix $\phi\iota$, and the Epic $\nu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\phi\iota$.

Obs. 1. In the Epic dialect, the ν is often omitted in local adverbs in $\theta\epsilon\nu$; more rarely in the Attic Greek^b, still more rarely in $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\nu$.

Obs. 2. The poets place a final ν before an incipient consonant to make a short syllable long for the metre^c: in most species of verse it may be so placed at the end of a line^d. In Attic prose it is always added at the end of a paragraph or sentence, for the sake of euphony; and sometimes to give emphasis to some particular word. The Ionic prose does not usually employ the ν even before vowels: as, $\pi\hat{\alpha}\sigma\iota \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$.

b . ς is added to the word $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega$, as $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\varsigma \acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\epsilon\nu$: frequently to $\acute{\alpha}\chi\rho\iota$, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\iota$: and to $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$ before a vowel and at the end of a sentence; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\zeta \epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\eta\nu\eta\varsigma$ — $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\eta\nu\eta\varsigma \acute{\epsilon}\zeta$; but $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa \tau\eta\varsigma \epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\eta\nu\eta\varsigma$.

Obs. 3. In the Ionic dialect, and occasionally in Attic poetry, we find $\acute{\alpha}\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\varsigma$ and $\acute{\alpha}\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha$: and the numerals in $\kappa\iota\varsigma$ and $\kappa\iota$; as, $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota\varsigma$ and $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota$. So $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\alpha\varsigma$ (Poetic) and $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\alpha$ — $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}$ and $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota\kappa\rho\upsilon\varsigma$.

c . κ is added to the negative $\omicron\upsilon$ before a vowel, as $\omicron\upsilon\kappa \alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, except before digammated words in Homer, and $\omicron\iota$ in Attic: $\omicron\upsilon \omicron\iota$, not $\omicron\upsilon\chi \omicron\iota$. (So from the analogy of $\omicron\upsilon\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota$ we find $\mu\eta\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota$ for $\mu\grave{\eta} \acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota$); but when $\omicron\upsilon$ stands by itself, or at the end of a sentence, it is written $\omicron\upsilon\breve$, even before a vowel, as $\omicron\upsilon\breve \acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ &c.

Combinations of Consonants.

§. 21. 1. In Greek, two or three consonants may stand together—seldom four, never five. Some combinations of even two consonants are not usually admissible, such as $\pi\mu$, $\nu\pi$, $\nu\gamma$, $\nu\lambda$, $\nu\rho$, $\nu\sigma$, (see §. 26, sqq.) and $\lambda\sigma$, $\rho\sigma$ are rare: in Æol. $\mu\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\rho\varsigma$ for $\mu\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\rho$; in other words the nominative s is dropped, as $\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$ for $\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\varsigma$; so only Doric, as $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$.

Of Mutes.

§. 22. 1. Cognate *mute* consonants are combined with each other: that is, any one of the *tenues* (π , κ , τ) with any other *tenuis*—any one of the *mediæ* (β , γ , δ) with any other *media*—any one of the

^a Buttmann considers this ν not as an addition, but as a relic of the ancient form; but the older forms, $\nu\tau\iota$ &c. in Pindar, do not admit the ν .

^b Lobeck ad Phryn. 284. Elms. Heracl.

583.

^c Porson Orest. 64. Med. 76. Elms. Med. 76.

^d Herm. El. Met. ii. 20. 25, &c. de Emend. Gr. Gr. p. 22.

aspirates (ϕ , χ , θ) with any other aspirate. When, therefore, consonants which are not cognate meet, the first is changed into one of the consonants cognate to the second, or is dropped.

2. Rule I.—A consonant of the π sound (π , β , ϕ) or of the κ sound (κ , γ , χ), if followed by a τ sound (τ , δ , θ), must always be cognate to it. For example, if β is followed by the tenuis τ , it is changed into the π sound tenuis π ; if by the aspirate θ , it is changed into the π sound aspirate ϕ ; and so in the other consonants. Thus τ is always preceded by π or κ , δ by β or γ , θ by ϕ or χ .—And observe, further, if the aspirate is the first letter of the combination, it is changed to its proper tenuis—if the second, it remains, and the first is changed to its proper aspirate.

β before τ into π , as (from $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$)	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\iota\beta\tau\alpha\iota$	=	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\iota\pi\tau\alpha\iota$
ϕ τ .. π .. (.. $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$)	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\tau\alpha\iota$	=	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\alpha\pi\tau\alpha\iota$
γ τ .. κ .. (.. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$)	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\tau\alpha\iota$	=	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$
χ τ .. κ .. (.. $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$)	$\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\rho\epsilon\chi\tau\alpha\iota$	=	$\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\rho\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$
π δ .. β .. (.. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\Pi$)	$\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\delta\omicron\varsigma$	=	$\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\omicron\varsigma$
ϕ δ .. β .. (.. $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$)	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\delta\eta\nu$	=	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\eta\nu$
κ δ .. γ .. (.. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$)	$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\delta\eta\nu$	=	$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\delta\eta\nu$
χ δ .. γ .. (.. $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$)	$\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\delta\eta\nu$	=	$\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\delta\eta\nu$
π θ .. ϕ .. (.. $\tau\Upsilon\Pi$)	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\Upsilon\pi\theta\eta\nu$	=	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\Upsilon\phi\theta\eta\nu$
β θ .. ϕ .. (.. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$)	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\theta\eta\nu$	=	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\phi\theta\eta\nu$
κ θ .. χ .. (.. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$)	$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\theta\eta\nu$	=	$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\eta\nu$
γ θ .. χ .. (.. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$)	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\theta\eta\nu$	=	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\eta\nu$

Obs. 1. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$ is not affected by this rule; as $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\delta\omicron\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$, &c. not $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\delta\omicron\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$.

Obs. 2. A τ sound letter (τ , δ , θ) is not allowed to stand before one of the other mutes; if by inflexion such a combination would be produced, it is dropped, as $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\kappa\alpha$ pft. from $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\text{-}\omega$ becomes $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$.

3. Aspirates are not joined together, when belonging to different syllables (except in inflections), but the former is changed into the corresponding tenuis, $\Sigma\alpha\pi\phi\acute{\omega}$, $\text{B}\acute{\alpha}\kappa\chi\omicron\varsigma$, $\text{A}\tau\theta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; not $\Sigma\alpha\phi\phi\acute{\omega}$, $\text{B}\acute{\alpha}\chi\chi\omicron\varsigma$, $\text{A}\theta\theta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$.

4. When in inflections two τ consonants come together, the first is changed to σ , as

$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\theta\eta\nu$ (from $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\omega$)	into $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\theta\eta\nu$
$\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$ (... $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\omega$)	... $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$
$\eta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\delta\theta\eta\nu$ (... $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\delta\omega$)	... $\eta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\theta\eta\nu$.

§. 23. Rule II.—The tenuous (π , κ , τ) are replaced by their respective aspirates, not only before the aspirate commonly in inflexion and derivation, but before an aspirated vowel in a separate word. The mediæ (β , γ , δ) are changed into aspirates only in the inflexion of verbs, in all other positions they remain unchanged.

ἀπ' οὐ becomes ἀφ' οὐ—ἐπήμερος (from ἐπί, ἡμέρα)=ἐφήμερος
 ἐπυφαίνω (from ἐπί, ὑφ.)=ἐφυφαίνω, ἐπυφή=ἐφυφή
 οὐκ ὁσίως=οὐχ ὁσίως, δεκήμερος (from δέκα, ἡμέρα)=δεχήμερος
 ἀντ' ὧν=ἀνθ' ὧν (ἀντί), ἀντέλκω=ἀνθέλκω
 εἴλογ-ά=εἴλοχα, but λέγ' ἑτέρον (not λέχ' ἑτ.)
 τέτυπ-ά=τέτυφα
 τρίβι-ά=τέτριφα, but τρίβ' οὕτως (not τρίφ' οὕτως).

Obs. 1. In the Celtic languages the second consonant is affected by the first, not the first by the second. So in Welsh, the initial letter of one word is often changed by the final letter preceding.

Obs. 2. This change takes place also in the crasis; as, θάτερα from τὰ ἔτερα (§. 13. Obs. 5). When two tenues precede an aspirated vowel, both must be changed into their corresponding aspirate; as, ἐφθήμερος for ἐπτήμερος (from ἐπτά, ἡμέρα), νύχθ' ὄλην for νύκτ' ὄλ., τίφθ' οὕτω for τίπτ' οὕτω.

Obs. 3. In certain compounds the aspirate ρ changes the preceding tenuis into an aspirate; as, φροίμιον, formed by crasis from προσίμιον (from πρό and οἶμος), θράσσω from τράσσω, φροῦδος from πρό and ὁδός.

Obs. 4. In the Ionic dialect the tenuis remains unchanged; as, ἀπ' οὐ, ἐπήμερος, οὐκ ὁσίως, &c.

Of Liquids.

§. 24. 1. Two liquids cannot come together in one syllable, except μν.

2. In the union of mutes with liquids or σ, or liquids with liquids or σ, the following rules hold good:—

Rule I.—Α π consonant (π, β, φ) before μ becomes μ

κ	.....	(κ, γ, χ)	.....	γ
τ	.....	(τ, δ, θ)	.....	σ

1. π Consonant: τέτριμμαι (from τρίβω) becomes τέτριμμαι

λέλειπμαι (... λείπω) λέλειμμαι

γέγραφμαι (... γράφω) γέγραμμαι

2. κ πέπλεκμαι (... πλέκω) πέπλεγμαι

λέλεγμαι (... λέγω) remains λέλεγμαι

βέβρεχμαι (... βρέχω) becomes βέβρεγμαι

3. τ ἥνυτμαι (... ἀνύτω) ἥνυσμαι

ἥρειδμαι (... ἐρείδω) ἥρεισμαι

πέπειθμαι (... πείθω) πέπεισμαι

κεκόμιδμαι (... κομίζω) κεκόμισμαι.

Obs. In certain words the κ and τ consonants are not changed before μ, as ἀκμή and a few others.

§. 25. Rule II.—Α π consonant before σ becomes ψ

τ σ is dropped

κ σ becomes ξ—except the

prep. ἐκ; as ἐκσώζω.

1. $\acute{\pi}$ Consonant: $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\pi\sigma\omega$ (from $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$) becomes $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\psi\omega$
 $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\sigma\omega$ (... $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$) $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$
 $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\sigma\omega$ (... $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$) $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\psi\omega$
2. κ $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\sigma\omega$ (... $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$) $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$
 $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\sigma\omega$ (... $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$) $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$
 $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\sigma\omega$ (... $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$) $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$
3. τ $\alpha\nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\sigma\omega$ (... $\alpha\nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega$) $\alpha\nu\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$
 $\epsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\delta\sigma\omega$ (... $\epsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\delta\omega$) $\epsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\omega$
 $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\sigma\omega$ (... $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\omega$) $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\omega$
 $\epsilon\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\sigma\omega$ (... $\epsilon\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\omega$) $\epsilon\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$.

§. 26. Rule III.— ν before a π consonant (π , β , ϕ , ψ) becomes μ
 κ (κ , γ , χ , ξ) γ
 except before enclitics; as, $\delta\nu\pi\epsilon\rho$, $\tau\acute{o}\nu\gamma\epsilon$:

τ (τ , δ , θ) is unchanged,
 $\epsilon\nu\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$ becomes $\epsilon\mu\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$ $\sigma\nu\nu\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ becomes $\sigma\gamma\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$
 $\epsilon\nu\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ $\epsilon\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ $\sigma\nu\nu\gamma\iota\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$ $\sigma\gamma\gamma\iota\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$
 $\xi\nu\phi\rho\omega\nu$ $\epsilon\mu\phi\rho\omega\nu$ $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\chi\rho\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$ $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\chi\rho\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$
 $\epsilon\nu\psi\chi\omicron\varsigma$ $\epsilon\mu\psi\chi\omicron\varsigma$ $\sigma\nu\nu\xi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ $\sigma\nu\gamma\xi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$

but $\sigma\nu\nu\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\sigma\nu\nu\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\sigma\nu\nu\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

§. 27. Rule IV.— ν before another liquid is changed into that liquid; as, $\sigma\nu\nu\lambda\omicron\gamma\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ becomes $\sigma\nu\lambda\omicron\gamma\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, $\sigma\nu\nu\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$ becomes $\sigma\nu\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$, $\sigma\nu\nu\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ becomes $\sigma\nu\rho\acute{\rho}\iota\pi\tau\omega$. Except $\epsilon\nu$ before ρ , as $\epsilon\nu\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$; (but $\epsilon\rho\rho\nu\theta\mu\omicron\varsigma$ is more usual than $\epsilon\nu\rho\nu\theta\mu\omicron\varsigma$); and sometimes ν before λ is unchanged, as $\epsilon\nu\lambda\alpha\kappa\kappa\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ for $\epsilon\lambda\lambda$.

§. 28. Rule V. ν before ζ is always dropped: so also before σ in inflexions, and those compounds where σ is followed by a consonant:

$\sigma\nu\nu\zeta\nu\gamma\acute{\iota}\alpha = \sigma\nu\zeta\nu\gamma\acute{\iota}\alpha$ $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\nu\sigma\iota = \delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\sigma\iota$ $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\sigma\tau\eta\mu\alpha = \sigma\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\alpha$;

Exceptions:— $\epsilon\nu$ as $\epsilon\nu\zeta\epsilon\gamma\nu\nu\mu\iota$, $\epsilon\nu\sigma\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, $\epsilon\nu\sigma\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, not $\epsilon\sigma\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$: $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\nu$ as $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\nu\sigma\kappa\iota\omicron\varsigma$; and further, certain inflected and derived forms in $\sigma\alpha\iota$ and $\sigma\iota\varsigma$, from verbs in $\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, as $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\nu\sigma\alpha\iota$ (from $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$), and the substantives $\eta\ \epsilon\lambda\mu\iota\nu\varsigma$, $\eta\ \pi\epsilon\iota\rho\iota\nu\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\nu\varsigma$. The ν of $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ is changed in compound words before σ into σ , as $\sigma\nu\sigma\sigma\acute{\omega}\zeta\omega$ for $\sigma\nu\nu\sigma\acute{\omega}\zeta\omega$.

Rule VI.—In compounds, ξ before a consonant is changed to κ , as $\epsilon\kappa\pi\lambda\epsilon\theta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\lambda\alpha\kappa\pi\alpha\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ from $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\xi^a$.

Other Euphonic changes.

§. 29. 1. *Attraction of liquids*.—A change in the pronunciation of some words, for the purpose of euphony or metre, is effected by bringing together two consonants, whereof one at least is a liquid, and placing

^a Lobeck Phryn. 413. Elms. Med. 1150, note.

the intervening vowel after them. When μ or ν are thus brought into contact with another liquid in consequence of the omission or transposition of a vowel, an euphonic β is inserted after μ , and δ after ν : as, *μεσημερία*, *μεσημρία*, *μεσημβρία*—*μεμόληκα*, *μεμλόηκα*, *μέμλωκα*, *μέμβλωκα*—*μεμέλεται*, *μέμλεται*, *μέμβλεται*—*γαμερός*, *γαμρός*, *γαμβρός*—*ἀνερός*, *ἀνρός*, *ἀνδρός*. When the μ is the initial consonant it is dropped, as it would be impossible to pronounce the three letters: so *μορτός*, *μρότος*, *μβροτός*, *βροτός*—*μελίττειν*, *μλίττειν*, *μβλίττειν*, *βλίττειν*—*μόλε*, *μλόε*, *μβλόε*, *βλόε*, *βλοέσκω*, *βλώσκω*. When in composition or formation another syllable precedes the μ , it is restored; as, *ἄμβροτος*, *φθισίμβροτος*, *μέμβλωκα*. Analogous to this is the insertion of θ in *ἐσθλός* from Dor. *ἐσλός*, *ἱμάσθλη* from *ἱμάσσω*. So the poetic forms *ἐπραθον*, *ἐδραθον*, *ἐδρακον*, from *ἐέρθω*, *δαρθάνω*, *δέρκομαι*: *ἤμβροτον* for *ἤμαρτον*, aor. II. of *ἁμαρτάνω*, the α being changed to o , so *γαμβρός* for *γαμερός* (from *γάμος*), *περάσω*, *πρεάσσω*, *πρήσσω*, *θάρσος* and *θράσος* &c. The vowel is not unfrequently lengthened, as *στρώννυμι* for *στορέννυμι*, *θυήσκω* from *ΘΑΝ*, or sometimes dropped altogether (*syncope*), as *λυπρός* for *λυπηρός*.

2. Sometimes an offensive combination (see last sect.) is obviated by inserting a vowel; as, *ἐνέπω* for *ἐμπω*, *ἐνέκω* for *ἐγκω*. So *πετάω* from *ΠΤΑ*, *δαμάω* from *ΔΜΑ*.

3. When a verbal ending, beginning with $\sigma\theta$, is added to the radical consonant of the verb, then the σ is dropped, and the radical consonant changed according to the above rules (§. 22. 2):

λελείπ-σθων (from λείπω)	=	λελείφθων
λελέγ-σθωσαν (... λέγω)	=	λελέχθωσαν
ἡγγέλ-σθαι (... ἀγγέλλω)	=	ἡγγέλθαι.

4. When the liquid ν is combined with a τ consonant and σ , the ν and τ consonant are dropped, and the preceding short vowel lengthened: ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$, o into ou — α , ι , υ into $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\iota}$, $\bar{\upsilon}$; as,

τυφθέντσι becomes τυφθεῖσι	λέοντσι becomes λέουσι
σπένδσω σπείσω	ἐλμινθσι ἐλμῖσι
πάντσι πᾶσι	δεικνύντσι δεικνῶσι
τύψαντσι τύψᾶσι	Ξενοφώντσι Ξενοφῶσι.

5. Many words which in the old language had two consonants, have only one in the later Greek; as, *πτόλεμος*, *πτόλις*: so *οἷχσθαι* and *οἷχρεῖν*, *ἰσχαίνω*, and *ἰσχαίνω^a*. The Epic dialect retained these older forms partly for the metre and partly for euphony. On the other hand, other words beginning with σ or μ ^b, in the older dialect,

^a Schm. de Dial. Trag. 14.

^b Buttm. Lexil. 451.

were afterwards without it ^a, σμικρός (Ion. and old Att.) for μικρός ^b, σκεδάωννυμι for κεδάω &c.

Obs. In Epic poetry consonants are occasionally inserted in some words for the metre ; as, νόωννμος, ἀπάλαμνος ^c.

Changes of Consonants at the beginning of successive Syllables.

§. 30. 1. When *two successive syllables* in an *uncompounded* word would naturally begin with *aspirates*, whereof both belong to the root, as ΘΙΠΧ, τριχός; or the former to the reduplication, the latter to the root, as φεφίλῃκα, θίθημι, the first aspirate is changed to its tenuis ; hence,

ἐθρύφην (ΘΡΥΦ, pres. θρύπτω) into ἐτρύφην

φεφίλῃκα (from φιλέω) into πεφίλῃκα

θριχός (ΘΡΙΧ, nom. θρίξ) into τριχός

θέθνηκα (ΘΝΑ, pres. θνήσκω) into τέθνηκα

θίθημι (ΘΕ) into τίθημι.

So in ἐπιτεθυμμένος, from τύφω (for θύφω), the θ which had been dropped in consequence of the φ returns when the φ is assimilated to the μ.

Obs. When by inflexion or formation an aspirate is lost, it is compensated for by changing a preceding tenuis into an aspirate ; as,

τρέφω	but	θρέψω, (θρεπσω,)	θρέμμα	ταχύς	but	θάσσω
ἐτάφην	-	θάπτω, θάψω		τρέχω	-	θρέξομαι.

2. When the first syllable begins with an aspirated vowel, and the second with an aspirated consonant, the aspirate of the vowel is changed into the lene ; when the aspirate is lost in the inflexion, the aspirate breathing returns : thus,

ἔχω (root 'ΕΧ) into ἔχω ; but F. ἔξω	ὄφρα into ὄφρα
ἐσθής (root 'Ε, ἔννυμι, ἔστο) into ἐσθής	ἄχρις (from ἄ) into ἄχρις
ἀθρός .. ἀθρόος	
ἀθύρω .. ἀθύρω	
ἴσχω (cf. ἴ-στημι) .. ἴσχω	

§. 31. 1. Where the second aspirate belongs to a syllable which is attached to the root as an inflexive or derivative termination, the first aspirate is not changed, as in

a. Passive inflexive terminations beginning with θ, ἐχού-θην &c.

Obs. 1. ἐτύθην, τυθήσομαι—ἐτέθην, τεθήσομαι follow the first rule.

β. The imperative ending θι, φάθι, τέθναθι.

γ. Adverbial affixes, Κορινθό-θεν.

δ. Derivative terminations beginning with θ, σχέθω, ΣΧΕ.

ε. Aspirated perfect endings, ἄ, τέθαφα (= τέθαπ-ἄ) τεθάφεται.

2. Compare the following forms, where the aspirate is changed, with those where it is not :

^a Lennep, vol. iii. 206 sqq.

^b Elms. Med. 361, " de σμικρός et μικρός apud Tragicos idem statuendum videtur quod de ξύν et σύν." Schneider de Dialect.

Trag. 16.

^c Herm. El. Met. 29. Seidler de Vers. Doct. 187—415.

The aspirate of the second syllable
being part of the root ;

τρέφω, (but θρέψω,) τέτροφα, ἐτράφην
ἐτάφην, (θάπτω) τάφος
ἔταφον (aor. II.)
τριχός.

The aspirate of the second syllable
not being part of the root ;

ἐθράφ-θην, τεθράφ-θαι
ἐθάφ-θην, τεθάφ-θαι
τεθάφ-θω, τέθαφ-α
σχέ-θω, Κορινθό-θεν.

Obs. 2. In the inflexive termination θηθι, of the aor. I. Imp. pass., the first aspirate is not changed, but the second : τύφθητι, not τύφτηθι, for τύφθηθι.

CHANGE OF CONSONANTS.

Change of Consonants in the Dialects.

§. 32. The following general rules regulate the changes of consonants in certain words of the different dialects. The homophonous consonants are interchanged with each other ; that is, *liquids* with *liquids*, *tenues* with *tenues*, *mediae* with *mediae*, *aspirates* with *aspirates*. The homonymous are interchanged with each other ; that is, *gutturals* with *gutturals* (K sound with K sound), *linguals* with *linguals* (T sound with T sound), *labials* with *labials* (P sound with P sound).

Interchange of the Homophonous Consonants.

§. 33. 1. *Mutes* : 1. *Tenues*—π and κ in interrogative and indefinite pronouns, πῶς, &c., Æol. and Ion. κῶς, &c. So ἵππος, Æol. ἱκκος (Lat. *Equus*, Sanscrit *Akvas*). This change does not occur in the Epic writers.

τ and κ, πότε, *et sim.* Dor. πόκα : ὅταν, Dor. ὅκα. On the other hand κίνος, Dor. τήνος.

τ and π, στάδιον, Dor. σπάδιον : πέντε, Æol. πέμπε : πίσυρες (Oscan *pet-tora*), Æol. for τέσσαρες.

2. The *mediae* : β and γ, βλήχων, Ion. and Æol. γλήχων, βλέφαρον, Æol. and Dor. γλέφαρον.

δ becomes β, δελφίν, Δελφοί, Æol. βελφίν, Βελφοί.

γ becomes δ, γῆ, Æol. and Dor. δᾶ : γέφυρα, Lacon. διφοῦρα.

β becomes δ, ὀβελός, Dor. ὀδελός.

3. The *aspirates* : θ and φ, θήρ, Dor. and Æol. φήρ.

θ becomes χ, ἔξεθεν, Dor. ἔξεχα, ὄρνιχος, for ὄρνιθος, Æol. and sometimes Dor.

2. The *liquids* : α. λ and ν are interchanged before the linguals θ and τ, as ἦλθον, Dor. ἦρθον : πλεύμων, Ionic for πνεύμων^a.

λ and ρ, κλίβανος, Attic^b for κρίβανος.

μ and ν, μίν and νίν.

β. The liquid ρ and the spirant σ : ρρ, later Attic and comedy for the old Attic and Ionic ρσ^c : ἄρρην for ἄρσην, κόρρη for κόρση : ρ for σ, at the

^a On the tragic use of these two forms, see Schneider de Dialect. Trag. 15. Brunck Trach. 567. Herm. Tr. 564.

^b Lobeck Phryn. 179.

^c Vid. Schneider, Dial. Trag. 15, who would admit both forms into tragedy : contrary to R. P. Heec. 8. Valck. Phoen. 55.

end of words^a, Lacon. and Æol. παλαιόρ, Lysist. 988, for παλαιός, ἵππορ for ἵππος, πόϊρ for παῖς, ριεν, τάρ for τás : λ for ρ, as λάκη for ράκη : ρ for σ, in the middle of words, θέρμιον for θέσμιον^b. So in Latin, *arbor* and *arbos*, *labor* and *labos*, *honor* and *honos*.

Interchange of the Homonymous Consonants.

§. 34. *a.* The gutturals: γ and κ, Att. κναφεύς, al. γναφεύς.

χ becomes κ, δέκομαι, Ion. for δέχομαι, and Dor. ἀτρεχές for ἀτρεκές: and on the other hand, μοῦκορ, Dor. for μυχός. So κρόνος and χρόνος.

b. The linguals: δ becomes τ, δάτις and τάτις: δ becomes θ before an aspirate, Æol. οὐθέν for οὐδέν^c.

θ becomes τ, αἷτις Ion. and Ep. for αἶθις.

Obs. 1. In some words the aspirate is transferred from one consonant to another: κιθών, Ion. for χιτών: ἐνθαῦτα, ἐνθεῦτεν, Ion. for ἐνταῦθα, ἐντεῦθεν, So Att. φιδάκη for πιθάκη.

σ and the other linguals: σ becomes δ before μ, ὁδμή, Dor. for ὁσμή, ἴδμεν for ἴσμεν. So Pindar, κεκαδμένος for κεκασμ. So θ for σ, κεκορυθμένος, Ep. for κεκορυσμένος.

σ becomes τ, Ποτειδάν, φατί, &c. for Ποσειδών, φησί Æol. and Doric. The Attic forms τεῦτλον, τηλία, τύρβη, τήμερον, τῆτες (these two last only in comedy, in other Attic Greek σήμερον, σῆτες^d) are in other dialects σεῦτλον, σηλία, σύρβη (σύρω).

σσ and ττ are interchanged, λίσσομαι and λίτομαι, both used in Homer.

So also σσ and ττ: Ionic σσ, Attic ττ, in most words (but only in comedy and later prose^e). But this interchange does not take place where the single σ was the original form of the word; as, τείχεσι, τείχεσσι: except in Æol. ὅποττα, ἐπιχάριττα, for ὅποσα, ἐπιχάρισαι^f.

Obs. 2. Æschyl., Soph., Thucyd., use πράσσω: Aristophanes, Plato, &c. πράττω. In some words the Ionic form retained its place, as πάσσω, βράσσω, πτήσσω, βασιλίσσα, σάρισσα, βυσσός, ἄβυσσος, αἰθύσσω, πτίσσω (ἐρέσσω generally).

σ and θ, when followed by a vowel; σιός, Lacon. for θεός, μουσίδδεν for μυθίζειν.

σ and ν, in Æol. and Doric verbal terminations; μες for μεν, τύπτομες for τύπτομεν, and αἶς for αἶέν Æol.: and on the other hand, ἐντί, Æol. for ἐστί, ἔμπαν for ἔμπας.

Obs. 3. In the Laconic dialect σ assimilates itself to the following consonant (except it be a liquid); as, ἐτάν for ἐς τάν, διδάκη for διδάσκει, ἴτω for ἴσω.

c. The labials: φ becomes π, σφόνδυλος Att., σπόνδυλος Ion. So Æol. and Doric, π for φ, as ἀπί for ἀμφί: hence ἀμπέχειν.

μ and π, ὄππατα, πεδά, Æol. for ὄμματα, μετά.

φ and β, Βίλιππος, Æol. for Φίλιππος.

β becomes ζ, ἐπεζάρει for ἐπεβάρει: Arcad. ζῆρεθρον for βάραθρον, ζέλλω for βάλλω^g.

δ becomes ζ, ζορκάς, Æol. and Ion. for δορκάς: ζά, Æol. for διά^h, whence the compounds ζάθεος, &c.

^a Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 28. Plat. Cratyl.

⁴³⁴ C. Dawes Misc. Crit. 345.

^b Paus. v. 15. 4.

^c Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

^d Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 66.

^e Valck. Phoen. 406. Hemsterh. Lucian, i. p. 91, sqq. Cf. Schneid. Dial. Trag. 15.

^f Cf. Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

^g R. P. Phoen. 45. Valck. Phoen. 45.

^h Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

Double Consonants.

§. 35. ζ becomes δδ, *μονσιῖδδεν*, Lacon. for *μυθίζειν* : *μάδδα*, Dor. for *μάζα*, *ῥδδδει* for *ῥζει*.

The initial ζ becomes δ, as *δυγόν* for *ζυγόν*^a.

ζ becomes σδ, Æol. and Dor. in the middle of a word (but in Pindar and Theocritus not when ζ is preceded by θ) as *μελίσδεται*, *μέσδων* for *μελίζειται*, *μέζων*. On the other hand, σδ for ζ in certain local adverbs, even in Attic Greek, *Ἀθήμαζε* for *-ασδε*, and in the two adverbs, *βέζην* and *βυζόν* for *βύσδην*, *βυσθόν*.

ζ becomes σσ, *συρίσσειν*, Æol. for *συρίζειν*.

ζ becomes πτ, *συρίπτειν*, Att. for *συρίζειν*.

To these must be added :—

ξ for σ and σσ, *ξύν*, Ep. and old Attic for *σύν*^b : *διξός*, Ion. for *δισσός* : *κλάξ*, Dor. for *κλείς*. And even in the fut. and aorist inflexion the Dorians used ξ for σ^c.

The double consonants ξ and ψ have their component letters transposed, as *σκένος*, Æol. for *ξένος*, *σπαλís* for *ψαλís* : but rarely at the beginning of a word. So σφ and ψ, as *ψέ*, Dor. for *σφέ*.

Obs. 1. In only a few cases consonants which are not cognate are interchanged; *μόλις* and Att. *μόγίς* : *νοεῖν*, Ion. *κοεῖν* : πτ and σσ, *ῥσσω*, *πίσσω*, Æol. and Ion. for *ῥπτω*, *πίπτω*. So both *ἐνίπτω* and *ἐνίσσω* in Homer.

Obs. 2. Some words seem in the old language to have begun with two consonants, and hence arises a double form of the same word as if these consonants were separated, and retained separately, in the same or different dialects, as the initial consonant of the word. So *κμέλας*, *μέλας*, and *κελαινός*. So ΣΔΕΥΣ (= *Zeús*), Σιός *Deus*, Διός, Διός. So ΚΣΥΝ, *σύν*, Lat. *cum* : *κνοεῖν*, (compare *knowledge*), *νοεῖν* and *κοεῖν*, Æsch. Suppl. 171 *κοννεῖν*, Germ. *Kennen*, Saxon *Ken*. So *ἐνς* becomes in Æol. *έν*, in common dial. *ἐς*. Sometimes only the form of one single consonant occurs : *ξύρειν*, *κείρειν*. Cf. *κνέφας* and *νέφος*^d.

Reduplication and Omission of Consonants.

§. 36. 1. In the general dialect the vocalic consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ, and the mute τ, are alone capable of reduplication; as, *ἄλλος*, *μᾶλλον*, *κόμμα*, *λήμμα*, *κάνναβις*, *ἔρρω*, *τάσσω*, *λεύσσω*, *ἥσσω*, *τάττω*, *ῥττων*. And sometimes π and κ, as *ἵππος*, *κόκκος*.

2. ρ is doubled after the augment, as *ῥρρεον*, and in compounds, where a short vowel precedes it; as, *ῥρρηκτος*, *βαθύρρρος*; but *εὔρωστος* (f. *εὔ* and *ῥώνννμι*).

Obs. 1. In Homer, and sometimes in the Attic poets, μ, for the sake of the metre, is not doubled; as, *ἐράπτομεν* (f. *ράπτω*), *ῥρεζον* (f. *ρέζω*), *ἀμφιρύτη* (f. *ρέιν*), *χρυσόρυτος*.

^a Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 98.

^b R. P. Med. 11. P. E. Med. 11. Pref.

to OEd. R. ix. Herm. ad Elms. Med. 11.

^c "Vellemus nos quidem magnopere, desine-

rent critici talia contra libros mutare."

^d Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 89.

^e Buttm. Lexil. 374.

3. *Arbitrary reduplication of consonants in poetry.*—Homer, and other poets after him, double the following consonants in the following cases after a short vowel, *metri gratia* :—

a. After the augment, the vocalic consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ; ἔλλαβον, ἔμμαθον, ἔννεον f. νέω, ἔρρεον, ἔσσευα, for ἔλαβον &c.

b. In composition, the same consonants; as, νεόλλουτος (f. νέος and λούω), ἄμμορος, φιλομμειδής; ἀννέφελος, ἐννυητος; ἐύσσελμος.

c. σ in the datives in σι and in futures and aorists; as, νέκυσσι, δώμασσι; κάλεσσα, ὁμόσσαι, φράσσομαι, ἐξείρισσα. And in the middle of several words; as, ὄσσον, ὄσσάκι, τόσσον, τοσσοῦτον, ὀπίσσω, πρόσσω, ἔσσομαι; μέσσος, νεμέσσα, νεμεσσηθείς (f. νέμεσις), θυσσανόεις. And μ in ἔμμεναι for ἔμεναι (εἶναι).

Obs. 2. In some Doric inscriptions a σσ is found before a consonant, as 'Ἀρισστόδαμος. Böckh thinks this the relic of the letter *San*^a.

d. Of the mutes, Homer doubles π in the interrogative pronouns, which begin with ὅπ, as ὅππως—κ in πελέκκω—τ in ὅττι. There are only two instances of this reduplication of an aspirate, where however one is changed to a tenuis: ὄκχος for ὄχος Pind. Ol. VI. 24, σκύπφος for σκύφος Hesiod. For the common reading ἔδδεισαν, should be substituted ἔδφεισαν^b.

4. The arbitrary omission of one of two consonants, *metri gratia*, occurs but rarely: 'Αχιλεύς, 'Οδυσσεύς, φάρνγος; but in many words the initial consonant was dropped, probably from the natural tendency to abbreviate words in conversation, which, while it produced a new form in particular dialects, did not always render the longer form obsolete; as, μόσχος, ὄσχος—μία, ἱα—φημί, ἡμί &c. Hence the double poetic forms λείβειν, εἴβειν—γαῖα, αἶα &c.^c

CHAPTER III.

Of the Nature and Kinds of Syllables.

§. 37. 1. A syllable is the distinct pronunciation of a vowel either alone, or with one or more consonants. When a syllable ends with a vowel it is called an open, when with a consonant, a close syllable.

2. A word is formed of one or more syllables. In words of more than one syllable, the radical syllable must be distinguished from the inflexive or derivative syllable. The former expresses the *notion of*

^a Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 100.

^b Dawes Misc. Crit. 299.

^c Blomf. Gl. Prom. Vinet. 191. Lennep An. Gr.

the word, the latter the relations of that notion; as, γέ-γραφ-α. Here the middle syllable is the radical, the two others the inflexive syllables, expressing the peculiar relations in which the notion *write* is to be represented: viz. as perfect—and as an action of the person speaking. In πρῶγ-μα, the former is the radical, the latter the inflexive syllable.

3. All pure Greek words end either in a vowel, or in one of the three consonants *ς, ν, ρ*, or in one of the double consonants *ξ, ψ*; as, σῶμα, παῖς, χάρις, μῆν, ῥήτωρ, νύξ, γύψ. Except ἐκ and οὐκ. Vid. §. 20. c.

Of the Quantity of Syllables.

§. 38. 1. Syllables are divided into long and short according as they are more or less dwelt upon in pronunciation; and this is defined by certain rules which regulated the pronunciation not only in poetry, but in the language of every day life.

2. The quantity of a syllable is decided either by the natural properties of the vowel (φύσει), or by its position (θέσει).

3. A syllable is *short by nature*, when its vowel is either *ε, ο, ᾱ, ῑ* or *υ*: ἐνὸμίᾱ, ἐπύθετο; and long, when its vowel is *η, ω, ᾶ, ῒ* or *ῥ*, or a diphthong; as, ἥρως, κρίνω, γέφυρα, πέπρωγα, ἰσχύροῦς, παῖδεῦς. Hence all contracted vowels are long; as, πρᾶσσω for πρεᾶσσω—ᾄθλος for ἄεθλος—βότρως for βότρως.

4. A syllable is long by position, when the vowel is followed by more than one, or by a double, consonant; as, ἐκστέλλω, τύψαντες, κόραξ (κόρακος), τράπεζα, θεὸς μέν.

Quantity by Position before two Consonants in the same word.

§. 39. 1. A short vowel is not, as a general rule, long by position before a mute and liquid in the same word; as, ἄεκνος, ἄπελος, ἄκμή, βότρως, δίδραχμος. In two cases however it is long: *a.* in composition, as ἐκνέμω, this in fact being two words: *b.* where *β, γ, δ* are followed by *λ, μ, ν*, as βίβλος, εὐδμος, ἐπλεγμαί.

Obs. 1. In Homer the short vowel before a mute or liquid becomes long^a, though occasionally shortened for the metre, except before *βλ, γλ, θλ, φλ*.

Obs. 2. In the common Attic dialect the vowel is short^b before most combinations of a mute and liquid, (*correptio Attica*;) and Comedy, as the drama of common life, naturally adopted this usage^c, and only violated it

^a Herm. El. Met. 28. Id. Orph. Arg. 755, and quoted by Maltby, Morell, viii. 3. Spitzner de Vers. Her. 88.

^b Buttm. Gr. Gr. 79, note.

^c Dawes Misc. Crit. 355. Herm. El. Met. 28. Seidler de Vers. Doch. 390. 394. Mitchell's Wasps, 248.

in parodies of the tragedians^a and in proper names^b, and perhaps in the Anapaestic systems: hence in the comedians, the vowel before π , κ , τ , ϕ , χ , θ , followed by any liquid, is *short*; before β , γ , δ , followed by ρ , *short* ϵ ; before β , γ , δ , followed by λ , μ , ν , *long*.

Obs. 3. In Tragedy^d, sometimes the Epic, but oftener the Attic usage is found. The short vowels oftener remain short before a mute and liquide, except before $\beta\lambda$, $\gamma\lambda$, $\gamma\mu$, $\gamma\nu$, $\delta\mu$, $\delta\nu$, $\theta\lambda$ ^f; and sometimes, but mostly in choric verse, the vowel is short before some of these combinations^g.

Obs. 4. The lengthening of the short vowel is found most commonly in uncompounded words, such as $\epsilon\delta\rho\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\nu\omicron\nu$, $\pi\alpha\tau\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ &c.; rarely in compounds, such as $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\omicron}\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\tau\rho\omicron\iota\omicron\iota$, and still more rarely in augments, as $\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\theta\rho\iota\sigma\epsilon\nu$ Eur. Orest. 128^h.

Obs. 5. A vowel is also sometimes short before the two liquids $\mu\nu$ ⁱ. On the word $\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\lambda\alpha\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$, the first vowel of which some critics consider short in the passages where others read $\acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda\alpha\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$, see Seidler, Vers. Doch. 25, note: Herm. Emend. Gram. 18. Ellendt, Soph. Lex. ad voc. Herm. Opusc. III. 146, ad Elm. Med. p. 485: Ibid. 115. Lidd. and Scott ad voc. Monthly Review, February 1796, p. 130. Ellendt, Lex. Soph. v. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\mu\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$. Herm. Trach. 120. Erf. ad CEd. Tyr. 472. Hermann reads $\acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda\alpha\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$ where a short, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\lambda\alpha\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$ where a long vowel is required. See also, on some analogous cases of supposed short vowels before two consonant-. Toup. Add. Theocr. 202. Gaisf. Heph. p. 41. For $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\acute{\omicron}\tau\eta\tau\alpha$ (II. π , 857.) read $\acute{\alpha}\delta\rho\acute{\omicron}\tau\eta\tau\alpha$.

2. A vowel which is by nature long should be pronounced as such, even when long also by position; and a vowel short by nature retains its natural pronunciation even when long by position, so that a difference should be made in the pronunciation of $\theta\acute{\omega}\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi$ ($\theta\acute{\omega}\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$), and $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\xi$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ ^k.

3. A syllable whose vowel is one of the *ancipites*, a , i , u , as a general rule, is short.

Obs. 6. The vowels a , i , u , are not, properly speaking, of doubtful quantity; but from there being no distinct sign for their long or short pronunciation (as ϵ , o , η , ω), the same sign stands, in different syllables, sometimes for a long, sometimes for a short vowel—and sometimes even in the same syllable; while the distinction between ϵ and η , o and ω , frequently produces two different forms of the same word. So $\mu\nu\rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta$ and $\mu\nu\rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta$, "Άρης and "Άρης^l, $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ and $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$. There are also words whose quantity varies in different dialects; as, $\kappa\omicron\rho\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta$, $\tau\alpha\rho\acute{\mu}\nu\eta$, $\tau\omicron\rho\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\mu\acute{\upsilon}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ short in Epic, long in Attic. So $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ Ep., $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ Att.— $\acute{\iota}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ Ep., $\acute{\iota}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ Att.— $\nu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ Ep., $\nu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ Att.^m

^a Dawes Misc. Crit. 358. ^b Ibid. 359.

^c Exceptions: Thesm. 486. Eccles. 369. Lys. 742. Pl. 1019.

^d Herm. El. Met. 28. Dawes Misc. Crit. 354. Maltby, Morell, Thes. lviii. and lxi.

^e R. P. Orest. 64.

^f Exceptions: $\beta\lambda$ Plut. 117. $\gamma\mu$ Ib. 961. $\delta\nu$ Eq. 765. $\beta\lambda$ CEd. Tyr. 77. El. 446. $\gamma\lambda$ Aesch. Prom. 172. See Morell Thesaur. Preface lviii.

^g Dawes Misc. Crit. 359. Herm. El. Met. 29. Elms. Med. 288. Mus. Crit. i. 334. Maltby liii. note.

^h R. P. Orest. 61.

ⁱ Gaisf. Heph. 217. Herm. El. Met. 29. Elms. Bacch. 1132.

^k Cf. Buttm. Gr. Gr. 7. 8, note.

^l Mart. IX. 12. "Sed Græci quibus est nihil negatum, Et quos "Apes "Apes decet sonare."
^m Monk Hipp. 1339.

Quantity by Position of final syllables.

§. 40. 1. A short final vowel before two consonants at the beginning of the next word is, in the Epic poets, as a general rule, long. The exceptions occur mostly before a word which, from its own quantity, would not come into the verse unless the preceding vowel were short; as, *παυροῖσι βροτοῖσι*, — *γυμνωθέντα βραχιόνα*, — *λύσε κλυδών*: here *βροτοῖσι*, *βραχιονά*, *κλυδών*, could not come into the hexameter verse except the first syllable were the last part of a dactyl, and therefore the vowel preceding must be short—so *Ἀφροδίτη^a*: and it is rarely short before the two mutes *σκ* or *ζ*, and never before *ξ* and *ψ^b*.

Obs. The term *Arsis^c* is applied to that syllable on which in scansion the emphasis rests: in the Dactyl for instance on the first, in the Iambics on the last.

2. When the first word ends with a consonant, and the second also begins with one, the final syllable is always long; as, *ἄλλους μὲν κάθισῶν Τρῶας*.

3. A long vowel or diphthong before the incipient vowel of a word which has not the digamma, is short in the thesis, long in the arsis; as, *Il. α, 358 ἡμῆν ἐν βένθεσσιν*: *Il. β, 621 νῆες ὁ μὲν Κτεά | τοῦ ὁ δ' ἄρ' κ. τ. λ.*: *Il. α, 333 αὔταρ ὁ | ἔγνω | ᾗσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ (φῆσιν)*. This hiatus was not admissible in the Attic poets, except in certain choric measures, where the long vowel is shortened^d; as, *Eur. Hec. 125 τῷ Θησεΐδα δ', ὄζω Ἀθηνῶν*. A short vowel was lengthened in the arsis of the Homeric verse; as, *Il. ρ, 42 οὐδέ τ' ἀδῆριτῶς ἦδ' ἀλκῆς ἦδε φόβοιο*.

4. In the dramatists, the final short vowel is very seldom lengthened before any combination of mutes and liquids (§. 39. *Obs.* 1.) which will allow of its being short^e; except occasionally in the choric songs and anapaests^f: but before *βλ*, *γλ*, *γμ*, *γν*, *δμ*, *δν*, *μν*, or any other two consonants (not a mute and liquid) or a double consonant, it is long (cf. *Æsch. Eum. 680.*), except in a few instances before *βλ*, *γλ*, *μν^g*, where it is short—in Euripides only in the last case^h.

5. The letter *ρ* from its lengthened pronunciation at the beginning of a word may, in poetry, lengthen a preceding vowel, if the ictus rests on it; *Æsch. P. V. 1059 διαρταμήσει σώματος μέγα ράκος*. In the Attic poets there are but few exceptionsⁱ, and these mostly in choric songs^k.

6. Occasionally, but mostly only in certain words and forms, a long vowel or diphthong is short in the middle of a word before a vowel^l. So in Homer: *ἔρπαιος*, *νῖος*, *βέβληται*, *ἐπεῖη*, *χαμαῖέναι^m*, *οἶος*; and in Attic dramatists: *οἶος*, *ποῖος*, *τοῖοιτος τοῖόςδε*, *οἶει* (f. *οἶομαι*) *ποιεῖν*, *γεραῖοςⁿ*, *δειλαῖος* in Iambic verse^o, *ἱκταῖος*, *κρυφαῖος*, *πατρῶος^p*, *φιλαθηνᾶιος^q*, and always in the pronouns with the demonstr. *ι*, as *τουτοῦτ' &c.*; but the diphth. *ει* is

^a Spitzner de Vers. Her. 89, sqq.

^b Ibid. 99. Herm. El. Met. 29.

^c Maltby Prosodia, iv. 2. 2.

^d Seidler de Vers. Doch. 93. Herm. El.

Met. 32. R. P. Pref. Hec. xlviii.

^e R. P. Orest. 64. Elms. Med. 241. El.

Met. 29.

^f Seidler de Vers. Doch. 21 and 409.

^g See Schneid. de Dial. Gr. 45.

^h Gaisf. Heph. 218. R. P. Hec. 298.

ⁱ Dawes Misc. Crit. 282. Monk. Hipp. 461.

^k Gaisf. Heph. 219.

^l Heph. 1. 3. and Gaisf. Heph. 216. Seidler de Vers. Her. 100. Herm. El. Met. 32.

^m Heph. 1. 3.

ⁿ Monk Hipp. 170.

^o Arist. Vesp. 282. R. P. Phoen. 1319.

^p Herm. Med. 420. Seidler de Vers. Her. 101. Cf. R. P. Hec. 78.

^q Herm. El. Met. 32.

never short before another vowel in Attic poets^a. When four short syllables come together in the same word, the first is lengthened, as *ἀθάνατος*.

§. 41. We usually mark in pronunciation the quantity of the last two syllables only, but mostly that of the penultima, for which the following rules may be laid down :

1. The penultima is long in all properispomena of course : so also in all compounds whose last element is a properispomenon.

2. *αγος* : compounds from *ἄγω*, as *λοχᾶγός* : from *ἄγνυμι*, as *νανᾶγός*.

αης, adjectives (fem. *αῖς*) derived from verbs in *αω*, as *δυσᾶης*.

αμα or *αμων* (gen. *άμονος*) : derived from verbs, as *ῥῥᾶμα*, *θεᾶμων*.

ανος : oxyton proper names preceded by *ι*, as *Ἄσιανός*, or where a consonant precedes, except *Δαρδανός*, *Ἀπιδανός*, *Ἡριδανός*.

ανος : oxyton dissyllables, as *φᾶνός*.

ανωρ, as *Βιάνωρ*.

ας : oxyton dissyllables, and proper names of more than three syllables, except *Οινόμαος*.

ασος : substantives, except *θιάσος*,

ατης : proper names preceded by a vowel : except proper names in *-βάτης*, *-στάτης*, *-φάτης*.

ατος : adjectives from verbs in *αω*, and from *κεράννυμι*, as *ἄκρατος*.

ων : (gen. *αονος*, or *άωνος*), as *ὀπᾶων*, except *φᾶων*.

3. *ια* : dissyllables beginning with two consonants, except *σκιά*.

ιλος, *ιλον* : proparoxytons : so *χίλος* and *ψίλος* dissyllabic oxytons.

ιμος : dissyllabic oxytons.

ινη : polysyllabic subst., except *Μολυβδίνη*, *εἰλαπίνη*, *Ἀσίνη*, *μυρσίνη*, (doubtful) *σατίνη*.

ινος : dissyllabic oxytons, as *ῥινός*.

ιος : dissyllabic oxytons, except *βίος*.

ιτη : proper names, as *Ἀφροδίτη*.

ιτης : (fem. *ιτις*), as *πολίτης* (*πολίτις*), except *κρίτης*, *κτίτης*.

ιων : subst., except *ῥίων* and *χίων* generally.

ιων : compar. Homer and Ionic always short.

†. *κρανος*, as *τρίκρανος*.

‡. *υγη*. Except *μαρμαρῦγή*, *ἡλύγη*, *τρύγη*.

υδον, adverbs in.

υλος, oxytons in.

υμα : derived from verbs in *υω*.

υμη, paroxytons in.

υμος : dissyllabic oxytons.

υνη : paroxytons and trisyllabic substantives, except *ὀδῦνη*, *κορῦνη*, *σιγῦνη*, in Epic sometimes.

υνος : oxytons in, except *πλύνος*.

— trisyllabic, when *σ* does not precede, except compounds of *γυνή*.

υρα : proparoxytons.

υρος : of which the antepenultima is long, except *οἰζυρός*, Attic *ὠξυρέ* : *ἀνάγυρος*, *πάπυρος*, *ἀλμυρός* are doubtful.

υτης : substan. (fem. *υτις*), as *πρεσβύτης*, *πρεσβυτις*, except *θύτης*.

υτος : of which the antepenultima is long, as *γωρῦτός*.

Verbs in *νω* with *υ* in the perfect, as *τέθηκα*.

Obs Polysyllabic words compounded from long dissyllables have their

penultima long. Such words as *παλιντρίβης* are derived, not from *τρίβω*, but from the root as seen in *ἐτρίβον*, aor. II.

§. 42. In addition to these the following words are to be noticed as long. Those marked with an asterisk are sometimes short :—

I. *ā*.

a. Polysyllabic :

* <i>ἀνιᾶρός</i> ,	<i>ὀπάδος</i> ,	<i>τιᾶρα</i> ,
<i>κόβαλος</i> ,	<i>σιᾶγών</i> ,	<i>φᾶλᾶρος</i> ,
<i>νεᾶνις</i> ,	<i>σίνᾶπι</i> ,	<i>ὁ φλύᾶρος</i> .

Proper names : "*Ἀμᾶσις*, "*Ἀνᾶπος*, "*Ἀρᾶτος*, (*ἀράσθαι*), "*Ἀχάτης*, *Δευκάτης*, *Εὐφράτης*, *Θεᾶνῶ*, *Ἰάσων*, *Μιθριδάτης*, *Νιφάτης*, *Πριάπος*, *Σάρᾶπις*, *Serāpis*, *Στύμφαλος*, *Φάρσαλος*.

b. Dissyllabic :

<i>ἄγῃ</i> , <i>shore</i> , (but " <i>ἄγη</i> , <i>wonder</i>),	<i>δαγύς</i> ,	<i>σφραγίς</i> ,
<i>ἄῖρ</i> , <i>aër</i> ,	<i>ὁ δαῶλος</i> ,	<i>τραχύς</i> ,
" <i>αἶξ</i> ,	<i>καρίς</i> ,	<i>φράτρα</i> ,
" <i>ἄτη</i> ,	<i>λαρός</i> ,	<i>φράτωρ</i> .

II. *ī*.

a. Polysyllabic :

<i>ἰκόνιτον</i> ,	<i>κάμινος</i> ,	* <i>ὀρθρινός</i> ,
* <i>ἰνία</i> ^a ,	<i>καρυκίνος</i> ,	<i>παρθενοπίπης</i> ,
<i>ἰξίνη</i> ,	<i>κονία</i> ,	<i>σελίνον</i> ,
<i>ἐνίπή</i> ,	<i>κυκλάμινος</i> ,	<i>τὸ τάριχος</i> ,
<i>ἔριθος</i> ,	<i>κύμινον</i> ,	<i>ὑσγίνον</i> ,
<i>ἐρινός</i> ,	* <i>μεσημβρινός</i> ,	<i>χαλινός</i> ,
<i>ἰφθίμος</i> ,	* <i>μυρίκη</i> ,	<i>ὁ χελιδών</i> .
<i>καλία</i> ,	* <i>ὀπαρινός</i> ,	

And the proper names : "*Ἀρχίτης*, *Γράνικος*, "*Ἐνίπεύς*, *Εὐρίπος*, *Καίικος*(*ι*), "*Οσίρις*, *Βούσιρις*, *Σερίφος*.

b. Dissyllabic :

<i>βρίμη</i> ,	<i>κλίμη</i>	<i>ρίπη</i> .
<i>γριπέυς</i> ,	<i>κριθή</i> ,	<i>σιγή</i> ,
<i>δίμη</i> ,	<i>λίτος</i> ,	<i>σμίλη</i> ,
<i>δριμός</i> ,	<i>μικρός</i> ,	<i>τίμη</i> , (<i>ἰτίμος</i> &c.)
<i>ἰθύς</i> ,	<i>νίκη</i> ,	<i>χίλος</i> ,
" <i>ίλη</i> ,	<i>πίων</i> ,	<i>ψίλος</i> .
" <i>ίλυσ</i> ,		

III. *ū*.

a. Polysyllabic :

<i>ἄμῦμων</i> ,	<i>ιλῦς</i> ,	<i>λάφῦρον</i> ,
<i>ἄσῦλον</i> ,	<i>ἰγῦή</i> ,	<i>λέπῦρον</i> ,
<i>ἄυτή</i> (<i>υ</i>),	<i>τὸ κέλῦφος</i> ,	<i>πίτῦρον</i> ,
<i>ἄυτέω</i> (<i>υ</i>)	<i>κολλῦρα</i> ,	<i>ὁ ψίμῦθος</i> .
<i>εἰλῦς</i> ,		

And the proper names : "*Ἀβῦδος*, "*Ἀμφρῦσός*, "*Ἀρχύτας*, *Βηρῦτός*, *Βιθῦτός*, *Διόνῦσος*, "*Ἐνῶ*, *Καμβύσης*, *Κέρκυρα*, *Κωκυτός*, *Νίσυρος*, *Πάχυνον*.

b. Dissyllabic :

γῦρός,	πῦρός,	ῥῆλη,
κῦφός,	σῦριγξ,	φῦλή,
λύπη,	τρῦγών,	χρῦσός,
μῦών,	ὁ τῦρός,	ψῦχή, (hence ᾠψῦ-
ξύνός,	ῥῖβός,	χος &c.)

And the proper names : Ἀῦδός, Μῦσός, Μῦρῶ, Στρῦμών, Τῦδεύς, Τῦρῶ.

Accentuation.

Si quis igitur cœstrum ad accuratam Græcarum literarum scientiam aspirat, is probabilem sibi accentuum rationem quam maturrime comparet, in propositoque perstet scurrarum dicacitate et stultorum derisione immotus.—Porson ad Med. 1.

§. 43. 1. A word is produced by the arrangement of syllables, of which one is predominant—and hereon depends the principle of accentuation. The predominant syllable is naturally pronounced in an elevated, sharper, the subordinate syllables in a deeper, lower tone. Monosyllables are also accented, as in a sentence they are predominant or subordinate to other words : as, ‘hé is good’—‘yés—hè is good.’

Obs. 1. In modern languages the accent generally rests on the radical syllable, as ‘hope-ful ;’ and this principle is applied by Göttling, Thiersch and Rost to the Greek. It would certainly very much simplify the system, and increase the utility of accents, could we believe this principle to hold good ; but though it may be true in a great many words, there are still so many which have the accent, not on the radical, but on the formal syllables, as ἑλθρός—πατήρ, that it cannot be safely adopted as a general principle. In the Æolic dialect, in which are no oxyton words (except dissyllabic prepositions), it seems to hold good^a.

Obs. 2. Accentuated words are termed by the grammarians ὀρθοτονούμενα, in opposition to the ἄτρονα, which have no accent.

2. The accents are three—*acute, grave, circumflex*. The elevated tone is called the *acute* (ὀξεῖα), and is marked by a stroke over the principal syllable, declining from right to left (´). The deeper tone, which is employed in the other syllables, is called the *grave* (βαρεῖα), and the sign declines from left to right (˘).

Obs. 3. The sinking of the voice is not expressed by the sign of the grave accent, except to distinguish certain words, as τὸς *aliquis*, and τὸς *quis*, and in the final syllables of words in a sentence. We do not write ἄνθρωπος, but ἄνθρωπος.

3. To express a prolonged rolling tone, the sign called *circumflex* (ˆ) is used^b.

^a Göttling, §. 7.

^b Porph. ap. Villosi. Anecd. Gr. ii. 109.

Obs. 4. The circumflex is formed from the union of the two other signs ^: so that a circumflexed vowel must be considered as formed from the union of two other vowels, whereof the former had the acute, the latter the grave accent, as *πράγμα, πᾶγμα*. But when the long vowel is formed of two others, whereof the latter had the acute, as *δό*, the union of these two signs does not produce the circumflex, but the acute remains unchanged.—For exceptions, see §. 61. 1.

Obs. 5. In the pronunciation of a Greek word, regard ought to be had both to accent^a and quantity. The accented syllable should be emphatically pronounced with its appropriate pitch, and at the same time the quantity of *each* syllable distinctly marked. The later (A. D. 500) as well as the modern Greeks have superseded the quantity by the accent, which regulates the measure as well as the tone of their words. So in modern Greek, *Ἐγὼ, Ἀγῶνα*—and the *versus politici*, used by Joh. Damascenus, Constant. Manass. and J. Tzetzes, are scanned solely by the accent.

Obs. 6. The ancient Greeks did not need any signs for the accent; but as in course of time a faulty pronunciation had crept in, the grammarian, Aristophanes of Byzantium (A. C. 200), restored the accents according to the traditional Athenian intonation^b.

Position of the Accent.

§. 44. 1. The *acute* is placed only over one of the three last syllables of a word, whether long or short—the circumflex only over the last, or the last but one when it is long by nature and the ultima is short—the reason of which arises from the laws of the acute, as will be seen below.

2. Accentuated words are named according to the position of their accent:—

a. Oxyton—when the acute is on the ultima; as, *τετυφῶς, κακός, θήρ*.

b. Perispomena—when the circumflex is on the ultima; as, *κακῶς, πᾶς*.

c. Baryton—when the ultima has no accent; as, *πράγματα, πᾶγμα, τύπτω*.

3. The Barytons are divided into

a. Paroxyton—when the acute is on the penultima; as, *τύπτω, τετυμμένος*.

b. Proparoxyton—when the acute is on the antepenultima; as, *ἄνθρωπος, τυπτόμενος*.

c. Properispomena—when the circumflex is on the penultima; as, *πᾶγμα, φιλοῦσα*.

^a Arist. Soph. Elench. 21. Id. Poet. 25. ii. 62. See also Dawes Misc. Crit. 110. and Soph. Elench. 4. 8. See Tyrwhitt ad Classical Mus. vol. i. p. 346.
Poet. Plato Cratyl. 399 A. B. Mus. Crit. ^b Buttm. Lexil. 295. 73.

Obs. Some monosyllables, to which the grammarians assigned no mark, are called *ἄτονα*, as οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ), ὤς, εἰ, ἐν, εἰς (ἐς), ἐξ, ἐκ, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ.—These are to be distinguished from the enclitics.—See below, §. 62.

§. 45. 1. The acute may be placed indifferently on long or short—the circumflex only over syllables long, not by position, but by nature; as, καλός, φίλος, ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου; χρῆμα, σῶμα, πρᾶγμα (a by nature long, but τάγμα a by nature short), ἡ καλαῖρονψ.

2. The acute can be on the antepenultima only when the ultima is short; as, ἄνθρωπος, but ἀνθρώπου, πομφόλυξ.

3. The circumflex stands over the penultima when it is by nature long, and the ultima by nature short; in this case, if the penultima is accented at all it has the circumflex. Position has, in this case, no influence: so that even *ī* and *ū* (not *ω* or *ā*), before *ξ* or *ψ*, are always considered, for the purposes of the circumflex, as short; as, τεῖχος, χρῆμα, σῶμα, πρᾶξις; αὐλᾶξ (gen. ἄκος), κατῶρυξ (gen. ὠρυχος), χοῖνιξ (gen. ἶκος), καλαῦρονψ, φοῖνιξ (gen. ἱκος), ἡλιξ, δοῖδνξ, κῆρυξ; but θῶραξ (gen. ἄκος), Κύκλωψ.

Obs. The short ultima is a condition of the properispomenon, because the circumflex always supposes a contraction of two syllables, on the first of which the acute stands thus—πράαττε, πᾶττε: but where the ultima is long, as πᾶάττω, the accent is not on the antepenultima, but the penultima, not on the first, but the last of the two syllables, and the union of the two accents would form ᾶ, not ᾷ.

4. When the ultima is long or the penultima short, the penultima (if accented) has the acute; as, τείχη, but τεῖχος; χώρων, but χώρος: τάττε, τάγμα, τάξις(ᾶ), but πᾶττε, πᾶγμα, πᾶξις(ᾶ).

5. When the nominative is accented on the ultima, it generally has the acute; as, πατήρ, θήρ. But there are many monosyllables which are circumflexed.

6. Where the termination of an oblique case is formed by a contraction (see §. 75. 2. 3.) of two syllables, of which the first had the acute (see §. 49.), it is circumflexed; as, καλό-ο=καλοῦ, but λόγoo=λόγου, τειχέων=τειχῶν, καλό-ι=καλῶ, καλό-εσι, καλοῖς, &c.

Remarks.

§. 46. In two cases a final long syllable is, for the purposes of accentuation, short:—

1. The final *αι* or *οι*, as τράπεζαι. τύπτεται, γλῶσσαι: ἄνθρωποι, χῶροι.

Except: *a.* in III. s. opt., as being contractions from *αι(τ)ι*, *οι(τ)ι*; as, τιμήσαι, ἐκλείποι. (The form παιδενσαι may be accented in three ways: παιδενσαι imper. aor. I. med.; παιδεῦσαι (for παιδεν(σ)μεναι) inf. aor. I. act.:

παιδεύσαι III. pers. opt. aor. I. act.; so φιλῆσαι, φιλήσαι, φιλήσαι; πράξει, στήσαι either inf. aor. I. act. or imper. aor. I. med.; πράξει, στήσαι opt. aor. I. act.)

β. In the adverb: οἶκος *at home*; but οἶκοι plur. from οἶκος.

γ. In the compounds of enclitics in οι, as ἦτοι, οἶμοι.

δ. The αι nom. plur. of the paroxyton substantives in ία.

2. In the terminations ως and ων, of the Attic third and second declension, in which an ε precedes either immediately, or separated only by a liquid; and in the Ion. gen. in εω, and the Ion. pronominal forms ὅτεω, ὅτεων, the ω is considered as short; as, ἀνώγειω, φιλόγελω, ἄκέρω, ἴλεω, ὑπέρπλεω, πόλεω, πόλεω, δεσπότηω, Γύγειω (from δεσπότης, Γύγης); but ἀγήρως (not ἄγηρως), contracted from ἀγήραος.

3. In the following cases the ultima is perispomenon:

a. When, the ultima being contracted, the first of the two uncontracted vowels had the accent; as, τιμάω=τιμῶ, ἡχοῖ=ἡχοῖ, αἰδῶ=αἰδῶ, φιλέει=φιλεῖ but φίλεε=φίλει, πλείε=πλεί, πλέε=πλεί. Hence all genitives pl. of the first declension, contracted from ᾠων, τιμῶν=τιμῶν. When the second vowel of a contraction had the accent, it remains, because the contraction would not produce the circumflex: ἐσταῶς=ἐστάς, ἐάν=ἦν.

b. Adverbial terminations in ως, from oxyton adjectives: καλῶς from καλός, but φίλως from φίλος.

c. Gen. and dat. of the two first declensions from oxyton nomin. and the dual and plur. gen. of monosyllables of III. decl.; as, καλοῦ, καλῶ, καλοῖν, καλῶν, καλοῖς from καλός; but φίλου &c. from φίλος.

d. The vocat. sing. of III. decl. from masc. in εὖς, and femin. in ῶ and ῶς, as βασιλεῦ, ἡχοῖ.

e. Certain monosyllables, as ᾧ, μῶν, νῦν, οὖν, πῦρ, πᾶς, πᾶν, σῦς.

Change of the Accent.

§. 47. The accent is often changed—by inflexion, derivation, contraction, elision, &c. :—

1. *Inflexion*.—The accent remains over the same syllable, but is changed according to the foregoing rules; the circumflex into the acute or vice versa, as the quantity or character of the syllables is changed; as, καλός, καλή, καλόν; καλοῦ, ἦς, ῶ, ῇ, καλοῖν, αῖν; καλοῖς, αῖς; τιμή, but τιμῆς, τιμῇ; Μοῦσᾶ, but Μούσης; φεῖγω—φεῖγε; μείζων—μείζον; κτήμᾶ—κτήματος; φιλοῦμαι—φιλούμεθα; τεῖχος—τείχους &c.

2. The accent is thrown back, when the word is increased by a prefixed syllable, or when the reason for placing the accent on the penultima is removed; as, τύπτω—τέτυφα, ἔτυπον; βούλειω—βούλενε, ἐβούλενον.

3. It is thrown forward, when the ultima becomes long, or when the addition of a final syllable makes it necessary to remove the

accent nearer to the end: as, τύπτομαι—τυπτώμεθα, τυφθησόμεθα; ἄνθρωπος—ἀνθρώπου.

4. In the cases of *Paroxyton* nouns, the accent remains over the same syllable (except the gen. plur. of I. declension), as ἡμέρα, ἡμέραι; ἄθρόος, ἄθρόου, ἄθρόον: except some adjectives in ης, which throw back the accent when the ultima becomes short, as αὐθάδης, αὐθαδες.

Obs. The gen. plur. of all nouns of the I. declen. are perispomenon, the contraction being of ᾶων or ἑων, in which of course the α or ε had the acute accent.

5. In the cases of *Proparoxyton* nouns, the accent remains on the same syllable (except gen. pl. of I. decl.), unless the short ultima is replaced by a long one, as ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου.

6. In the cases of *Properispomenon* nouns, the accent is on the same syllable, but becomes acute when the ultima becomes long, as μοῦσα, μοῦσᾶν, but μούσης.

7. In the cases of *Oxyton* and *Perispomenon* nouns, the accent remains over the ultima. The genitives and datives of oxyton nominatives are always perispomenon, as, τιμή—τιμῆς, ποταμός—ποταμοῦ. —(See §. 45. 6.)

§. 48 In *derivation* and *composition*, most compound subst. and adjectives, and all compound verbs, throw the accent as far back as the laws of accentuation permit; as, φιλόθεος (from θεός); ἄπαις G. ἄπαιδος (from παῖς, παιδός); ἄτιμος (from τιμή); ὁδός, σύνοδος;—φεύγω, ἀπόφευγε.

Obs. Certain real exceptions to this rule in subst. and adj., and some apparent ones in the verb, will be treated of under these heads respectively.

§. 49. *Contraction*.—1. When neither of the uncontracted vowels are accented, the accent remains on the same syllable as before the contraction; as, φίλεε—φίλει (but φιλέει = φιλεῖ); ἄνθει = ἄνθει; τρήρεε = τρήρη; ὄρθοε = ὄρθου; αἰοιδή = ὦδή.

Exceptions:—κάνειον = κανοῖν, and some adjectives in εος, signifying the material of any thing; as, χρύσειος = χρυσοῦς.

2. When either of the two uncontracted vowels is accented, the contract syllable is accented:

α. The contracted penultima or antepen., according to the general rules for uncontracted words (see §. 45.); as,

ἀγαπάομαι = ἀγαπῶμαι

ὑλήεσσα = ὑλήσσα

ἑσταότος = ἑστῶτος

φιλεόμενος = φιλούμενος

ὀρθόουσι = ὀρθοῦσι

τιμαόντων = τιμώντων.

Exceptions:—The accent is transposed in the adj. *ἄεργος*, not *ἀργος* but *ἀργός*; and in many subst. of III. Decl., which are accented as if no contraction had taken place; as, *στῆρ στήτος* (from *στέαρ στέατος*) see III. Decl. §. 107), and in the Ion. *ἔβωσα* from *ἐβόησα*.

b. The contracted ultima has, α. the acute, when the second uncontracted vowel has the acute (§. 46. 4. α.); as, *ἔσταώς*=*ἔστώς*; β. the circumflex, when the first uncontracted vowel has the acute; as, *ἡχόϋ*=*ἡχοῦ*.

Exceptions:—1. Compounds in *οός*=*οῦς*, in the oblique cases of which the accent is not placed over the contract syllable; as, *ἀχινόου*=*ἀχίνου* (for *ἀχινουῶ*) from *ἀχίνοος*, *ἀχίνους*.

2. Also certain proper names: *Περίθοος* = *Περίθους*, G. *Περίθου* (for *Περίθουῶ*).

3. And the gen. plur. of certain words of the III. Decl.: *συνηθέων*=*συνήθων*; *τριηρέων*=*τριήρων* (for *-ηθῶν*, *-ηρῶν*).

4. The dual of contracts in *οῦς*: *πλόω*=*πλώ* (for *πλῶ*), *ὀστέω*=*ὀστώ* (for *ὀστῶ*).

5. Acc. of subst. in *ώ*: *ἡχόα*=*ἡχώ* (for *ἡχῶ*); but *αἰδόα*=*αἰδῶ* from *αἰδώς*, according to the general rules, and *ῥῶ* from *ῥός*.

Words distinguished by their Accent.

The equivocal meanings of the same word were naturally distinguished in speaking by the pronunciation, and, by the grammarians, the pronunciation was marked in most cases by a different accent. A list of the principal ones is here subjoined.

I. Nouns.

§. 50. 1. Proper names (*Oxyton*) and participles in *όμενος* and *άμενος* (*Proparoxyton*); as, *Σωζομένος*, proper name, *σωζόμενος*—*Δεξαμένος* and *δεξάμενος*. So also proper names (*Paroxyton*) and adjectives in *ης* (*Oxyton*); as, *διογενής* but *Διογένης*, *νικητής* but *Νικήτης*.

Obs. 1. When a substantive or adjective is used as a proper name, it is generally distinguished by a change in the accent; as, *κακός*, *Κάκος*—*ἀδελφός*, *Ἀδελφός*.

2. Feminines from masculines in *εύς*, and abstract substantives in *εια*; as, *βασιλεία* *queen*, *βασιλεία* *kingdom*.

3. The emphatic or interrogative *τίς*; *ποῦ*; &c., and the enclitics *τις*, *πov*.

4. Nouns in *ης* derived from verbs (*Oxyton*), and from substantives (*Paroxyton*): *πεδότης* *the bound* from *πέδη*, *πεδητής* *the binder* from *πεδάω*; *αἰλήτης* from *αἰλή*—*αἰλητής* from *αἰλέω*.

Obs. 2. As a general rule these oxytons are active, the paroxytons are passive.

5. Words compounded of a substantive and a verbal derivative—active, paroxyton—passive, proparoxyton. The reason of this is, that the accent is placed over the part of the compound which supplies the subject

of the verb: μητρόκτονος (=ή μητήρ κτείνει) killed by his mother; μητροκτόνος (=κτείνει μητέρα) a matricide^a.

Obs. 3. The exceptions to this rule are the Epic words σακέσπαλος, ἱππόδαμος, ἐγγέσπαλος, πολίπορθος—words in αρχος, οχος, οὔχος, ουλος and εργος. —See §. 57. 22. a.

Cases of Nouns.

§. 51. 1. Nominative (*Oxyton*), and dative (*Perispomenon*), of oxyton nouns in ή or á of the I. declension; as, N. ἀρετή, D. ἀρετῇ, Doric N. σιγά, D. σιγᾷ.

2. Genitive singular (*Perisp.*) and accus. plural (*Oxyton*) of oxyton feminine nouns of I. declens., which form their genitive in âs; as, ῥοάς gen., ῥοάς acc. plur.—καθαρᾶς gen., καθαρὰς acc. plur.

3. Gen. (*Oxyton*) and dative singular (*Perisp.*) of oxyton nouns of the Attic declension in ós; as, λεῷ gen., λεῶ dat.

4. Dative singular (*Perisp.*) and nom. acc. dual (*Oxyton*) of oxytons of II. decl. in ós; as, dat. καλῶ, dual καλώ.

5. Acc. sing. (*Oxyton*) and gen. plur. (*Perisp.*) of oxyton nouns of the Attic decl. in ós; as, λεῶν acc. sing., λεῶν gen. plur.

6. Feminine sing. (*Paroxyton*) and neuter plur. (*Properispomenon*) of properispomenon or proparoxyton adjectives in os; as, ἀναγκαία fem. sing., ἀναγκαῖα neuter plur., δημοσία fem. sing., δημόσια acc. plur.

7. The feminine plural nom. of proparoxyton adjectives in os, as αἵται; and the nom. pl. of paroxyton substantives in ía as αἰτίαι.

Table.

Oxyton.	Perisp.
1. ἀρετή Nom,	ἀρετῇ Dat..
σιγά Nom.	σιγᾷ Dat.
2. ῥοάς Acc.	ῥοάς Gen. Sing.
καθαρὰς Acc.	καθαρᾶς Gen.
3. λεῷ Gen.	λεῶ Dat.
4. καλῶ Dual.	καλῶ Dat.
5. λεῶν Acc.	λεῶν Gen. Plur.
6. ἀναγκαία Fem. Sing.	ἀναγκαῖα Neuter Plur.
δημοσία	δημόσια

II. Verbs.

§. 52. I. III. person singular, pres. ind. (*Perispomenon*) and II. sing. imper. (*Paroxyton*) of contract verbs in έω and άω; as, φιλεῖ, τιμᾷ—φίλει, τίμα.

2. III. pers. aor. I. opt. act. (*Paroxyton*) ποιήσαι; aor. I. infin. active (*Properispomenon*) ποιῆσαι; aor. I. imp. midd. (*Proparoxyton*) ποίησαι.

3. Aor. I. imper. act. (*Proparoxyton*) βούλευσον, and fut. I. neuter part. (*Properispomenon*) βουλεύσον.

4. Pres. (*Parox.*) and future (*Perispom.*) of liquid verbs, κρίνω, κρίνεις pres., κρίνῶ, κρίνεις fut., κ. τ. λ.

5. The part. fem. dual (*Paroxyt.*) and fem. sing. (*Proparoxyt.* or *Properisp.*) πεσούσα, τυπτούσα—πεσούσα, τύπτουσα.

^a On the accent of comp. of κλυτός and κλειτός, see Buttm. Lexil. 368, sqq.

Verbs and Nouns.

§. 53. 1. Gen. plur. of dissyllabic oxytons in *ός*, (*Perispomenon*) *θεών*, and part. of dissyllabic verbs in *έω* and *άω*, (*Parox.*) *θέων*.

2. Acc. sing. Doric of nouns in *ά*, (*Oxyton*) *τιμάν*, and inf. of verbs in *άω*, (*Perispomenon*) *τιμάν*.

3. Acc. plur. of nouns in *ά*, (*Oxyton*) *τιμάς*, and II. sing. pres. of verbs in *άω*, (*Perispomenon*) *τιμάς*.

4. Genitives of paroxyton nouns in *ος*, (*Paroxyton*) *φίλου*, and imper. midd. of the cognate verb in *έω* (*Perispomenon*) *φιλού*.

Obs. The simple words alone are here treated of; their compounds follow the general rule (§. 48.), except when it is otherwise specified.

List of words distinguished by their Accent.

ἀγελαίος, feeding in the open pasture; *ἀγέλαιος*, of the vulgar throng.

ἄγνος, a shrub; *ἄγνός*, pure.

ἀγοραίος, pertaining to the market; *ἀγόραιος*, idler.

ἄγός, leader; *ἄγος*, curse.

ἀγροίκος, peasant; *ἄγροικος*, clownish, uncouth.

ἄγχοῦ, adv., near; *ἄγχον*, imp. mid. of *ἄγχω*.

ἄγων, *ἄγοντος*, part. pres. of *ἄγω*: *ἄγών*, *ἄγωνος*, contest.

ἀδολέσχης, chatterer; *ἀδολεσχής*, subtle. Joh. Philoponus.

ἄθροος, without noise; *ἄθρόος*, in crowds. Eustath. p. 1387.

αἶθος, τό, heat; *αἶθος*, burnt.

αἶνος, ό, a tale, praise; *αἰνός*, terrible, adj.

ἀκήλητος, inexorable; *ἀκηλητός*, spotless. Joh. Philop.

ἀκμηνός, *ἀκμην ἔχων*: *ἄκμηνος*, νῆστις. Aristarchus ap. Eustath. 1944, 38.

ἄκρις, the top; *ἄκρις*, a locust.

ἀληθές, true; *ἄληθες*, indeed?

ἄλις, adv., ἄλῖς, ἡ, brine.

ἄλλα, neuter plur. of *ἄλλος*: *ἄλλά*, conjunction, but.

ἄλωά, a threshing-floor; *Ἄλωα*, a festival of Demeter.

ἄμητος, harvest-time; *ἄμητός*, fruits gathered in the harvest.

ἄμυγαλῇ, almond-tree; *ἄμυγάλη*, almond.

ἄνα, vocat. of *ἄναξ*: *ἀνά*, prepos.

ἀπορρώξ, *ἀπορροή*: *ἀπόρρωξ*, *ἀπόρρυμα*. Schol. Venet. Beot. 262.

ἄρα, but; *ἄρα*, whether; *ἄρά*, ἡ, prayer; *ἄρᾱ*, dat. sing. of *ἄρά*.

ἄραῖος, accursed; *ἄραιός*, thin, weak.

ἄρνεῖος, of a lamb; *ἄρνειός*, ram; *ἄρνείος*, μῆν. Phavor.

ἄρπάγη, hook; *ἄρπαγή*, rapine. Ammonius.

ἄρρητος, secret; *ἄρρητός*, odious.

ἄρσις, ἡ, -εως, raising up; *ἄρσις*, -ίδος, arrow's point. Phavor.

ἀσφόδελος, ό, asphodel; *ἀσφοδελός*, producing asphodel. Eustath. p. 446.

ἄτεχνῶς, adv. of *ἄτεχνής*: *ἄτεχνως*, adv. of *ἄτεχνος*.

αὐλητής, a flute-player; *αὐλήτης*, a farm servant.

αὕτη, fem. of *οὗτος*: *αὕτῃ* of *αὐτός*.

ἀχύρων, gen. plur. from *ἄχυρον*: *ἀχυρών*, chaff-heap.

βαῖόν, shortly; *βαῖον*, a bough.

βασίλεια, queen; *βασιλεία*, kingdom.

βάτος, thorn; *βατός*, passable.

βίος, *life*; βίός, *bow*.

βίους, plur. of βίος: βιούς, II. Aor. partic. βιώω.

βλήχρος, *a herb*; βληχρός, *weak*.

βοών, *ox-stall*; βοών, part. of βοάω, and gen. plur. of βοῦς.

βροτός, *mortal*; βρότος, *clotted blood*.

βροῦχος, *an insect*; βρονχός, *herald*. Joh. Philop.

βρύων, part., βρυών, *coast*. Joh. Philop.

γαλήνη, subst., γαληνή, fem. of γαληνός.

γαῦλος, *merchant-vessel*; γανλός, *milk-pail*. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 598.

γελοιός, *ridiculous*; γελοιός, (also γέλοιος,) *wag*. Eust. p. 205, 906.

γενετή, *birth*; γενέτη, *stirps*. Joh. Philop.

γλοῖος, *gum*; γλοιός, *sticky*.

γνώμων, *a judge*; γνωμών, gen. plur. of γνώμη.

γῦρος, *circle*; γυρός, *round*. Eust. p. 638. 907. 1864.

δείρας, *a hill*; δείρας, part. I. aor. δέρω.

δεξαμενή, *receptacle*; δεξαμένη, fem. of the part. δεξαμένος. Eust. p. 501.

δήμος, *people*; δημός, *fat*.

Δία, accus. of Ζεύς: διά, prepos.

Δίος, *divine*; Διός, gen. of Ζεύς.

δόκος, ό, *opinion*; δοκός, ή, *beam*.

εἶδος, subst.; εἰδός, neut. part. of οἶδα.

εἴκων, part. of εἴκω: εἰκόν, ή, *image*.

εἰμί, *sum*; εἴμι, *ibo*.

εἰπόν, *dic*, εἰπέ; εἶπον, *dixi*; εἶπε, *dixit*.

εἷς, *one*; εἷς, aor. II. part. ἦμι: εἷς, II. sing. εἰμί: εἷς prep.

ἐκάτον, *an hundred*; ἑκατον, *far-darting*.

ἐκπλεώ, *I sail out*; ἐκπλεω, neut. pl. of ἐκπλεωσ.

ἐλάσσων, comparat.; ἐλασσών, part. of ἐλασσώω.

ἐλεός, *kitchen-table*; ἔλεος, *pity*.

ἐλὼν from ἐλάω: ἐλών, aor. II. part. of αἰρέω.

ἐλουσα, *I washed*; ἐλουσα, aor. II. Fem. part. of αἰρέω.

εἷν, *one*; ἐν, prep.

ἐνι, ἐνεστι: ἐνί, prepos.

ένός, gen. of εἷς: ἔνος, adj.

ἐντροπή, subst.; ἐντροπή, adv.

ἐξάιρει from ἐξαίρω: ἐξαιρεῖ from ἐξαιρέω.

ἐξαιρετός, *to be rejected*; ἐξαιρετος, *egregius*.

ἐξιάσιν from ἐξίημι: ἐξίασιν from ἔξειμι.

ἐπαινος, *praise*; ἐπαινός, *celebrated*.

ἐπεῖ, Dat. of ἔπος; ἐπεί, *since*.

ἐρνεός, *wild fig-tree*; ἐρίνεος, *woolly*.

έρμαῖον, *mercuriale*; ἔρμαιον, *a windfall*.

ἐστί, copula, *it is*; ἔστι, subst. verb., *there is*.

ἔτος, τό, *year*; ἐτός, adverb.

ἐχθρα, *enmity*; ἐχθρά, fem. of the adj. ἐχθρός.

ζωή, *life*; ζώη, τὸ ἐπάνω τοῦ μέλιτος, καὶ γάλακτος. Eust. p. 906. 52.

ζῶον, *animal*; ζῶόν, neut. of ζῶός, *alive*.

ή, art.; ή, relative; ή, dat. rel.; ή, imperf. of εἰμί or ήμι = φημί, or adverb *surely*; ή, conj. of εἴμι: ή, or.

ήδέ, conjunction; ήδε, *she*.

ἥλος, a nail ; ἥλός, stupid.
 ἥμων, slinger ; ἥμων, gen. pl. of ἡμεῖς.
 ἥσυχῇ, adv. ; ἡσύχη, fem. of ἡσυχος.
 ἥττων, comparat. ; ἥττων, part. of ἡττάω.

θαλάμαι, dens ; θαλαμαί, τόποι ἱεροὶ τῶν Διοσκούρων. Eust. p. 906.
 θάμβος, τὸ, ἡ ἐκπληξις : θαμβός, ὁ ἐκπλαγείς. Ibid.
 θεά, spectacle ; θεά, goddess.
 θερμή, warmth ; θερμή, fem. of θερμός.
 θερμος, lupine ; θερμός, warm.
 θήλυς, adj. ; θηλύς, papilla. Joh. Philop.
 θόλος, dome ; θολός, mud.
 θυμός, mind ; θύμος, thyme.

ἴα, Ion. for μία, or acc. of ἴον ; ἰά acc. or voc. of ἰός.
 ἰδέ, conjunction ; ἴδε, see.
 ἰδη, wood ; ἰδῆ, conj. from εἶδον.
 ἰδοῦ, imperat. ; ἰδού, interjection.
 ἰδρῦμενος, part. pres. ; ἰδρυμένος, part. perf.
 ἴλλος, eye ; ἰλλός, squinter. Eust. p. 907. 8.
 ἰόν, violet ; ἰόν, going, or acc. of ἰός.
 ἵπνος, lantern ; ἱπνός, oven. Joh. Philop. Cf. Reisig. Comm. on
 Aristoph. Plut. 816. p. 104.
 ἱππών, stable ; ἱππῶν, part. ; ἱππων, gen. of ἵππος.
 ἰώ, O ; ἰώ=ἰάου : ἰῶ dat. from ἰός : ἰώ conj. from εἶμι.

καιρός, season ; καῖρος, thread. Eust. p. 907.
 κάκη, misfortune ; κακή, fem. of κακός.
 κάλον, wood ; καλόν, neut. of καλός.
 κάλως, cable ; καλῶς, adv.
 κάμπη, caterpillar ; καμπή, bending.
 κᾶν=καὶ ἐν : κᾶν=καὶ ἐάν.
 κάρη=κάρα : καρῆ, conj. of ἐκάρην.
 κείνος, that ; κεινός, empty.
 κεράστης from κέρας : κεραστής from κεράννυμι.
 κηλητής, a charmer ; κηλήτης, charmed.
 κῆρ, τό, heart ; κῆρ, ἡ, fate.
 κίων, pillar ; κίων, participle.
 κλῆρος, lot ; κληρός, sorte electus. Joh. Philop.
 κομιδή, subst. ; κομιδῇ, adv.
 κόμπος, pride ; κομπός, proud.
 κόνις, dust ; κόνις, a nit. Ammonius.
 κράτος, strength ; κρατός, gen. of κρᾶς.
 κρίνων, part. ; κρινῶν, a lily bed.
 κροτών, a tick ; κροτῶν, part.
 κτᾶσθαι from κτάομαι : κτάσθαι from κτείνω.
 κυκέω, I mix ; κυκεῶ, accus. of κυκεών.
 κύρτος, a creel ; κυρτός, crooked. Eust. p. 907.
 κνών, a dog ; κνών, part.

λάβη, pretext ; λαβή, handle.
 λαβρός, abundans ; λάβρος, vehemens. Joh. Philop.
 λάος, nom., a stone, or gen. of λᾶς, stone ; λαός, people.

λάρος, *osprey*; λαρός, *ά, όν, pleasing.*

λέπας, τό, *rock*; λεπάς, ή, *limpet.*

λεύκη, subst., *poplar*; λευκή, fem. adj.

λίχανος, ό, *fore-finger*; λιχανός, ή, *string of a harp.*

μανίς, *tree-frog*; μάντις, *prophet.*

μείων, comparat.; μειών, part.

μισητή, ή άξία μίσους: μισητή, ή κατηφερής πρὸς συνουσίαν. Trypho ap. Ammon.

μονή, subst., *stay*; μόνη, fem. adj., *alone.*

μοχθηρός, ό τὰ ήθη πονηρός: μάχθηρος, ό επίπονος. Ammon.

μυιών, gen., from μυία: μυιών, *muscle.*

μύλλος, subst.; μυλλός, adj.

μύριοι, *ten thousand*; μυρίοι, *very many.*

νεός, *novale*; νέος, *novus.*

νομαίον, *pascuale*; νόμαιον, *legitimum.* Joh. Philop.

νόμος, *law*; νομός, *canton, pasture.*

νύμφιος, adj.; νυμφίος, subst.

ξένων, gen. pl. of ξένος: ξενών, ό, *guest-chamber.*

οί, *these*; οἷ, *who*; οἶ, *whither*; οἷ, *oh!* οί, dat. of οὔ.

οἶδε, *these*; οἶδε, *he knows.*

οἶκοι, *houses*; οἴκοι, *at home.*

οἶός, gen. of οἷς: οἶος, *such as*; οἶος, *alone.*

ὄκνος, subst.; ὀκνός, adj.

ὄλος, *whole*; ὀλός, *ink.*

ὅμως, *tamen*; ὁμῶς, *simul.*

ὀπωπή, verb; ὀπωπή, subst. Herm. in Bucol. ap. Schæf. Soph. p. ix.

ὄρμος, *bay*; ὄρμός, *ornament.*

ὄρος, τό, *mountain*; ὄρος, ό, *boundary*; ὄρός, ό, *serum.* Eust. p. 906.

οὐ, *not*; οὔ, *no*; οὔ, *where.*

οὐκοῦν, *igitur*; οὐκουν, *non*, (now generally written οὐκ οὖν, with or without interrogation. See §. 791. Obs.).

οὖν, adv.; οὖν=οἷ ἐν.

οὐρά, *tail*; οὔρα, τά, *boundaries.*

οὔρος, ό, *a guard, a favourable wind*; τό, *mountain*; οὐρός, *a trench.*

οὔτοι, *these*; οὔτοι, *not.*

παιδιά, *play*; παιδία, τά, *boys.*

πάρα=πάρεστι: παρά, prepos.

παρείας, *a serpent*; παρείας, acc. plur. of παρεία.

πατρῶος, *paternus*; πατρῶός, *vitricus.*

πέδιον, *field*; πέδιον, dimin. of πέδη.

πείθω, verb; πειθώ, *persuasion.*

πείρων, *passing*; πειρών, *trying.*

περίπλεων, acc. subst.; περιπλέων, part.

πῆ, interrogative; πῆ, enclitic.

πίων, *fat*; πίων, aor. II. part. of πίνω.

πλατάγη, *rattle*; πλαταγή, *rattling sound.*

πλείων, comparat. of πολύς: πλειών, *a year.*

πλυνός, *washing-trough*; πλύνος, *washed.* Schol. Aristoph. Plut, 1062.

πόθεν, whence ; ποθέν, somewhere.

ποιός, qualis ? ποιός, quidam.

πονηρός, ὁ κακοήθης : πόνηρος, ὁ ἐπίπονος.

πόσιν from πόσις ; ποσίν, Dat. pl. of ποῦς.

πότε, when ; ποτέ, sometime.

πότος, potus ; ποτός, potulentus.

πρίων, saw ; ποίων, saw-fish. Eust. Hexæm. p. 19.

πρύμνη, subst. ; πρυμνή, fem. adj. Eust. p. 547. Schol. Venet. V. 292.

πρυτανεία, from πρυτανεῖον : πρυτανεία, tempus magistratus Atheniensium.

πτύχη, plicatio ; πτυχή, concavitas. Joh. Phil.

πυγμή, boxing ; πυγμῇ, closely. Joh. Philop.

Πύθων, ἡ, the place Pytho ; Πύθων, ὁ, the Dragon. Ammon.

ρέμβος, a whirl ; ρεμβός, whirling, adj.

ρίνη, file ; ρίνη, shark. Joh. Phil.

ρίπη, town-wall ; ριπή, blast of wind. Eust. p. 301.

ροία, a pomegranate ; ροία, a horse-pond.

σῆς, gen. fem. of σός ; σῆς, a moth.

σίγα, imperat. of σιγάω : σίγα, adv. ; σιγα, III. sing. pres. : σιγά, Doric form of σιγή : σιγα dat.

σίμος, a fish ; σιμός, flat-nosed. Joh. Phil.

σίτος, frumentum ; σιτός, esculentus. Joh. Phil.

σκαφή, pit ; σκάφη, boat.

σκόλιον, drinking song ; σκολιόν, crooked.

σκύμνος, lion's whelp ; σκυμνός, young of every other wild beast. Schol.

Venet. XVIII. 319.

σπάρτη, rope ; σπαρτή, fem. of σπαρτός, sown.

σπουδή, ἡ, haste ; σπουδῇ, adv., in haste.

σπαρτόν, acc. ; σπάρτον, a rope.

σπάρτος, a shrub ; σπαρτός, sown.

σταφύλη, plummet ; σταφυλή, bunch of grapes. Ammon.

στένων, groaning ; στενῶν, making narrow.

στίλβον, part. neut. ; στιλβόν, adj. neut. shining.

σύν, prepos. ; σύν, accus. of σῦς.

σύνεργος, a comrade ; συνεργός, an aid.

σφόδρα, adv. ; σφοδρά, neut. plur. of σφοδρός.

σφῶϊν from σύ, σφῶϊ from οὔ.

σχολή, leisure ; σχολῇ, adv., quietly.

ταῦτα, these ; ταῦτά, the same.

ταύτη, dat. from οὗτος : ταύτῃ, dat. from ὁ αὐτός.

τέθναμεν, I. pl., τεθνάμεν, inf.

τή, dat., τῇ, take.

τινές &c., indef., τίνες &c., def.

τινῶν, gen. pl. τις : τίνων, partic., τίνω.

τισίν from τις : τίσιν from τίσις.

τόμος, section of a book ; τομός, a cutting. Ammon.

τρόπος, manner ; τροπός, ἵμας ᾧ ἡ κώπη πελάζουσα ἐνείρεται. Eust. p.

1517. 55.

τροχός, a wheel ; τρόχος, a course. Ammon.

τρυγητός, time of the vintage ; τρύγητος, produce of the vintage.

ὑραξ, *shrew-mouse*; ὑράξ, *adv.*

φῆς, II. pers. pres. indic.: φῆς, II. pers. conj.: φῆς, aor. II. for ἔφης, from φημί.

φιλητής, *lover*; φιλήτης, *thief*.

φόρος, *tribute*; φορός, *fruitful*.

φῶς, τό, *light*; φῶς, ὁ, *man*.

φῶτων from φῶς: φωτῶν from φῶς.

χάριεν, *adv.*; χαρίεν, *neut. adj.*

χρέων, *fatale deorum*; χρεών, *debitum*: Joh. Phil.

χρίσαι, κεχρίσθαι from χρίω: χρίσαι, κεχρίσθαι from χρίω.

ῶ, with the vocat. of a noun; ῶ, an independent interrog.

ῶμοι, an interjection; ὦμοι, *nom. plur. of ὦμος*. Apollon. Dysc. de *adv.* p. 537.

ῶμος, *shoulder*; ὠμός, *raw*.

ῶν, *gen. of ὤς*: ὠν, *part. εἰμί*: ὦν, *Ion. for οὖν*.

ῶχρος, *paleness*; ὠχρός, *pale*.

§. 54. It is almost impossible to give any rules which may be depended upon as practical guides in accentuation. The following are liable to so many exceptions that they are only given as exhibiting the results of the general principles.

1. *Monosyllables*.—If the ultima is the result of a contraction, circumflex it; if not, it has the acute, but see §. 63.

2. *Dissyllables*.—If the ultima is short and the penultima long by nature, circumflex the penultima; if the ultima is long and the result of a contraction, of which the first of the uncontracted syllables had the acute, circumflex the ultima. In any other case place the acute over the penultima.

3. *Trisyllables*.—*a.* If the ultima is short and the penultima long by nature, circumflex the penultima. If the ultima is long and the result of a contraction of which the first of the contracted syllables had the acute, circumflex the ultima.

b. If the ultima and penultima are short, place the acute over the antepenultima.

c. If the ultima is long, place the acute over the penultima.

Obs. A great many words however have the acute on the ultima, or on the penultima, quite irrespectively of these rules, as will be seen from the following table of the accents of the several terminations.

The Accents of particular terminations.

§. 55. 1. *a.* Substantives in *a* or *η*, derived from adjectives in *ος*, are paroxyton, except when formed from oxyton masculines.

b. Substantives derived from aor. II. or perf. II., and those derived from verbs by changing the *ε* of the penultima into *ο*, are generally oxyton; all others paroxyton.

Obs. 1. In composition, these words retain their accent on the ultima^a, except ἀναρρόη, ὑδρορρόη, οἶνοχόη, ἰστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη.

^a Elms. Ach. 922.

c. Contract substantives in η (from έα), or ā from da, are perispomenon.

2. βη : if derived from perf. II. or aor. II. or if from verbs with ε in the penultima, which is changed into ο, they are oxyton (1. b.),

Except καλύβη, στίβη, βλάβη parox. instead of oxyt. : ώβή, ώρή, oxyt. instead of paroxyt.

3. γη : all oxyton,

Except ζγη, άρπάγη, ήλύγη, λύγη, πάγη, τρύγη, στέγη, and γή.

4. δη : oxyton,

Except ίδη, κράδη, μελέδη, πέδη, σίδη, άδελφιδή, ουγατριδή, υιδή.

5. εα : paroxyt.,

Except γενεά, δωρεά, θεά (goddess).

6. ζα, ζη : all dissyllables paroxyton : trisyll. in ζα, proparox.

7. θη, θα : paroxyton,

Except κριθή, ποθή, and proparox. άκανθα.

8. ια : paroxyt.,

Except αίμασιά, άμαξία, άνθρακιά, ιά, ιωνιά, καλιά, κρινωνιά, λαλιά, λοφιά, μυμηκιά, όρμιά, παιδιά, πρσιά, προστασιά, πυρκαϊά, ρόδωνιά, σκιά, σπογγιά, σποδιά, στρατιά, σφηκιά, τροχιά, τρυμαλιά : Geographical names, and the plurals ποτνιαί, θεσπιαί, οικόδομιαί^a. All feminines in τρια derived from masc. are proparox., as ψάλτρια.

9. αια : dissyllables properispom., trisyll. paroxyt.,

Except names of towns which are proparoxyt.

10. εια : paroxyton,

Except,—a. Proparoxyton: derivatives from nouns in ης or εως, whereof there is no verb in εύω (except αλήθεια, αληθεύω) and from neuter substantives in ος, except έχχία, κηδεία, πενθεία : the feminine forms of masculines in εως, as ιέρεια, and the poetic epithets of women, of which the masculine was not in use, as ήριγένεια &c. ; and likewise βοήθεια, θάλεια, κρίνεια, κώδεια. b. Oxyton : άρειά, ζειά, παρειά, στειλεία, φορβεία, χρειά.

11. οια : proparoxyton,

Except oxyton δοιά, ποιά, ροιά, χροιά, Att. χροία, parox. νεοία, ήια, Τροία.

12. υια : follow the general rules.

Obs. 2. By the old Attics, the α of οια and υια was considered long, and therefore they are paroxyt. ; άγνυα, μήτρνυα, ύργνυα, are in Attic oxyton^b.

13. κη : paroxyt.,

Except oxyton αϊκή, ακή, αλκή, άκωκή, ίωκή, όλκή, (and comp.) τλοκή, (and comp.) φυλακή, and those contracted from έα=ή, which are perispomena.

14. λη : paroxyt.,

Except oxyton nouns in ολή, derived as in 1. b. ; derivatives in ωλή (if not proper names) : and άπειλή, άγγελή, αύλή, βουλή, εύλή, θηλή, θυλή, κεφαλή, όλή, όμιχλή, όπλή, ούλή, όφειλή, σταφυλή (grape), σχολή, φυλή, χηλή, χολή, γαμφηλαί, and perisp. contract, from έα=ή.

— λα : follow the general rules (§. 45.),

Except Dor. αλαλά.

^a Lob. Phryn. 487.

^b Liddell and Scott ad voc. όργνιά.

15. *μη* : oxyt.,

Except words in *ημη*, *ωμη*, *ὑμη*, and *ἄμη* (except *σπιθαμή*), and *ἄλμη*, *δέσμη*, *εἰσίθυμη*, *θέρμη*, *κόμη*, *λόχημη*, *οἶμη*, *πάλημη*, *πλήσμη*, *σκάλημη*, *στάθυμη*, *τόλημη*, *τόρμη*, *χάρμη*, *χάσμη*.

16. *νη* : paroxyt.,

Except derivative abstract nouns in *ονή*, as *ῥδονή*, derivatives in *μονή*, nouns belonging to 1. *ῶ*, and *ἄγχονή*, *γυνή*, *εὐνή*, *μενοινή*, *μηχανή*, *ποινή*, *σκηνή*, *φερνή*, *φωνή*, *ὠνή*, and words formed like participles, as *δεξαμενή*.

— *να* : follow the general rules (§. 45.) Properisp. *χλαῖνα*, perisp. *μνᾶ*.

17. *ξα* : paroxyt.,

Except *ἄμαξα*, proparox.

18. *οα* : paroxyt.,

Except *στοά*.

19. *οη* : oxyt.,

Except paroxyt. *ἄλδη*, *χλδδη*, *χνδδη*—*βοῦ* = *βοέα*. Ion. *ζδδη*.

20. *πη* : paroxyt.,

Except those belonging to 1. *ῶ*. (but *σκέπη*) and *καμπή*, *σιωπή*.

21. *ρα* : oxyt., all immediate derivatives of verbs,

Except *ἔδρα*, *μοῖρα*, *μόρα*, *πεῖρα*, *σπεῖρα*.

Polysyllables which have a long penultima (the *a* being short) are proparoxyt., except those in *ῶρᾶ* : the polysyllables which have a short penultima are paroxyt. So also all nouns in *δρα*, *θρα*, *τρα*,

Except *Δήμητρα* and *σκολόπενδρα* : *ἐλπῶρα* and *θαλπῶρα* are oxyton.

Dissyllables in *αυρα* and *ωρα* are all paroxyt. : dissyllables with any other long vowel or diphthong are properispom.,

Except *ξειρά*, *νευρά*, *οὐρά*, *πήρα*, *πυρά*, *σαυρά*, *σειρά*, *φρουρά*, *φωρά*.

22. *σα* : follow the general rules (§. 45.), consequently dissyll. with long vowel or diphthong in penult. are properisp.

23. *τη* : paroxyt.,

Except those belonging to 1. *ῶ*. and *ἄορτή*, *ἄρετή*, *βιοτή*, *βροντή*, *έορτή*, *λιτή*, *μηλωτή*, *παλαιστή*, *πινυτή*, *τελευτή*.

24. *υη* : paroxyt.,

Except *σκευή* with its compounds and *φυή*.

25. *φη* : oxyton,

Except *ἀκαλήφη*, *ἐρίφη*, *κάρφη*, *λόφη*, *σίλφη*, *Σίφη*, *σκάφη*.

26. *χη* : oxyton,

Except *ἀργυράχη*, *κάλχη*, *κόγχη*, *λέσχη*, *λόγχη*, *μαλάχη*, *μάχη*, *ῥσχη*, *πυρρίχη*, *τύχη*.

27. *ψα* : only *δῖψα*.28. *ωα*, *ωη* : oxyton,

Except *μῶα*, *Μινῶα*, *ῶα*, *ὑπερῶα*.

§. 56. *or* (gen. *ov*) : these words for the most part follow the general rules,

Except those which have a masculine form in *os*, the accentuation of which they follow.

1. The following are oxyton : ζυγόν, ἐλεόν, πηδόν, ἐρινεόν, κουλεόν, μυελόν, ῥινόν, στειλειόν, ὑποταμνόν, δαιτρόν, λουτρόν, ξυρόν, πλευρόν, πετρόν, σφυρόν, ἐρπετόν, ὠόν. So also the verbal adjectives ξυστόν, παλτόν, ῥυτόν, φυτόν.

2. Paroxyton : trisyllabic diminutives in *-ιον*, whose antepenultima is long by nature or position (even before a mute and liquid), and such as have lost their diminutive force, as πεδίον (from πέδον) and ὀστέον. Some diminutives in *διον* for *ιδιον* are apparent exceptions to this rule ; but they are in reality tetrasyllabic, as ζώδιον for ζωίδιον : so ἄθλιον for ἀέθλιον, ποιμνιον for ποιμένιον.

The following proparoxytons are real exceptions : αὔλιον, δέμνιον, δένδριον, ζώνιον, ἥτριον, ἥτριον, ἥτριον, ἥτριον, λείριον, μείλιον, ὕγκιον, ὕργιον, ὕρκιον, ὕσπριον, παίγιον, πλαίσιον, ῥύσιον, φρούριον, φύξιον, ψέλλιον : though perhaps many of these may be considered as not diminutives.

3. Properispomena : αἰδοῖον and words in εῖον,

(Except προάσπειον, γένειον, γήρειον, δόνειον, κηλάνειον, κηρύκειον, κόπειον, κώνειον, σκιάδειον, σκιδάφειον, and most possessives in *ειον*, as βασιλείων^a.)

and old Attic τροπαῖον.

Words in *os*.—General rule.

§. 57. *os*.—1. The uncompounded substantives, when not derived from primitive verbs, follow the general rules ; when derived from verbs, they, as well as uncompounded adjectives, are generally oxyton.—See the different terminations.

2. The compounds are,

1. *a*. When the second part is an uncompounded noun, proparoxyton ;

Except some words in which the substantival notion predominates, which is marked by the accent of the substantive being retained, as ἀρχιθεωρός :

b. Those which are derived from words already compounded are oxyton, as ἀναγνωρισμός from ἀναγνωρίζω, not from γνωρισμός.

2. When the second part is a verbal.

a. Oxyton. — Transitive compounds with a long penultima, as λοχαγός, *leading the Lochus*, στρατηγός : (but if these compounds are further compounded, the accent is thrown back, as συστράτηγος,) and words in *ωπός* from ὥψ. Compounds of ἔργον which express a physical operation are oxyton, as φτυουργός &c. ; and those which

^a Lobeck. Phryn. 368, sqq.

express a mental operation, *properisomena*, πανούργος &c. ; or if the penultima does not admit a circumflex, *proparoxyton*, as περίεργος, πάρεργος.

Obs. 1. The reason of this is, that the accent rests on the emphatic part of the compound: in κακούργος (=κακοῦργος) the κακόν, in ξυλούργος (=ξυλουργός) the ἔργον is the principal notion.

b. Paroxyton.—Those with a short vowel in the penultima (generally ο) which have a transitive reference to the noun in the first part of the compound; as, παιδοκτόνος, *killing a son*. (See §. 50. 5.)

In the Homeric compounds of κλυτός and κλειτός, where the first part is an indeclinable word, as τηλεκλυτός=τῆλε κλυτός, or a real case, as δουρικλυτός=δουρὶ κλυτός, it is not a real compound, but only in juxtaposition (ἐν παραθέσει), so that the accent is not thrown back from the ultima; but when the first part is in actual composition (ἐν συνθέσει) with the latter, its original form being changed thereby, as ὀνομάκλυτος=ὀνόματι κλυτός, the accent is thrown back according to the general rules for compounds (§. 48.)^a

c. Proparoxyton.—Compounds with a passive sense; as, παιδόκτονος, *killed by a son*. See §. 50. 5.

d. If the first part of the compound is a preposition, particle, adverb, πᾶν or πολύ, the word is *proparoxyton*^b,

Except in some oxyton words where the active comp. is distinguished from the passive.

Obs. 2. The compound words are to be accented according to the above rules and those in §. 48., except where they are otherwise specified under the different terminations.

§. 58. 1. αος: oxyton,

Except Ἰλαος Att., and πῆαος, πῆαίος.

2. βος: follow the general rules,

Except the simple adjectives which are oxyton, and the subst., ἀμοιβός, βολβός, λοβός.

3. γος: subst. follow the general rules,

Except oxyt. ἄγός, *a leader*; κραυγός, λοιγός, ταγός, φηγός.

Adjectives are oxyt.,

Except μάργος and ὀλίγος. For comp. in εργος, see §. 57. 2. α.

4. δος: follow the general rules,

Except αοιδός (and comp. in ωδός), ὀδός (οὐδός) ὀπαδός, ὀρυμαγδός, σποδός.

5. εος: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton, the forms in εος of oxyton nouns in ός, as ἀδελφεός (but δαιδάλεος) and ἐλεός (*dresser*), ἐνός, ἐρινός, ἐτέός, θεός, θυρεός, κολεός, λοχεός, νεός (*ploughed land*), συφεός, φωλεός: and paroxyt. adjectives in αλέος, and ἀδελφιδέος, θυγατρίδεος, ἀνεψιαδέος (as diminutives), and all verbal adjectives in τέος.

6. ζος: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton πεζός, χθιζός.

7. ηος: oxyton.

^a Buttm. Lexil. 387.

^b Ibid. 386.

8. *θος*: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton *ἀγαθός*, *βοηθός*, *ἐρμαθός*, and dissyllables, *αἰθός*, *βυθός*, *ἐφθός*, *μασθός*, *μισθός*, *ξανθός*, *ξουθός*, *ὄρθός*, *στρουθός*, *τιτθός*, *τυτθός*.

9. *ις*, as a general rule, throw the accent as far back as possible; *δῖος* is the only properisp.,

Except, — 1. Oxytons in *ις*: *αἰγυῖος*, *ἀνεψῖος*, *βαλῖος*, *βῖος* (*βου*), *γυλῖος*, *δεξιός*, *ἐρωδῖος*, *ῖος*, *κριός*, *μητρῖος*, *μονῖος*, *πατρῖος*, *πολιός*, *σκολιός*, *υῖος*, *χαραδρῖος*.

2. Paroxyton *ἀντίος* (and compounds) *γομφῖος*, *μυρίοι* (*many*), *νυμφῖος*, *πλησίος*, *σκορπίος*.

2. *αιος*: properispomenon,

Except (*α.*) oxyton, all dissyllables, and *ἀλαιός*, *ἀραιός* (*thin*), *γεραιός*, *δηραιός*, *ἡβαιός*, *καταιός*, *πалаиός*.

(*β.*) Proparoxyton, *βέβαιος*, *βίαιος*, *βύλαιος* (*βάλλω*), *γύναιος*, *δείλαιος*, *δίκαιος*, *ἐμπαιος*, *μάταιος*, *νόμαιος* (*lawful*), *πύλαιος*, *ρούσσαιος*, *τύχαιος*, *υμέναιος*, and compounds of *γῆ*.

3. *οιος*: properispomenon,

Except (*α.*) oxyton *γλοιός*, *δοιός*, *κλοιός*, *κολοῖος*, *ὀλοιός*, *ποιός* and *φλοιός*, and compounds of *ποιέω*.

(*β.*) Proparoxyton in *οιος*: *γέλοιος*, *ὅμοιος*, in Attic.

4. *ειος*: polysyllables are proparox.,

Except *ἀνδρείος*, *ἀστειός*, *ἀχρεῖος*, *γυναικειός*, *ἐταιρείος*, *ἡθεῖος*, *ἰαμβεῖος*, *μεγαλείος*, *μουσεῖος*, *νυμφεῖος*, *ὄθνεῖος*, *οἰκεῖος*, *παιδεῖος*, *παρθενεῖος*, *σπονδεῖος*: and oxyton, *ἀγνεῖος*, *ἀφνειός*, *θαμειός*, *νεῖος*, *συφεῖος*, *ταρφεῖος*, *φατειός*.

Dissyllables are properisp.

10. *κος*: mostly oxyton: but dissyllabic subst. are parox.

(Except *ἄσκος*, *βασκος*, *δοῖκος*, *θριγκός*, *σηκός*, *φακός*, *χαλκός*, and *βῆκος*, *θαῖκος*, *θρήσκος*, *θῶκος*, *μῦκος*, *μῶκος*, *οἶκος*, *σῦκος*),

So also *πέρκος* (adj.), all diminutives in *ῖσκος*, *πηλῖκος* and its correlatives; trisyllabic subst. are proparox.

11. *λος*: 1. Adjectives are oxyton,

Except, — *a.* Paroxyt.: *ἄλλος*, *κόλος*, *λάλος*, *ῥλος*, *φίλος*, all in *ῖλος* and *ῥλος* (except *αἴσυλος*), *αἰόλης*, forms of *μέγας*, as *μεγάλοι*.

b. Properisp.: *δῆλος*, *κοῖλος*, *οὔλος*, *φαῦλος*.

c. Proparoxyton: *αἴσυλος*, *ἀσύφηνος*, *ἀτάσθαλος*, *βέβηλος*, *δαίδαλος*, *δείελος*, *εἵκελος* (*θέσκελος*), *ἐκηνος*, *ἐρύμηνος*, *ἔωλος*, *Ἱξαλος*, *κίβδηλος* (and comp.), *πέτηλος*.

The transitive adj. *ιερόστολος* is proparox., contrary to the general rule (§. 50. 5.).

2. Subst. follow the general rules,

Except, *a.* — Oxyton: *αἰγιαλός*, *αὐλός*, *βηλός*, *γανυλός*, *δαλός*, *ἐλλός*, *θαλλός*, *θολός*, *καυλός*, *μαλλός*, *μοχλός*, *μυελός*, *ὀβελός*, *ὀβολός*, *ὀμφαλός*, *πηλός*, *φαλλός*, *φελλός*, *χιλός*, *χυλός*.

b. Paroxyt.: *κρωβύλος* and those in *ιλος*^a.

12. *μος*: *a.* Oxyton, when the penultima is by nature or position long,

Except *ἔρημος* and *ἔτοιμος*, *δῆμος*, (*prople*), *κῶμος*, *μῆμος*, *μῶμος*, *οἶμος*, and *ἄμμος*, *κόσμος*, *ῥγμος*, *ῥλμος*, *πότμος*, *τόρμος*, *ψάμμος*.

^a Pass. Lehre. von Zeitmasse, Tab. vi.

b. Dissyllables with a short penultima are parox.,

Except ἐμός, νομός (*pasture*), ὁμός, τομός (*cutting*).

c. Polysyllables with a short penult. are proparox.,

Except ἰταμός, οὐλαμός, ποταμός, φωριαμός, χηραμός.

13. νος : 1. Substantives follow the general rules,

Except polysyllables in *ωνος* which are oxyton, as also ἄμνος, ἀραχνός, βουνός, γουνός, ἐρινός, ἱπνός, καπνός, κεραυνός, κρημνός, ληνός, οὐρανός, ῥινός, χαλινός, Ὠκεανός.

Paroxyton : καρκίνος and παρθένος.—Properisp. : αἶνος, δῖνος, ἐχῖνος, ἱκτίνος, κῶνος, μυζίνος, οῖνος, ὄνος, πρίνος, πρῶνος, σχοῖνος.

2. The adjectives with a long penultima are oxyton,

Except λίχνος, μόρφνος, τέρεμνος, ἀγχιστίνος, ἐκείνος, προμνηστίνος.

With a short penultima, the accent is thrown back,

Except oxyton adjectives in *ανος*, (but δάπανος, κάγκανος, κάρβανος, λίτανος) and those in *ινος* which are derived from adverbs or express a definition of time (except τήτινος), and ἀληθινός, ἀνθινός, ἐλαῖνός, κενός, ξυνός, πεδινός, στενός, στρανός.

14. οος : follow the general rules,

Except oxyton θοός, ζοός, ὄλοός, and paroxyton ἄθροός, and multiples in πλόος, as διπλόος.

15. πος : subst. follow the general rules,

Except oxyton ἀτραπός, καρπός, κλοπός, κομπός (*loaster*), λοπός, μαστροπός, ὀπός, πομπός, σκοπός, ταρπός, τροπός (*stray*).

Adjectives in *ωπος*, whether simple or compound, are oxyton.

16. ρος : 1. Adjectives are oxyton,

Except words in *τερος*, (but δεξιτερός, καρτερός, κρατερός and ἀριστερός) and ἄκρος, βάρβαρος, γλίσχρος, ἐλευθερός, ἡμερος, κάρχαρος, λάβρος, ἀλλήθρος, λοιδορος, μέρμερος, πέλωρος, πέπειρος, ταλαίπωρος, φλύαρος, χείμερος, and Att. πύνηρος, μόχθηρος.

Properisp. : γαῦρος, θοῦρος, μαῦρος, παῦρος, στείρος, σφαῖρος, χῆρος, and Att. μῶρος, πῆρος.

2. Substantives follow the general rules,

Except oxyton ἀγρός, ἀφρός, γαμβρός, δαιτρός, ἐκυρός, θαιρός, θεωρός, θησαυρός, θορός, ἱατρός, καιρός, κηρός, κηρός, μολοβρός, μυλωθρός, νεβρός, νεκρός, νεφρός, ξυρός, ὀρός *serui*, πενθερός, περιστέρως, πυρός, σορός, σταυρός, σωρός, ταρσός, τυρός, φιτρός, φρουρός, χορός. Properisp. ἐταῖρος, οὔρος (*wind*).

17. σος : oxyton,

Except fem. subst. and ἄλεισος, βάναντος, θιάσος, θύσος, ἴσος, ἕσος, κέρασος, μέθυσος, μέσος, νόρκισσος, πόςος (and its correlatives), παράδεισος, πέτασος, τύσος.

18. τος : oxyton,

Except, — 1. Paroxyton ἄρκτος, ἄρτος, βάτος, βρότος (*gore*), δέλτος, κόςτος, κόςτος, κρότος, κόςτος, μίλτος, μίτος. μύρτος, νόςτος, νύτος, πόςτος, πώλτος, πύντος, πάτος, σκόςτος, φόςτος, and the ordinals τρίτος, πέμπτος, ἕκτος.

2. Proparox. : superlat. forms, and words signifying the abstract time of any season, as ἄμνητος, *harvest*; ἄμνητος, *harvest-time*; and ἄκατος, ἄλετος, ἄσφαλτος, ἄτρακτος, ἄνωτος, βάρβητος, βίωτος, δρύφακτος, ἕκατος, ἕμετος, ὀγάτος, κάματος, κάπετος, λήμιτος, ὕρχατος, πάχετος, πλατάνιστος, and the ordinals τέταρτος, ἕννατος, δέκατος.

3. Properisp. : κοῖτος, νώτος, οἶκος, οἶτος, πλούτος, πρῶτος, σῖτος, οὔτος and pronouns in ουτος.

19. υος : oxyton,

Except ἔγγυος, κρήγγυος, and properisp. αἶδος, πῦος, σικεῦδος.

20. φος : follow the general rules,

Except oxyton, ἀδελφός (Attic vocat. ἄδελφε), τροφός, and all dissyllabic adj. except κοῦφος.

21. χος : 1. Adj. are oxyton,

Except proparox. ἡσυχος, μελιχος, νηπίαχος, and Doric diminutive forms in ιχος.

2. Subst. follow the general rules,

Except oxyt. ἀρχός, μοιχός, ῥηχός, also ῥῆχος, σικχός.

22. ψος : adj. oxyton : subst. γύψος parox.

23. ωος : properisp.,

Except ζώος, κολφός.

So the compound ἀθῶος.

24. ως (gen. ω) : have the accent of the forms in ος.—See §. 46. 2.

§. 59. 1. ας, gen. αος or ατος : follow the general rules.

2. ας (gen. αδος) oxyton : gen. ατος paroxyt.,

Except ἀνδριάς, ἰμάς, ἀλλᾶς, πᾶς.

3. ᾱς (gen. ου) : are all paroxyton,

Except those contracted from ἑας or ᾗας into ᾱς.

4. ης (gen. ου) oxyton : the polysyllabic verbal nouns in στήης

(Except ἀγρώστης, γενούστης, δυνάστης, ἐπαλώστης, πενέστης)

and κτης

(Except κειράκτης, ὀρύκτης, προίκτης, φυλάκτης)

or with a natural long vowel in the penultima

(Except ἀήτης, αἰσυμνήτης, ἀλήτης, κυβερνήτης, σφενδονήτης)

are oxyton. So also καθαρτής, ποικιλτής, ἐθελοντής, εὐθυνητής, κυτυτης, λυμαντής, κριτής, εὐρετής, πειστής, πιστής, ραϊστής.

5. Other verbal derivatives in ης, and all those derived from substantives, are paroxyton :

Whence in many cases may be distinguished different meanings of a word (in στης for example) which is both a verbal and substantival derivative, as κεράσσης from κέρας, κεραστής from κεράννυμι.

6. All compound adjectives in ης, with short penult., are paroxyt.

Except those compounded with α, δυς, εν, as ἀπαθής, δυσμενής, εὐμενής.

otherwise oxyton. The old poetic forms in α are proparoxyt.,

Except such as are used as substantives, which follow the above rules.

7. α. ης (gen. εος) oxyton : even the compounds,

Except those in -άντης, -ήθης, (from ἦθος), -ήκης, -ήρης, -κήτης, -μεγέθης, -μήδης, -ώδης, -ώης, -ώκης, -ώλης, and αὐθάδης, αὐτάρκης, ἐπιλήθης (παναλήθης, φιλαλήθης) πλήρης, ποδάρκης.

In Attic the neuter of polysyllables in *ετής* is proparoxyton.

β. ης (gen. *ητος*): subst. are parox.,

Except *ἀδροτής, βραδυντής, γυμνής, δηιοτής, ἐσθής, πινυτής, ποτής, ταχύτης, χειρής*.

Adjectives are oxyton.

8. α. ις (gen. *δος* or *τος*): oxyton.

Except,—1. Paroxyt.: *δάπις, ἔρις, θέμις, ἴβις, κάλπις, κύστις, μαγάδις, μύστις, ὄπις, πλάστις, πότις, σίνις, τάπις, τίγρις, τρόπις, φύστις*, and femin. forms of subst. in *της*, in *έτις*.

2. Proparox.: *κάνναβις, σίκιννις, φύλοπις, φύξηλις*.

3. Properisp.: *αἰλις, δασπλήτις, θούρις, ἴρις, μήνις, μῆτις, νεάνις, νῆις* (and comp.). *ταῖλις, χλοῦνις*: compounds in *ῶπις*, and feminine forms of subst. in *της*, in *αῖτις, -ίτις, -ῶτις*.

β. ις (*ξίς, σίς, ψίς*), gen. *εως*: follow the general rules.

γ. ις (gen. *θος*): follow the general rules.

δ. ις (gen. *ιος*): follow the general rules. Perisp. *λίς*.

ε. ις (gen. *ιως*): oxyt.

Except comp. of *τίς*.

9. ος (gen. *εος*): follow the general rules.

10. α. υς, (gen. *δος* or *τος*): follow the general rules,

Except *δαγύς, χλαμύς, ποῦς, οῦς* (*ᾠτός*).

β. υς (gen. *εος*): oxyt.,

Except *ἡμισυς, θῆλυς, πρέσβυς, πέλεκυς, ἑγχελυς, πῆχυς*.

γ. υς (gen. *υος*): oxyton,

Except,—1. Parox., *ἄρκυς, βόρυς, βότρυς, γένυς, ἵτυς, κάγχρυς, κάνδυς, κίκυς, μάρπτυς, νέκυς, πίτυς, στάχυς, χέλυς*.

2. Proparox.: *ἄσταχυς*.

3. Perisp.: *δρύς, μῦς, σῦς, ὕς, βοῦς*, (*βοός*).

4. Properisp.: *γῆρυς, θρήνυς*.

δ. υ: paroxyt.,

Except *μῶλυ*.

ε. υν: paroxyton.

11. εις (gen. *εντος*): paroxyton.

12. εως (gen. *εως*), oxyton, even the compounds.

13. α. ως (gen. *ωτος*), parox.,

Except *εὐρώς, ἰδρώς*.

β. ως and *ω* (gen. *οος*), oxyt.: (gen. *ωος*) monosyll. oxyton, all others paroxyt.

14. υν (see *ις, ιως*, above).

§. 60. 1. *ην* (gen. *υος*), subst., oxyton,

Except *Ἑλλην, εἶρην*.

2. *α. ων* (gen. *υος*), subst., oxyton,

Except *ἀλήμων, ἄκμων, ἄλων, ἄμβων, ἄξων, γάστρων, γείτων, γλήχων, γνῶμων, δαίμων, διδυμῶν, ἥμων, ἰχθυῶν, θεάμων, κηρίων, κίων, κλυδῶν, κύφων, κυων, κώδων, κώθων, μαλακίων, μήγων, μύθων, μύσων, ὀπάων, ὀργίων, πάτρων, πλειῶν, πώγων, σίφων, σκήπτων, σκορπίων, σπάδων, στήμων, τέκτων, τέων, τίλλων, τρίβων*.

Adj. parox.

β. ων, gen. οντος, paroxyt.,

Except ἐκών.

§. 61. 1. ξ: monosyll. oxyt.,

Except γλαῦξ, ᾄξ.

Polysyllables paroxyt.,

Except properisp. ἀδλαξ, βῶλαξ, ἐπῆλυξ, ἥλιξ, θρῶναξ, καταῖτυξ, κλίμαξ, κλωμαξ. λείμαξ, μείραξ, πίδαξ, σμίλλαξ, σμῶδιξ, χοῖνιξ, and words ending in -ῶνυξ and -ῶρυξ.

2. ψ: monosyll. oxyton: polysyll. paroxyt.

Except properisp. αἶψυψ, ἥνυψ, καλῶνυψ. λαῦλαψ, τῶνυψ. οἶνυψ, and oxyton γοργῶψ. δεινῶψ, εὐνῶψ, μονῶψ, πολυνῶψ, φλογῶψ.

§. 62. 1. α (gen. ατος), follow the general rules.

2. αν: oxyton.

3. ην: oxyton.

Except a few proper names and adjectives.

4. αρ (gen. ρος), follow the general rules.

5. ηρ or ειρ (gen. ρος): oxyt.,

Except θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, πάνθηρ.

6. ωρ (gen. ρος): paroxyt.,

Except ἀχώρ, ἰχώρ.

Obs. All monosyllabic substantives of the third declension which have α in acc. are oxyton; those which end in ε in nom. and ν in the acc. are perispomena, except κλείς (acc. κλείν), κίς and, according to some, λίς.

Change of the Accents in Sentences &c.

§. 63. In a sentence the words so run one into the other, that the sharp accent being hereby weakened or suppressed, the oxytons are marked with the grave sign; but when there is a pause or stop in the sentence, the acute naturally returns; as, ὁ μὲν Κῆρος ἐπέραςε τὸν ποταμόν, οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ἀπέφυγον. Except τίς, τί, interrog., which is always oxyton.

Obs. When for any other reason there is no connection between the words, the acute remains, as in a grammatical work, εἰ τὸ μὴ λέγεις—τὸ ἀνήρ, οὔνομα.

1. *Crasis*.—The accent of the first word is dropped, and the compound word has the accent of the second, as τὸ ἀγαθόν=τὰγαθόν; but the long vowel formed by crasis is, according to rule (§. 49. 2. α.), circumflexed, when the second word was paroxyton with a short ultima; as, τὸ ἔπος=τοῦπος, τὰ ἄλλα=τᾶλλα, τὸ ἔργον=τοῦργον; τὰ ὅπλα=θῶπλα.

Obs. 1. These words are thus accented in the old grammarians, but Porson, Valek., Matth., Dindorf and Herm. write ταῦργον, on the principle

that the circumflex is not formed by ' but ^'. (See §. 43. *Obs.* 4.) But the grammarians seem to have considered the vowel thus formed, not as a compound, but as a simple long vowel; and the analogies of δαῖδες, δᾶδες, ἐσταῖτος ἐστῶτος^a &c., support their mode of accentuation^b.

2. *Elision*.—The accent of the elided syllable is thrown back as an acute on the preceding syllables; but if the elided word is a preposition, or ἀλλά, οὐδέ, μηδέ, ἰδέ, ἦδέ, or either of the enclitics τινά or ποτέ, the accent is altogether *lost*; as,

πολλὰ ἔπαθον = πολλ' ἔπαθον	παρὰ ἐμοῦ = παρ' ἐμοῦ
δεινὰ ἔρωτᾷς = δειν' ἔρωτᾷς	ἀπὸ ἐαυτοῦ = ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ
φημὶ ἐγὼ = φήμ' ἐγὼ	ἀλλὰ ἐγὼ = ἀλλ' ἐγὼ
αἰσχροὺς ἔλεξας = αἷσχρο' ἔλεξας	τινὰ ἔλεγε = τιν' ἔλεγε
ἔπτα ἦσαν = ἔπτ' ἦσαν	so οὐδ' -μηδ' -ἦδ' ἐγὼ.

3. When a preposition stands after its case, the accent is thrown back to the first syllable^c (*anastrophe*); as.

μάχης ἔπι but ἐπὶ μάχης,	νεῶν ἄπο but ἀπὸ νεῶν,
Ἰθάκην κάτω... κατὰ Ἰθ.,	καλῶν πέρι... περὶ καλῶν.

Obs. 2. Ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀνά, διά, do not admit of this *anastrophe*^d; the unaccentuated prepositions, if placed after their case, are accented.

Obs. 3. The prepositions have their accent on the first syllable also, 1. When they are abbreviated verbal forms, as ἀνα for ἀνάστηθι; μέτα, πάρα, ἔπι, ὑπο, πέρι, ἔνι for ind. pres. of εἶναι in composition with these prepositions; as ἐγὼ πάρα for πάρεμι, πέρι for περίεστι.—2. When they are used adverbially, as πέρι for περίσσως or περὶ ἄλλων.—3. When, being separated from the verb, they are placed after it, as ὀλέσας ἀπο πάντας εἰαίρους.

Proclitics or Atona.

§. 63. 1. Proclitics are those little words which coalesce so closely to the following word, that they have no independent existence, and therefore no accent. They are

a. The forms of the article, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ,—ὁ for οὗτος. II. κ, 224.

b. οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ).

c. The prepositions ἐν, εἰς, (ἐς), ἐκ, (ἐξ), ὡς, το.

d. The conjunctions ὡς as, ἐλ.

Obs. Many of these words retain their accent in certain cases:

a. οὐ no; and at the end of a sentence: πῶς γάρ οὐ; ἔλεγε γάρ κ. τ. λ. καὶ οὐ, φησὶν, he says no.

b. ἐκ, when placed after its substantive: κακῶν ἐξ.

c. ὡς for οὕτως, as καὶ ὡς ἐθέλω; and when it stands after the word to which it refers, as κακοὶ ὡς for ὡς κακοί.

d. In some editions ὁ for οὗτος (II. κ, 224. See §. 444. *Obs.* 1) is written ὁ.

^a Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 28. *Obs.* 18.

^c Herm. Med. 1143.

^b Elms. Med. 888.

^d Herm. l. c.

Enclitics.

§. 63. 2. There are also other little words which are generally so entirely subordinate to the word which precedes them, that they are said as it were to lean on it (ἐγκλίνω), and hence either throw their accent back on it, or, if the accentuation of this word prevents its receiving this new accent, lose it altogether; as, φίλος τις, πόλεμός τις.

3. They are,

a. εἰμί and φημί in the present ind., except II. pers. sing., εἶ and φῆς.

b. The following forms of the personal pronouns:

I. pers. sing. μοῦ	III. pers. sing. οὗ
μοί	οἱ
μέ	ἐ, νύν.
II. pers. sing. σοῦ	Dual. σφῶν
σοί	Plural σφίσι, and the Ionic forms
σέ	σφωέ, σφέων, σφέας.

For the difference between the enclitic and accentuated forms of the I. pers. pronoun, see §. 64. VI. 3. a.

c. The indefinite pronoun τίς, τί, in all its cases. The abbreviated forms τοῦ and τοῖ, and the indefinite adverbs πῶς, πῶ, πῇ, πού, ποθί, ποθύν, ποί, ποτέ. When used interrogatively these words are always accented; as, τίς, τί, πῶς.

d. The particles τέ, τοί, γέ, νύν, πέρ, θήν, and the inseparable σέ, whether it expresses the direction, as Ἐρεβοσδε, or is otiose, as τοσοσδε.

e. The accus. of αὐτός, αὐτόν, used in the sense of *him*, is by some considered as enclitic.

Obs. Many little words coalesce so closely with these enclitics that they form one word with a meaning of its own: εἶτε, οὔτε, μήτε, ὥστε, ὥσπερ, ὅστις &c.

Rules for the Inclination of the Accent.

§. 64. The inclination of the accent is naturally subject to the general laws of accentuation. Thus in κάλλιστος-ἐστί, the pronunciation of the syllables must be so arranged that, without altering the original accent of κάλλιστος, the accent may not be further from the end than the rules allow: hence κάλλι | στός ἐστί—κάλλι | στός τις: so σῶ | μά τι. Therefore oxytons require no new accent, as in ἀνὴρ-ἐστί the accent is in its proper place as

proparoxyton. In paroxytons the inclination only takes place with monosyllables, as φίλος μοι, forming a proparox.; for in φίλος-ἐστι the accent would be on the fourth syllable from the end, while the accent cannot be placed over the λος, because two sharp tones cannot come together. So that in this case the accent remains on the enclitic φίλος ἐστίν.

I. An oxyton word coalesces with the following enclitic, so that the enclitic being considered as part of it, the otherwise suppressed acute (§. 63.) regains its proper power; as,

θήρ τις for θήρ τὶς	καλὸς ἐστι for καλὸς ἐστί,
καὶ τινες ... καὶ τινές,	ποταμός γε ... ποταμὸς γέ,
καλὸς τε ... καλὸς τέ,	ποταμοὶ τινες ... ποταμοὶ τινές.

II. A perispomenon coalesces with an enclitic without any change of accent; as,

φῶς τι for φῶς τὶ,	φιλεῖ τις for φιλεῖ τὶς,
φῶς ἐστι ... φῶς ἐστί,	καλοῦ τινος ... καλοῦ τινός.

Obs. 1. A perispomenon, if it is joined to a dissyllabic enclitic, is considered as an oxyton, and the long final syllable of the enclitic is considered as short, hence ὄντων &c.; for the two words being considered as one, the circumflex on ὄν belongs to the whole word, while being over the antepenultima, it performs the functions of a proparoxyton; though indeed on this and some other points of the enclitic system, it is difficult to decide on the true principle on which the rules are founded^a.

III. A paroxyton coalesces with a monosyllabic enclitic without any change of accent, but does not admit of inclination with a dissyllable; for the accent φίλος-ἐστι would be on the fourth syllable, which is contrary to the general laws of accentuation: so that the enclitic retains its accent, as

φίλος μου for φίλος μου, but φίλος ἐστί, φίλοι φασί,
ἄλλος πως ... ἄλλος πώς, ... ἄλλος ποτέ, ἄλλων τινῶν.

IV. A proparoxyton or properispomenon coalesces with the enclitic and has an acute on the last syllable, which becomes the accent syllable of the following enclitic; as,

ἄνθρωπός τις for ἄνθρωπος τὶς,	σῶμά τι for σῶμα τὶ,
ἄνθρωποί τινες ... ἄνθρωποι τινές,	σῶμά ἐστι ... σῶμα ἐστί.

Exception:—A properispomenon ending in ξ or ψ does not admit the inclination, as ἀλαξ, μου, ἀλαξ ἐστί.

Obs. 2. The inclination of the local suffix δέ, ζέ, is regulated by the above general rules; as,

οἰκύνδε (Epic)	οἰκαδε,	οὐρανόνδε,	Πυθῶδε (f. Πυθῶ),
ἔρεβόςδε,	Ἐλευσίνάδε,	Μεγαράδε,	δόμονδε,

Ἀθήμαζε (i. e. Ἀθήμαιζε), Πλαταιᾶζε (Πλαταιαί). χαμάζε (χαμάς acc.) but in

^a Buttm. Ausf. Gr. §. 14. Ob. 10. Herm. de Em. Gr. Gr. p. 73.

that of the paragogic *δε* of the demonstrative pronoun, the accent rests on the last syllable of the pronoun; as,

τόσος—τοσόσδε,	τοσοῦδε, τοσῶδε,	τοσήνδε, τοσῶνδε,
τοῖος—τοιόσδε,	τηλίκος—τηλικόςδε,	τοῖσι—τοισίδε.

Obs. 3. The three adverbial suffixes *θεν* (*θε*), *σε*, *θει*, vary from the usage of the enclitics. The adverbs with these terminations, whose penultima is *σ*, whatever may be the accent of their root, are paroxyton (except *ἄλλοθι*, *πάντοσε*, *οἰκοθεν*, *ἐνδοθεν*, *ἐνδοθι*, *ἐκτοσθεν*); those with any other vowel in the penultima retain the accent of their root, as *ἀρχή*—*ἀρχήθεν*, *θέμα*—*θύραθεν* &c., but *ἔκαθεν* from *ἐκάς*.

V. When there are two or more enclitics in succession, they are formed into one or more words, and are accented accordingly (see Gen. Rule, *supra*); as,

καλός γε τις proparoxyton	for καλὸς γὰρ τις
καλοί γε εἰ | σί proparox. and oxyt.	... καλοὶ γὰρ εἰσί
καλοί γε τι | νές εἰσι two proparox.	... καλοὶ γὰρ τινές εἰσί
φιλεῖ πο | τέ τις properisp. and parox.	... φιλεῖ ποτὲ τις
φίλοι τι | νές μοι | εἰσί parav., parox. and ox. ...	φίλοι τινές μοι εἰσί
ἄνθρω | πός τις | μοί πο | τέ φησι three parox. and one proparox.	
εἷ τις | γέ μοι | φησί ποτε two parox. and one proparox.	

For example: when *τίς* follows *ἄνθρωπος*, it stands *ἄνθρωπός τις* (Rule IV.), if *μοι* is added, it stands *ἄνθρωπός τις μοι*, the last syllable of *ἄνθρωπός* forming the first of the proparoxyton *πός-τις-μοι* (Rule IV.); if *ποτέ* is added, *μοί* is accented as being the last syllable of a proparoxyton (Rule IV.), and the first accentuated syllable of *μοί ποτε*, and so is *ποτέ* if *φησί* follows.

Obs. 4. In grammars it is generally laid down that in this case each enclitic throws back its accent on the one next preceding, but this is incorrect.

VI. Enclitics in the following cases retain their accent, even though the preceding word might receive it:

1. The enclitic forms for *εἰμί*, when it is not a mere copula, but has a substantive force of existence or *being*, so that the emphasis rests on it, as, *εἰσί θεοί*: in the III. sing. the accent is thrown from the ultima to the penultima, as, *ἔστι θεός*, *there is a God*, but *θεός ἔστι σοφός*; in the question *τί δ' ἔστι*, but *τίς οὗτός ἐστιν*; when joined with the infinitive in the sense of *ἔξεστι*, as *ἔστω ἰδεῖν*: when it stands at the beginning of the sentence, as *ἔστι σοφός ἀνὴρ*: and lastly after the particles *ἀλλ'*, *εἰ*, *οὐκ*, *μή*, *ὥς*, *καί*, *μέν*, *ὅτι*, *ποῦ*, and the pronoun *τοῦτ'*, as *τοῦτ' ἔστιν*.

2. The enclitic forms of *φημί*, when they are separated by a stop from the preceding word; as *ἔστω ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός, φημί*. *I say*.

3. The pronouns, *σοῦ*, *σοί*, *σέ*, *οἶ*, *σφίσι*, retain their accent,

α. After an accentuated preposition: as, *παρὰ σοῦ, μετὰ σέ, πρὸς σοί.* In this case the longer form of the I. pers. pron. is always used: while the shorter is always enclitic; as,

παρ' ἐμοῦ (not *παρά μου*), *πρὸς ἐμοί* (not *πρός μου*),
κατ' ἐμέ (... *κατά με*), *περὶ ἐμοῦ* (... *περί μου*),

except *πρός με*, and in prose and comedy, *περί μου*.

Obs. 1. The unaccentuated prepositions coalesce with the enclitics and take their accents: *ἐκ μου, ἐν μοι, ἐς σε, ἐς με, ἐκ σου, ἐν σοι.*

β. After the copulative or disjunctive conjunctions, and generally when the pronoun is emphatic, as in antithesis; as, *ἐμὲ καὶ σέ*: also *ἐμέθεν, σέθεν, ἑθεν.*

γ. The forms *οὔ, οἶ, ἐ*, only when they have the force of reflexive pronouns.

δ. The pronouns are always accented at the beginning of a sentence.

4. *Τίς* is accented when it stands before its substantive, as *τὶ ἔργον*; and sometimes when particular emphasis is to be laid on it, so that it loses somewhat of its indefiniteness: see *Plato Phileb. 54. C.*

5. Lastly—enclitics are accented, when the syllable on which the accent would be thrown back is elided; as, *καλὸς δ' ἐστίν*, but *καλὸς δέ ἐστιν*: *πολλοὶ δ' εἰσίν*, but *πολλοὶ δέ εἰσιν*.

Obs. 2. When enclitics retain their accent and are followed by other words, the acute on the ultima becomes a grave, according to the general rules, as *τὸ ῥόδον ἐστὶ καλόν*.

Change of Accents in the Dialects.

§. 65. 1. Many words which are proparoxyton in Attic Greek, are proparisopomena in Ionic, as *ὁμοῖος, γελοῖος, ἐπείμοσ, ἐρήμος*: but Attic, *ὁμοιος, γελοιος, ἔτοιμος, ἔρημος*.

2. The Æolic dialect has no oxytons, (except dissyllabic prepositions *παρά, περί, ὑπό*, as forming with their substantive one word); as, *βῶμος, σόφος, ὄξυς, θύμος, ἄσπις*, for *βαμός, σοφός, ὀξύς, θυμός, ἀσπίς*.

Stops.

§. 66. 1. A colon or semicolon is marked by a dot above the line, as *εἶ ἔλεξας πάντες γὰρ κ. τ. λ.* A note of interrogation by our semicolon; a full stop, comma, note of admiration, by the marks used by the moderns.

2. *Diastole*.—Marked by a comma, distinguishes certain compound words from others of the same sound, but different sense, as *ἔτι* and *ἐ,τι*. At present the compound words are written separately, without the diastole, as *ἐ τι*.

3. *Critical marks*.—[] Brackets mark a spurious passage; an obelus (†) or asterisk (*) is prefixed to a line to signify that it is of doubtful authority.

CHAPTER IV.

The Forms and Roots of Words.

§. 67. Words are divided into those which express notions (*essential*), and those which express the relations of those notions (*formal*).—See §. 351. 1.

1. *Essential*.—1. The Verb (ῥῆμα), expressing a state or energy or action, as καθεύδειν, *to sleep*; τύπτειν, *to beat*.

2. The Substantive (ὄνομα), expressing the notion of something in existence, an object, whether person or thing, abstract or concrete; as, λίθος, *a stone*; σοφία, *wisdom*.

3. The Adjective (ἐπίθετον), expressing the notion of some property or quality residing in a person or thing, as, σοφός, *wise*; χλωρός, *green*.

II. *Modal*.—1. The Pronoun (ἀντωνυμίαι) expressing the relation in which the object spoken of is to the speaker: whether it is the speaker, or the thing spoken of, or the person spoken to; as, ἐγὼ τύπτω σέ, *I (the speaker) strike you (the spoken to)*.

2. The Numeral (ἀριθμητικά) expressing the relations of quantity of any object.

3. The Adverb (ἐπίρρημα), expressing the accidents of time, place and mode of an action, energy or quality.

4. The Preposition (πρόθεσις), expressing the relations of time, place or cause in which an object stands to an energy, action or quality.

5. Conjunction (σύνδεσμος), expressing the connection between two objects or sentences.

Obs. 1. The verb εἶναι in its sense of 'to be,' is an *essential* word: ἔστι θεός, *there is a God*. As the copula, expressing the connection between subject and predicate, it is *formal*: θεός ἐστι σοφός, *God is wise*.

Obs. 2. Interjections are little words expressive of feeling, rather than of notions.

Of the Roots of Words.

§. 68. 1. The root of a word is contained in one or more of its letters. This root expresses the crude notion, which is capable of being developed into a verb or a noun by the addition of the verbal or the noun ending: as, ΑΕΓ may be formed into λέγ-ω or into λόγ-ος.

2. The noun notion was attached to the root by the addition of the vowels *a, e, o, u*, or the consonant *τ*, as πολιτ-α—μεν-ε—λογ-ο—

ἰχθ-ν—σωμα-τ. This gave it its noun character of a *thing* or a *quality*, as distinguished from the verbal notion of *doing* or *being*.

3. The noun roots thus formed with *a*, *o*, *u*, or sometimes *τ*, and thus expressing the neuter notion of a *thing*, assumed a masculine or personal character by the addition of *s* as λογ-ο-*s*. πολιτ-α-*s* (see §. 77. 1.) ἰχθ-ν-*s*, γιγαν-τ-*s*.

Obs. 1. In Sanscrit the noun vowels are the primary *a*, *i*, *u*, but in Greek the *i* has changed to *ε* or *ο*.

4. The noun roots formed with *ε* (*ες*) expressed the neuter, and in the nominative of adjectives this *ες* remained unchanged, as δυσμενές; but in substantives this *ες* was often changed to *ος*, without losing its neuter power, as γενε-*s*, γένος, gen. γένε-ος^a.

5. Further, this noun letter *ε* in some words was changed to *η*, (as τὸ κάρη) *ι* or *υ*: as σίναπι, (gen. εος) ἄστυ (gen. εος); to which sometimes the personal *s* was attached, as πόλις, (πόλεος,) Ἄρης, (Ἄρε-ος.) In adjectives this *ε* was changed to *η* for the masculine form, as δυσμενής.

6. The noun roots formed with *τ* also expressed the neuter, (unless the personal *s* was added,) as σωματ. Sometimes also those formed in *ο*, as αὐτ-ό, τοιούτ-ο. In the roots to which *τ* is attached as the noun letter, it is dropped in the nominative, as it cannot stand at the end of a word, but it returns in the cases, as μελιτ, μέλι, gen. μέλιτος. See §. 71. 4.

7. Some words did not take any noun letter, but the personal *s* was attached immediately to the root, as φλεβ—φλέβ-*s*=φλέψ.

CHAPTER V.

General Remark.

The gender of nouns would naturally correspond to the (often arbitrary) views which the popular mind took of the objects they represent. If *personality* was the notion which prevailed, the noun would be masculine, as ὁ θεός—ὁ ἄνθρωπος—ὁ ἀνὴρ: unless some peculiar attributes were attached to it which brought forward a feminine element, as ἡ γύμη—ἡ μήτηρ: if the notion was abstract or of *causation*, *production*, *generation*, *fertility* &c. the noun would

^a Bopp and Kühner make the *ος* of γένος, μένος part of the crude root, but it seems to be a noun ending; as in γένος, for instance, we have the root γεν-, and of μένος the root is the Sanscrit *man*.

be feminine, as ἡ γῆ, unless for some reason the notion of personality predominated, as ὁ ἥλιος. If it was of a mere *thing*, the neuter gender would be used, as τὸ χρῆμα, unless where the thing was personified by the imagination, and then the noun would be either masculine or feminine, according to the predominating character attached to it, as ἡ ναῦς—ὁ λίθος.

Obs. 1. To illustrate the way in which the gender depended on the view taken of the object, we may observe, that the gender of the Sun might be feminine, as being the visible source of fertility, (so German *die Sonne*) but the ancients looked at the sun rather as a Divine Being, and hence the masculine was used.

Obs. 2. When a number of objects come under one head, they frequently follow the gender of the noun under which they fall—as ἡ γῆ—hence ἡ νῆσος—but this is not always the case, as τὸ δένδρον—but ἡ ἀμπέλος; in fact it does not seem that we can lay down any more accurate rule than the one given above.

Of the Substantive.

§. 69. 1. A substantive is a word expressive of *something in being* (real or ideal, τοῦ ὄντος)—a *thing, person, or object*. For the sorts and divisions of substantives, see §. 352. 1.

Gender of Substantives.

2. 1. The gender of personal substantives is twofold—Masculine and Feminine; as, ὁ πατήρ, *the father*; ἡ μήτηρ, *the mother*.

2. Substantives, expressing things, have properly no gender (*genus neutrum*, i. e. neither masc. nor feminine); but as inanimate things are often spoken of as if animate, many names of things are masc. or feminine; as, ὁ πόλεμος, *the war*; ἡ νόσος, *the sickness*.

3. The gender of substantives is determined in some cases by their termination, in others by their meaning.

Of Gender determined by the Meaning.

§. 70. 1. Masculine.—Names of men—most male animals—months—rivers—winds; as, ὁ κόρος, *the boy*; ὁ βασιλεὺς, *the king*; ὁ κάπρος, *the boar*; ὁ Γαμηλιών (about January), ὁ μήν, *the month*; ὁ Ἀλφειός, *the Alpheus*, ὁ ποταμός, *the river*; ὁ εὖρος, *the south-east wind*, ὁ ἀνεμος.

Except:—Diminutives in *ον*, as τὸ μειράκιον. So in English we say, “*dear little thing*.”

2. Feminine.—Names of women—female animals—countries—*islands*—cities, and most trees and plants; as, ἡ κόρη, *the maiden*; ἡ βασίλισσα, *the queen*; ἡ λέαινα, *the lioness*; ἡ Αἴγυπτος (ἡ γῆ, *the*

land); ἡ Ῥόδος (ἡ νῆσος, the island); ἡ Τροίη (ἡ πόλις, the city); ἡ πύξος, the box tree; ἡ ἄμπελος, the vine; ἡ βύβλος, the papyrus plant; ἡ ῥάφανος, a radish; ἡ νάρδος, spikenard.

Exceptions:—(a.) Cities according to their ending; Masc. *a.* in οὖς, as ὁ Σελινούς;—*b.* in ης (gen. ητος), as ὁ Μάσης;—*c.* in εὖς, as ὁ Φανοτεύς;—*d.* in οἱ (plur.), as οἱ Φίλιπποι;—*e.* those in ων, ος (gen. ου) and ας vary. Neuter *a.* in α (plur.), as τὰ Δεῦκτρα;—*β.* ον, as τὸ Ἴλιον;—*γ.* ος (gen. εος), as τὸ Ἄργος.—(b.) Trees and plants: ὁ ἐρινεός, the wild fig-tree; ὁ φελλός, the cork-tree; ὁ λωτός, the lotus-tree; ὁ κύτισος, the cytissus; ὁ φοῖνιξ, palm-tree; ὁ κιττός, ivy; ὁ μύρρινος, myrtle.—Both masc. and feminine; ὁ ἡ πάπυρος, papyrus plant; ὁ ἡ κότινος, the wild olive; ὁ ἡ κόμπος, arbutus; ὁ ἡ κέρασος, cherry-tree.

3. Neuter.—Names of fruits—diminutives (except those of women, as ἡ Λεόντιον)—names of letters—all infinitives, and every word considered merely as a word; as, τὸ μόρον, the mulberry fruit (τῆς μορέας); τὸ μῆλον, the apple; τὸ μειράκιον diminutive of μεῖραξ, a boy; τὸ λάμβδα; τὸ τύπτειν, the beating; τὸ μήτηρ, the word “mother.” So also τὸ ἀνδράποδον, the slave considered as a thing, or κτῆμα.

4. Common Gender.—Those words which expressing both masc. and fem. objects have only one form; as, ὁ ἡ θεός, god or goddess; ὁ ἡ ἄνθρωπος, man or woman; ὁ ἡ παῖς, boy or girl. So ὁ ἡ τροφός, φύλαξ, διδάσκαλος, ἄγγελος, γέλιων, μάρτυς, &c.

Obs. 1. Some words, which in the Attic dialect are common, in the Ionic and common dialect have a form for each gender, as ὁ θεός, ἡ θεία.

Obs. 2. All the names of animals are common which have only one form for male or female: ὁ βοῦς, the ox; ἡ βοῦς, the cow; ὁ ἄρκτος, the male bear; ἡ ἄρκτος, the female bear.

Obs. 3. If the gender of the animal is to be particularly marked, the proper article is used; but when the animal is spoken of generally, either the masc. or the fem. article is prefixed, as the usage of the word may determine; as, ἡ ἀλώπηξ, the fox; ἡ ἄρκτος, the bear; ἡ κάμηλος, the camel; ὁ μῦς, the mouse; ὁ ἐλέφας, the elephant; ἡ χελιδών, the swallow; ἡ οἶς, the sheep. Some vary between masc. and fem.: ὁ and ἡ κύων, ὁ βοῦς, ὁ ἵππος, but in the plural generally αἱ βόες, αἱ ἵπποι. This is called the *Epigene* gender (ἐπίγονον). Sometimes when the male or female is to be distinguished, the words ἄρρην, male, θῆλυς, female, are attached to whichever article is most commonly used; as, λαγὼς ὁ θῆλυς, the female hare; ἀλώπηξ ἡ ἄρρην, the dog-fox; Hdt. II. 35 οὔτε ἔρσενος θεοῦ οὔτε θηλέης; Od. ν. 82 ἔρσενες ἵπποι; Od. ξ. 16 θήλειαι σῦες: or some name peculiar to the male or female, as ὁ κριός, the ram, ὁ τράγος, the goat; or sometimes the masc. article is prefixed to the feminine subst., as ὁ οἶς, ὁ αἰξ.

Obs. 4. Sometimes nouns, properly masculine, have when joined with the feminine article a plural or generic sense, ἡ ἵππος=ἵπποι,—ἡ ἀσπίς=ὀπλῖται—so αἱ ἵπποι—αἱ κύνες, αἱ βόες.

Determination of the Gender according to the Ending.

§. 71. 1. The masculine and feminine genders of substantives are not always, or even generally, determined by the terminations. In the I. decl., however, they are distinguished by the final letter of the masc. being *s*, of the feminine *a* or *η*, as *ὁ ρεαρία-s*, *ἡ φων-η*. In the Æolic there is a masc. in *ᾶ* for *as* or *ης*. So Latin *Poeta &c.*

2. But in the II. and III. decl. there is no distinction in the ending, the final *s* belonging both to the masc. and femin.; compare *ὁ κόραξ* and *ἡ φλόξ*, *ὁ λόγος* and *ἡ νόσος*.

3. The personal genders (masc. and feminine) however, are clearly distinguished from the neuter: the character of the masc. and feminine in opposition to the neuter is a final *s*, as *ὁ ποῦς*, *ἡ ἔρις*, *ὁ λόγος*, *ἡ νόσος*, *ὁ νεανίας*, *ὁ ἀδολέσχης*.

Obs. 1. This *s* is often dropped, as in the pronoun *ὁ* (for *ὄσα*) *ἷ* (for *ῖς*, *is*), and in the III. decl. after the liquids *ν* and *ρ* (*λ* or *μ* cannot stand at the end of a word); it is here replaced by the lengthening of the short vowel; as, *ὁ λιμήν* (for *λιμέν-s*), gen. *λιμέν-ος*, *ὁ ἄξων* (for *ἄξων-s*), gen. *ἄξων-ος*, *ὁ δράκων* (for *δράκων-s*), gen. *δράκων-ος*, *γράφω* (for *γράφων-s*), gen. *γράφων-ος*, *ὁ αἰθήρ* (for *αἰθέρ-s*), gen. *αἰθέρ-ος*, *ὁ πατήρ* (for *πατέρ-s*, like the Gothic *faders*), gen. *πατέρ-ος*, *ἡ γήτωρ*, gen. *ορος*. Sometimes the *ν* is dropped and the *σ* remains, and in this case also the last syllable is lengthened; as, *ἰμάς* (for *ἰμάντ-s*), gen. *ἰμάντ-ος*, *γράφω* gen. *γράφαντ-ος*, *ὁ κτεῖς*, gen. *κτεν-ός*, *μέλας* (gen. *μέλαν-ος*), *τιθεῖς*, gen. *τιθέντ-ος*.

Obs. 2. The mute *s* in French, and the instances of the final *s* being sometimes disregarded in Latin, (as "*senio confectus quiescit*" Ennius, cf. Quint. Inst. Orat. ix. 4. 37,) explain how it is possible that a final *s* may be lost, first in pronunciation and then in writing. And whoever compares old English books with the forms as at present written, will not be unprepared to admit this principle into the theory of the Greek forms.

4. The neuter gender is expressed in the III. declension either,

a. By the simple noun root, without any gender characteristic, as in the neuter forms of adj. compared with the masculine; thus, *ἴδρις*—*ἴδρι*, *μέγας*—*μέγα*, *ἄρσην* (for *ἄρσεν-s*), gen. *ἄρσεν-ος*—neut. *ἄρσεν*, *εὐδαίμων* (for *εὐδαιμων-s*) gen. *εὐδαίμων-ος*—neut. *εὐδαιμων*; *μέλας* (for *μέλαρ-s*), gen. *μέλαρ-ος*—neut. *μέλαρ*, *δυσμενής*, neut. *δυσμενές*, (see §. 68. 1.) as in Sanscrit, *durmanás* masc. and fem., *durmanās* neut.; and as the Greek does not allow of *τ* at the end of a word, if the noun root ended in *τ* it was either dropped; as, *σῶμα* for *σῶματ*, gen. *σώματ-ος*; *μέλι* for *μέλιτ*, gen. *μέλιτ-ος*; *γάλα* for *γάλακτ* (*κ* is not admissible as a final letter, and therefore dropped also), gen. *γάλακτ-ος* (*lac* for *lact*, gen. *lact-is*); *τύψας* for *τύψαντ-s* masc., but neut. *τύψαν* (for

τύψαντ), δεικνύς, neut. δεικνύν (for δεικνύντ), χαρίεις (for χαρίεντς), neut. χαρίεν (for χαρίεντ); or it is changed to the cognate σ or ρ, as τέρας G. τέρατ-ος, τετυφώς (for τετυφόςτς), neut. τετυφός, gen. τετυφός-ος.

5. *b.* Or by the termination *ος* changed from *ες*, as in the nom. μένε-ς (= μένος) μένε-ος.

6. *c.* Or in II. declension by *ν*: this *ν* (*m*, in Latin and Sanscrit) being the proper sign of the accus.; and as a person expressed by the accus. is represented, not as a subject but an object, not as an agent but a patient, as *a thing* rather than a person, the neuter even in the nom. being viewed in the same light, took the *ν* of the accus. as its termination^a.

7. There are no neuters in the I. declension.

Obs. 3. Some of those which were formed in *ο* took the *ν* afterwards, when the ending in *ο* was no longer recognised as the proper neuter ending, as τοσοῦτον, τοιοῦτον, τηλικούτον, ταῦτόν. So the letter *t* or *d* occurs in the Latin, Indian, Zend, and especially the Gothic; *jad* (Ind.), *quod, tad, id, aetad, illud—it, that*.

Numbers of Substantives.

§. 72. The number of the object is expressed by one of three forms, Singular, Dual, Plural.

Obs. The Æolic dialect has no dual, nor the Latin, except *duo* or *ambo*: τοῖς δνίκοις ἀριθμοῖς οὗτοι (sc. Æoles) οὐ κέχρηται, καθὰ δὴ καὶ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι, τούτων ὄντες ἀποικιοῦ^b.

Declension of Substantives.

§. 73. 1. The declension (cases) of a substantive consists of the changes of form which it undergoes to express the relations in which it stands to the other words of the sentence.

2. The cases in Greek are three—*Genitive, Dative, Accusative*. The relations expressed by these respectively belong to the Syntax.

3. Besides these, there are two other forms, which, as not expressing any relation, are not properly cases, though they have the name —

1. *Nominative*—the abstract existence of a person or thing.

2. *Vocative*—whereby one person is called by another.

4. The first three are called the dependent cases (*casus obliqui*), the other two independent (*casus recti*).

5. The dual has only two forms for all these cases—one for the nomin., acc. and voc., the other for the gen. and dat.

^a Donaldson's Cratyl. 315. Coleridge's Table Talk, i. 61, 62.

^b Greg. Corinth. de Æol. Dial. 606. Schæfer.

Declensions.

§. 74. There are three declensions in Greek, which are called *first, second, third*. The terminations of each are as follows :

	I. Decl.					II. Decl.	III. Decl.
<i>Sing.</i>							
N.	ᾱ̃ ;	ā or η ;	ās or ης			ος neut. ου	s—neut. only, α, ι, υ.
G.	ης	ās	ης		ου	ου	ος
D.	ῃ	α	ῃ	α	ῃ	ω	ι
A.	ᾱν	āν	ην	ᾱν	ην	ου	α, υ, neut. like nom.
V.	ᾱ̃	ᾱ̃	η	ā η or ᾱ̃		ε ... ου	generally like nom.
<i>Plur.</i>							
N.	αι					οι ... ᾱ̃	ες neut. ᾱ̃
G.	ῶν					ων	ων
D.	αις					οις	σιν (σι)
A.	ās					ους ... ᾱ̃	ᾱ̃ς neut. ᾱ̃
V.	αι					οι ... ᾱ̃	ες ... ᾱ̃
<i>Dual.</i>							
N. A. V.	ᾱ̃					ω	ε
G. & D.	αιν					οιν	οιν

Obs. There are therefore four points to be ascertained in each substantive :—1. *Gender*.—2. *Number*.—3. *Case*.—4. *Declension*.

Remarks on the formation of Cases^a.

§. 75. 1. *Nominative*.—The third declension is the oldest form ; the others were divisions of it, on the principle that those roots which had for their noun letter ε, as *τείχος, πόλις*, or τ as *σῶματ*, or had no noun letter, as *φλέβ-ς, ἔριδς=ἔρις*, should be retained as the third ; those which had ᾱ̃ for their noun letter should form the first ; those which had ὄ the second.

2. *Genitive sing.*—The characteristic is *ς* preceded by *ο* (*ος*), annexed to the noun root as, *κόραξ, κόρακ-ος*. In the I. declension the vowels of the feminine *α* and *η* coalesce with *ος* into *ας* or *ης*, as *ἀγορά-ος=ᾱς, τέχνη-ος=τέχνης*. In the II. decl. and in the masc. of the I. in *ας* or *ης*, the *ς* of *ος* was dropped, and the *ο* coalesced with the radical vowel, as *λόγο-ος, λόγο-ο=λόγου, ναυίας, ναυία-ος, ναυίαο=ναυίου*. The Thessalic gen. II. decl. has *ι* in the ending *λόγοιο*, as *quojus (cujus) illius, istius*, &c. In the Doric dialect we find the *ς* of the gen. retained in the pronouns *ἐμοῦς, ἐμεῶς, τέος, τεῶς* &c., for *ἐμοῦ, σοῦ* &c.

Obs. 1. The ending *οιο* is exactly analogous to one of the Sanscrit genitive forms *ṣja^a* (the Indian *a* is frequently interchanged with the Greek *ο*), of the masculine and neuter subst. in *ās* and *ām*, root *ā* : *λογό-σιο*,

^a Donaldson's Cratyl. 307.^b Ibid. 325.

τεκνό-σιο=λόγοιο, τέκνοιο=λόγου, τέκνου, Βορεά-σιο, Βορεά-ιο, Βορέα-ο, πολιτά-σιο=πολίταιο, πολίταιο, Att. πολίτου, Dor. πολίτᾱ. On the dropping of the *s* of this genitive *σιο*, see §. 9. 1.

3. *Dative sing.*—The characteristic is *ι*, as κόρακ-ι, ἀγορά-ι=ἀγορᾶ, λόγο-ι=λόγῳ: so in the local adverbs in *οι*, as Πυθοί, οἴκοι, and the pronouns ἐμοί, σοί, οἱ, *quoi* (*cui*). The *ο-ι* of the II. decl. is contracted into *ω* instead of *οι*, as λόγῳ.

Obs. 2. ^aThe Greek dative is analogous to the Sanscrit locative singular *i*, of which the Sanscrit dative *ai=e* is a lengthened form, and to the plural *si* or *asī*, (Gr. *σι, εσι, ισι*), as *pat, pes, ποῦς, ποδός*,—local sing. *παῖ*, *in pede*, *ποδί*,—local plur. *πατσί, ποδσί, ποσί* or *ποδέσι*. As in Sanscrit the dative is formed from the locative, so in Greek the locative was converted into a dative, and the dative performs the functions of the locative case.

4. *Acc. sing.*—The characteristic is *ν*, as βούν, γραύν, κύν, λύν, πόλιν, ἰχθύν, ἀγοράν, τέχνην, λόγον. This *ν* is analogous to the Sanscrit and Latin *n* (*giri*, a hill, acc. *girim*), which became in Greek *ν*, as *μ* could not stand at the end of a word. When the root ends in a consonant the Sanscrit acc. is *ān*, as *mūd* (joy), *mūdām*; and in Greek the acc. of such substantives must have originally had the analogous *αν*, as *πατέραν*, Sanscrit *pitāram*, Lat. *patrem*, but the *ν* was dropped, (as the final *m* in Latin prosody, and like *πρόσθε, πρόσθεν* &c.), and the acc. was denoted by the *α* alone, as *πάτερ, πατέρα, πατέρα*.

5. *Vocative sing.*—This case is the simple noun root, as βού, δαῖμον, πατέρ, unless the laws of euphony require some change. In the femin. of I. decl. the voc. is the same as the nom., and in the II. decl. the *ο* of the root is changed into the weaker *ε*^b.

6. *Nom. pl.*—The charact. is *ες* (Sanscrit *as*), which full form however is retained only in III. decl., as κόρακ, κόρακ-ες. In the I. and II. decl. the *s* is dropped, and the *ε* changed into *ι*, with which the radical vowel is contracted into *αι* or *οι*, as may be seen in the Æolic accentuation of nom. pl. φιλοσόφοι.

Obs. 3. It is probable that the sign of all the cases of the plural was *s* added to the singular, as it is of the accus.; and that a short vowel *ε* was used to separate the double *σ*; thus the nom. plur. of ἰχθυς would be ἰχθυς-ες, abbreviated to ἰχθυες, as ἐλέγεο from ἐλέγεσο^c.

7. *Gen. pl.*—The charact. is *ων* (or probably originally *εσων*, as in Latin *lapiderum, regerum*, old forms for *lapidum, regum*, so *rerum*) as κοράκ-ων. In I. and II. decl. *ων* coalesces with the radical *α* or *ο*, as *τιμά-ων* Æol.=*τιμῶν*, *λογό-ων*=*λόγων*. In the I. decl. this contraction is still marked by the accent; and the Dorians, except Pindar, circumflex even the gen. pl. of all nouns of II. decl., as οἰκῶν, *τουτῶν* &c. from οἶκος, οὗτος.

8. *Dat. pl.*—The charact. is formed of *ες* (charact. of pl.) and *ι* or *ιν* (charact. of dat. sing.)=*εσιν*, as βελέ-εσσιν, Æol. ἀμμέ-σσιν f. ἡμίν. The Attic drops the *ε* of *εσιν*, as βέλεσιν: in the I. and II. decl. the *ε* is changed to *ι*, so that it becomes *ισι* (Sanscrit *ischī*), λόγο-εσι=λόγοισι, πολιτά-εσι=πολίταισι.

9. *Acc. pl.*—The charact. is *ν* or *α* (charact. of sing. acc.) and *ς* (charact. of plur.)=*νς* or *ας*. The *ν* is changed to *α*, as ἰχθυς=ἰχθύας. In the I. and II. decl. the loss of *ν* is compensated by lengthening the vowel *α* to *ᾱ*, *ο* to *ου*: τέχνας=τέχνης, like μέλας=μέλᾱς, λόγους=λόγους (comp. τύπτουσι

^a Donaldson's Cratyl. 321. 59.

^b Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 204.

^c Donaldson's Cratyl. 320.

for *τέπτονσι*). In Æolic the *ν* was compensated by the insertion of *ι*, as *τέχναϊς*, *λόγοις*.

10. *Dual*.—The charact. (*nom. acc. voc.*) is *ε*, which coalesces in the I. and II. decl. into *α* and *ω*: and (*gen. and dat.*) *ων*. In Sanscrit the charact. is *āu*, which in Zend becomes *ā* or *ǎ*, which latter corresponds to the Greek *ε*: so *ἄνδρε* is in Zend *narǎ*^a. In the *gen. and dat.* of III. decl. *ων*, the *ο* is merely a connecting vowel, as in *κοτυληδον-ό-φυν*^b.

First Declension.

§. 76. The first declension has four endings *ǎ*, *η* (or *ā*) *femin.*, *ās* and *ης*, *masc.*:

	Singular.					
	Fem.		Masc.		Plural.	Dual.
Nom.	ǎ;	ā; or η;	ās or ης		αι	ā
Gen.	ης;	ās;	ης;	(āo, εω)	ων	αιν
Dat.	η;	ā;	η;	α	η	αις (αισι)
Acc.	ǎν;	āν;	ην;	āν	ην	ās
Voc.	ǎ;	ā;	η;	ā	η, ǎ	αι

Observations.

§. 77. 1. The only termination of both genders in this declension was, probably, originally *ās* (*a* the noun vowel, *s* the sign of the personal gender). As the language became more developed, the feminine was distinguished from the masc. by dropping the *s*: the *ǎ* was lengthened to *η* or *ā*, and the long vowel was retained throughout the decl. The same lengthening took place in the masc., though it retained the *s*; but that the radical vowel was originally short may be seen from the Æolic *nom. ἱππότǎ* &c. (Lat. *poetǎ*), though indeed these forms are generally accented as if long. In certain words the short *ǎ* was retained for the feminine, but this depended on the letters which preceded it.

Obs. 1. The Æolic *nom. masc.* was *ǎ* like the Latin; this was used occasionally in other dialects, and the Epic used this form in a great many words, *metri grat.*, especially in *ἱππότǎ*, *Θυέστǎ*, *ἡπέτǎ*, *αἰχμητά*, *κvanoχαῖτα*, *νεφεληγερέτα*, *ἱππηλάτǎ*: also in three *proparox.*, *μητίετα*, *εἰρύοπα*, *ἀκάκητα*. The accent of this nominative is the same as the common forms in *as*.

2. The termination *η* is the same as *ā*—*ης* the same as *as*. The difference arose partly from dialects, partly from euphony.—The Doric, which retained the old forms more than the Ionic or Attic, retains the *ā*—the Ionians introduced the softer *η*. Lastly, the Attic adopted generally the Ionic *η*, but in Lyric compositions used the Doric *α*, after certain vowels, or *ρ*, in Doric proper names, and some peculiar Doric words.

Obs. 2. The Ionic and Epic frequently lengthen the feminine *η* into *αία*, or *εα*, or *αίη*; as, *Ἀθήνη*, *Ἀθηναία*, Ion. *Ἀθηναίη* (Att. and common dial. *Ἀθηνα*): so *ἀνάγκη*, *σελήνη*, *γαλήνη* become *ἀναγκαία*, Ion. *-αίη*, *σεληναίη*, *γαληναίη*: so *Περσεφόνη*, *Περσεφόνηα*.

^a Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 206—209.

^b Ibid. 221.

Paradigm.

I. *Feminines.*

§. 78. 1. A. The nomin. ends in \bar{a} or $\bar{\alpha}$, which is retained through all the cases, when ρ precedes it, as $\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha$;

(Except $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\eta$, $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\rho\eta$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta$, $\acute{\alpha}\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta$, and in some proper names, as $\tau\epsilon\rho\psi\iota\chi\acute{\omicron}\rho\eta$)

or the vowels ϵ or ι (*a purum*), as $\iota\delta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, $\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\iota}\alpha$, $\chi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\alpha$:

Except $\pi\acute{\omicron}\alpha$, $\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\alpha$, $\sigma\tau\acute{\omicron}\alpha$, $\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\alpha$, $\sigma\iota\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\alpha$, $\nu\alpha\upsilon\sigma\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}\alpha$.

B. The nom. ends in $\check{\alpha}$, which, in the singular, is retained only in the acc. and voc., but in gen. and dat. becomes η , when a is preceded by λ , $\lambda\lambda$, ν , σ , $\sigma\sigma(\tau\tau)$, ζ , ξ or ψ .

C. In all other words the nom. ends in η , which is retained throughout, as $\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta$, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\acute{\eta}$, $\phi\upsilon\eta$, $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\eta$, $\zeta\omega\eta$.

Obs. And many words of Doric origin retain their \bar{a} through all the cases, as $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\lambda\bar{\alpha}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\beta\delta\bar{\alpha}$, $\sigma\kappa\alpha\nu\delta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\bar{\alpha}$, and some proper names, as $\text{'}\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\delta\bar{\alpha}$, $\text{'}\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\alpha}\mu\bar{\alpha}$, $\Gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\bar{\alpha}$, $\Delta\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\alpha}$, $\text{Κισσαί}\bar{\alpha}$, $\text{Κυμαί}\bar{\alpha}$, $\text{Κυναιδῶ}\bar{\alpha}$, $\text{Λήδῶ}\bar{\alpha}$, $\text{Σιμαί}\bar{\alpha}$, $\text{Φιλομήλῶ}\bar{\alpha}$.

2. When a is preceded by ϵ or α , these vowels are contracted in some words into \hat{a} or $\hat{\eta}$, as $\mu\acute{\nu}\acute{\alpha}\alpha$ $\mu\acute{\nu}\hat{\alpha}$, $\sigma\upsilon\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\eta$ $\sigma\upsilon\kappa\hat{\eta}$, and the circumflex remains through all the cases.

a.

η throughout all the cases.

<i>Sing.</i>				
Nom.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\eta$	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\eta$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa(\acute{\epsilon}\alpha)\hat{\eta}$
Gen.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\eta\varsigma$	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\varsigma$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\eta\varsigma$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\hat{\eta}\varsigma$
Dat.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\eta$	$\tau\iota\mu\hat{\eta}$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\eta$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\hat{\eta}$
Acc.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\eta\nu$	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\eta\nu$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\hat{\eta}\nu$
Voc.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\eta$	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\eta$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\hat{\eta}$
<i>Plur.</i>				
Nom.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\alpha\iota$	$\tau\iota\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\alpha\acute{\iota}$
Gen.	$\delta\iota\kappa\text{-}\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\gamma\nu\omega\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\acute{\omega}\nu$
Dat.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\alpha\iota\varsigma$	$\tau\iota\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota\varsigma$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$
Acc.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\bar{\alpha}$	$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\bar{\alpha}$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\bar{\alpha}$
G. & D.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\alpha\iota\nu$	$\tau\iota\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu$	$\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota\nu$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu$

b. *a* through all the cases.—*c.* *a* in acc. and voc.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>a. ā.</i>			<i>b. ä.</i>	<i>c. ă, G. ης.</i>	
N.	σκι- <i>ā</i>	χώρα <i>ā</i>	μν(<i>άα</i>) <i>ā</i>	σφῦρ <i>ā</i>	Μοῦσ <i>ā</i>	λέαιν <i>ā</i>
G.	σκι- <i>ās</i>	χώρα <i>ās</i>	μν- <i>ās</i>	σφύρ <i>ās</i>	Μούσης	λεαίνης
D.	σκι- <i>ā</i>	χώρα	μν- <i>ā</i>	σφύρα	Μούση	λεαίνη
A.	σκι- <i>āν</i>	χώραν	μν- <i>āν</i>	σφῦρ <i>āν</i>	Μοῦσ <i>āν</i>	λέαιν <i>āν</i>
V.	σκι- <i>ā</i>	χώρα	μν- <i>ā</i>	σφῦρ <i>ā</i>	Μοῦσ <i>ā</i>	λέαιν <i>ā</i>
<i>Plural.</i>						
N.	σκι- <i>ά</i>	χῶραι	μν- <i>αῖ</i>	σφῦραι	Μοῦσαι	λέαιναι
G.	σκι- <i>ῶν</i>	χωρῶν	μν- <i>ῶν</i>	σφυρῶν	Μουσῶν	λεαινῶν
D.	σκι- <i>αῖς</i>	χώραις	μν- <i>αῖς</i>	σφύραις	Μούσαις	λεαίναις
A.	σκι- <i>ās</i>	χώρας	μν- <i>ās</i>	σφύρ <i>ās</i>	Μούσ <i>ās</i>	λεαίν <i>ās</i>
V.	σκι- <i>αί</i>	χῶραι	μν- <i>αῖ</i>	σφῦραι	Μοῦσαι	λέαιναι
<i>Dual.</i>						
N.A. } & V. }	σκι- <i>ā</i>	χώρα	μν- <i>ā</i>	σφύρ <i>ā</i>	Μούσ <i>ā</i>	λεαίν <i>ā</i>
G. D.	σκι- <i>αῖν</i>	χῶραιν	μν- <i>αῖν</i>	σφύραιν	Μούσαιν	λεαίναιν

II. Masculines.

§. 79. *a.* The masculines in *ης* retain the *η* in the dat. and acc. sing. (For exceptions see below, *b.*) The vocative ends in *ă*, 1. When the nom. ends in *της*, as τοξότης, V. τοξότ*ă*, προφήτης, V. προφήτ*ă*. 2. In all verbals formed by adding *ης* to the consonant of the verb, as γεωμέτρης, V. γεωμέτρ*ă* (f. γεωμετρ-έω), μυροπώλης, V. μυροπώλ*ă*. 3. In national names in *ης*, as Πέρσης, the *Persian*, V. Πέρσ*ă*. All others form the vocat. in *η*, as Πέρσης, *Perses*, V. Πέρση.

b. The masculines in *ās* retain the *a* in the dat. acc. and voc. singular. Under this class come all subst. which have *ρ* or a vowel before *ās* or *ης* (except γύης, a *ploughshare*, and all derivatives of μετρέιν, as γεωμέτρης).

Obs. 1. Genitive.—Many masc. in *ās* have the Doric gen. *ā*, as πατραλοῖ*ā*, μητραλοῖ*ā*, ὀρνιθοθήρ*ā*; so also many Doric and foreign proper names, as Ὑλ*as*, G. Ὑλ*ā*, Σύλλ*as*, G. Σύλλ*ā*, Σκόπ*as*, Ἀννίβ*as*, and contract nouns in *ās*. The names of Greeks proper, and of many celebrated Dorians, as Ἀρχύτ*as*, Λεωνίδ*as*, Ἐπαμεινώνδ*as*, Πausanías, have generally *ου*,

<i>Sing.</i>					
N.	πολίτης	Ἑρμ(έας)ῆς	νεανῖās	ὀρνιθοθήρās	βορ(έας)ρᾱs
G.	πολίτου	Ἑρμοῦ	νεανίου	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	βορρᾱ
D.	πολίτη	Ἑρμῇ	νεανίᾱ	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	βορρᾱῖ
A.	πολίτην	Ἑρμῆν	νεανίᾱν	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱν	βορρᾱν
V.	πολίτα	Ἑρμῇ	νεανίᾱ	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	βορρᾱ
<i>Plur.</i>					
N.	πολῖται	Ἑρμαῖ	νεανῖαι	ὀρνιθοθήραι	
G.	πολιτῶν	Ἑρμῶν	νεανιῶν	ὀρνιθοθηρῶν	
D.	πολίταις	Ἑρμαῖς	νεανίαις	ὀρνιθοθήραις	
A.	πολίτᾱς	Ἑρμᾱς	νεανῖās	ὀρνιθοθήρās	
V.	πολῖται	Ἑρμαῖ	νεανῖαι	ὀρνιθοθήραι	
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	πολίτᾱ	Ἑρμᾱ	νεανίᾱ	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	
G. & D.	πολίταιν	Ἑρμαῖν	νεανίαιν	ὀρνιθοθήραιν	

Obs. 2. The Ionic gen. *εω* is used also by the Attic in some proper names, as, *Θάλεω* from *Θαλῆς*, *Τήρεω* from *Τήρης*, *Λέσχεω* from *Λέσχης*, *Ἄττεω* from *Ἄττης*.

Obs. 3. The original dat. pl. *αισι* (see §. 75. 8.) is used by the Attic poets, and even sometimes by good prose writers, as Plato.

Obs. 4. The ending *ης* is a form also of the III. declension. To the I. decl. belong all proper names in *ίδης* and *άδης*; national names, as *Σπαρτιάτης*; derivatives in *τῆς* from verbs, as *ποιήτης*; all words compounded of a substantive and verb, as *παιδοτροφίης*, *βιβλιοπώλης*, or of a subst. with another I. decl., substantive of, as *ἀρχεδίκης*.

Obs. 5. The number of contract subst. in this declension is small. The following are the contractions which occur:

έα becomes *ῆ*, as *γαλέα*=*γαλῆ*, *έας*=*ῆς*, as *Ἑρμέας*=*Ἑρμῆς*.
άα=*ᾱ*, as *μνάα*=*μνᾱ*, (*ρ*)*έας*=*ᾱς*, *βορέας*=*βορρᾱς*.

In *βορέας*, the preceding *ρ* causes the contraction of *εας* into *ᾱς* instead of *ῆς*.

Quantity and Accent of Substantives of I. Declension.

§. 80. 1. *Quantity*.—*a.* The nominative *α* is short when any consonant but *ρ* precedes it and the gen. ends in *ης*, as *τράπεζᾱ*, *τραπέζης*—it is long (*ᾱ*) when a consonant precedes it and the gen. ends in *ας*.

Obs. 1. When *α* is preceded by *ρ* it is long, as *λέρᾱ*, *ἡμέρᾱ*, *χώρᾱ*, *ὀπῶρᾱ*, *λαύρᾱ*, *ἀγορά*, unless the penult. is a diphthong, (except *αν*) as *μοῖρᾱ*, *πείρᾱ*, *δοτειρᾱ*, *μάχαιρᾱ*, *ἄρουρᾱ*—or *ῡ*, *γέφῡρᾱ*, *σφίρᾱ*—or any vowel before *ρρ*, *Πύρρᾱ*, *Κίρρᾱ*.

Except again *ἐταίρᾱ*, *παλαιστρᾱ*, *Λῆθρᾱ*, *Φαίδρᾱ*, *κολλῆρᾱ*.

Obs. 2. *α* is long in all oxytons, as *στρατιά*, *ἀγορά*, and paroxyt. as *ἡμέρᾱ*, *σοφία*, except *μῦᾱ*, *Πέρρᾱ*, *Κίρρᾱ*, and those whose gen. ends in *ης*, as *ρίζᾱ*, *ης*.

b. The *α* is long in the following endings in which a vowel precedes the *α*, and the genitive ends in *ας*.

a. *ᾱᾱ*, *εᾱ*, *οᾱ*, *υᾱ*, *ωᾱ*, without exception.

β. αιᾶ, except dissyllables and some polysyllabic names of places, as Ἰσπτίαῖ.

γ. εἰᾶ in dissyllables, and in polysyllabic abstracts of verbs in εὔω, as λειᾶ, βασιλείᾶ, *kingdom*; but short in other polysyllables; μεσόγεια, ἀκρώ-
ρεια, τέλεια, γλυκεῖα, βασίλεια, *regina*. (See §. 54. 10.)

Obs. 3. In Attic we find υγειᾶ Arist. Av. 609. ἐνκλείᾱ Æsch. Sept. 685.

δ. ιᾶ, except in names applied to women, as ψάλτριᾶ, the three adj. δῖᾶ, μῖᾶ, πότνιᾶ, and all in οῖᾶ, as μνῖᾶ, τετυφνῖᾶ.

ε. οἰᾶ in dissyllables, but εὔνοιᾶ, ἄνοιᾶ: in Attic sometimes long.

2. The vocative α is always short from nom. in ης, long from those in ας; in the other endings it follows the nominative.

3. The dual α is always long.

4. The acc. singular follows the nominative, as μοῦσᾶν.

5. ας is always long.

§. 81. 1. *Accent*—The accent remains, as far as the laws of accentuation permit, on the accented syllable of the nominative; as, Ἀτρεΐδης, Ἀτρεΐδαι, not Ἀτρειδαι, πολίτης, voc. πολῖτα, nom. pl. πολῖται: except δέσποτα from δεσπότης.

2. Oxytons become perispomena in the gen. and dat. of all the numbers.

3. The genitive pl. ὦν is always perispomenon, as being contracted from ἰών or ἑών.—Except χλούων Hes. Scut. 168.

Dialects.

§. 82. *Nominative*.—α. The Doric uses ᾱ where the regular form is η, as τιμά, ᾱς, ᾱ: so ἄν, —πολίτᾱς; while the Ionic uses η where the common form is α through all the singular number; as, σοφῆ, ης, η, ην, —θήρη, ης, —νεάνις, η, ην: so Σκύλλη and Σκύλλᾶ: so also Ion. μή for μῖᾶ.

Except θεᾶ, a goddess, always ᾱς, ᾱ, ἄν, Ναυσικάᾶ, φειᾶ, and Αἰνείας, Αἰγείας, Ἑρμείας, and some other proper names in *as pure*. The voc. of νύμφη is νύμφα for νύμφη.

Obs. 1. Some few words have in Attic the form η as well as α: πρύμνην Soph. Phil. 482. Arist. Vesp. 399. δῖψη Æsch. Choeph. 746. So τόλμη Trag. πείνη Plato. Some few words have in G. T. the Ionic ending, Acts x. 1 σπείρης, xxi. 31, xxvii. 1.

Obs. 2. In G. T. proper names formed after Greek analogy in ας have their genitives in ᾱ: Luke iii. 27 Ἰωάννᾱ &c.; but if a vowel precedes the ας the genitive is in ου: Matt. iii. 3. Ἡσαΐου &c.

Obs. 3. Several proper names are in G. T. indeclinable: Κατᾶ, Βηθσαϊδᾶ, Βηθφαγή, Γολγοθᾶ, Ραμᾶ.

b. In subst. in εἰα, οἰα, from adj. in ης, ους, and in some other feminine words the ᾱ of the Attic dialect becomes, in Æpic, η; as, ἀληθείᾱ, ἀναιδείᾱ, εὐπλοίᾱ, κνίσσῃ f. ἀλήθειᾶ, ἀναιδείᾶ, εὐπλοῖᾶ, κνίσσᾶ.

c. The original form of the masc. in εἰας seems to have been ἑας, as we still find in Hom.: Ἑρμῆας Αἰνέας. The longer form at first invented for the metre prevailed in prose, except in the names of gods, as Ἑρμῆς (=Ἑρμῆας), Dor. Ἑρμᾶς: but Βορέας always retained the short form, never Βορεῖας; though it was in Ion. contracted into ἦς, Βορῆς.

2. The Gen. sing. of masc. in ης and ας was originally ᾱο, which was contracted into ω, Dor. ᾱ. Homer uses both forms, and also a third open form with ε, (εω) in which the ω was accented as short, or rather, εω being

always pronounced as one syllable (synæresis), the accent followed the pronunciation. So in Homer: Ἑρμείας gen. Ἑρμείαο and Ἑρμείω: Βορέης gen. Βορέαο and Βορέω: ἑὺμμελής gen.—λίᾱο and -λίῳ: Ἀτρείδης gen. Ἀτρείδᾱο and Ἀτρείδew: ἱκέτης G. ἱκέτεω; συβώτης gen. συβώτεω: Doric Βορέῃ, Ἀτρείδᾱ.—The ending $\epsilon\omega$ was the most usual in Ionic, as πολίτεω, Ἀτρείδew. This Doric \bar{a} is used in foreign names sometimes by the Attics: Xen. Anab. I. 5. 4 Μασκᾱ: Id. Cyr. V. 2. 14 Γωβρύᾱ.

3. Gen. plur.—The genitive plural originally ended in ᾶων, which was contracted into ᾶν (Dor. ᾶν). In Homer both these forms are used, as ἀγοράων, τρυφαλειῶν, ἀσπιστάων, θεάων and θεῶν, παρειᾶων and παρειῶν. And the ᾶν is resolved by ϵ into ἑών, which is generally pronounced as one syllable; as, πυλέων, θυρέων, ἀγορέων: Dor. Ἀτρείδᾶν, Μοισᾶν.

Obs. The ending ἑών is the usual one in Ionic. In Hdt. we find this open form in the adjective δημοσιῶν from δημόσιος: so ἐψηλέων II. 136: τουτέων VI. 98: so also λεχθεισέων VII. 78.

4. The Dat. plur. ended originally in αἰσι(ν), which is still found in Homer, the Doric dialect, the Attic poets, and even in the old Attic prose writers. In Ionic the αἰσι(ν) became ἡσι(ν), and in Attic, and common dialect, it was abbreviated to αἰς. αἰς in Hom. is found only in the two words ἀκταῖς and θαεῖς; ἡσι very often. ἡς very seldom, as πέτρῃς Od. η, 279; so that in the passages where ἡς is followed by a vowel, it should be written ἡσ'.

5. The Acc. plur. is in Æolic αἰς (as in the II. decl. οἰς for οὐς,) and in Doric ᾶς, (as in the II. decl. ος for οὐς,) ταῖς τιμαῖς Æol. for τὰς τιμαῖς (dat. pl. τιμαῖσι(ν)): πᾶσας κούρας Dor. for πάσας κούρας. These accusatives are often found in Hesiod and Tyrtæus, as Ἀρπυιάς—δημότας ἄνδρας.

*Observations on the Homeric Suffix $\phi\iota(\nu)$, and the locative endings
θι,θεν,δε.*

§. 83. 1. Besides these inflexions of the cases, we find in Homer an adverbial suffix $\phi\iota(\nu)$, which is attached to substantives. This suffix properly signifies *locality*, and then it performs the other functions of the dative, especially *instrumentality*, and generally with a preposition or adverb used as such, the ablative functions of the genitive. In the old language it seems exactly to have corresponded to the Latin locative and instrumental ablative; as, Ἰλίοφι κλυτὰ τείχεα, at Troy: Od. μ, 45 πολὺς δ' ἄμφ' ὅσπετόφιν θις ἀνδρῶν πυθομένων, round the bones (local); ὅσπετα δακρυόφιν πίμπλαυτο (instrum.); ναῦφι ἀμύνεσθαι, at the ships; θεόφιν μῆστορ ἀτάλαντος, as it were before (or by) the gods (local); ἀγλαίηφι πεποιθώς, as fretus aliqua re (instrum.); ὃ οἱ παλάμηφι ἀρήρει, in manibus; in II. β, 363 ὡς φρήτρη φρήτρηφιν ἀρήρη, the locative force seems to be exchanged for that of the personal dative, though here perhaps also φρήτρη implies a locative notion. As genitive, II. κ, 438 κεφάλῃφιν ἔλαυτο: II. λ, 350 τιτυσκόμενος κεφαλῇφιν. It is sometimes joined with a preposition, and stands for the genitive; as, ἐξ εὐνήφι θαρεῖν, e lecto—κατ' ὄχεσφιν—ἐπ' ἔσχαρόφιν—ἀπ' ἱκρωφιν—παρὰ ναῦφιν—δι' ὄρεσφιν—ὑπὸ κρατεσφιν—σὺν ὄχεσφιν—or with an adverb; II. ι, 107 προσθ' ἵππων καὶ ὄχεσφιν.

Obs. 1. This suffix is found in Sanscrit (*bhi* or *bhis*, instrumental), and in Latin, the *bh* or *φ* being changed to *b*, (as in ὀρθός, *orbis*) and is used as the sign of the dative in all its relations; as, *i-bi*, *v-bi*, *ali bi*, *si-bi*, *ti-bi*, and plur. *no-bis*, *vobis*, and in the III. decl. *i-bus*; so Sanscrit *tabhī*=*tibi*.

Obs. 2. This suffix expresses the relation of no other case but the genitive or dative. There are some passages where it seems to be the acc. (Hes. Opp. 408) or the nominative (Hes. Opp. 214), but it is in reality adverbial.

Obs. 3. By some editors when it stands for the dative it has the iota subscript, when for the genitive it is without it. But it is incorrect to distinguish in these forms the dat. from gen. by ι subs., as the suffix itself stands in the place of inflection.

2. It is annexed to substantives of all three decl., and always without any change in the root:

a. I. Decl. only in the sing.—*a.* Dat. ἀγέλη-φι—ἀγλαΐη-φι—ἡγορέη-φι πεπαιθώς—λείπε θύρη-φι—ἀμ' ἡοὶ φαινομένη-φι—βίη-φι τε ἡ-φι πιθήσας (for βίη ἦ)—κεφαλῇ-φι λαβείν, εἰδέσθαι.—*b.* Gen. (Lat. ablat.) ἀπὸ νευρή-φι ἰάλλειν, ἐξ εὐνή-φι θορεῖν.

b. II. Decl. sing. and plur. (all paroxyt.)—*a.* Dat. παρ' αὐτό-φι, ἐπ' αὐτό-φι—ᾤσε δακρυό-φι (instrum.) πλησθεν—θεό-φι μῆστωρ ἀτάλantos—*b.* Gen. (ablat.) ἀπὸ or ἐκ πασσαλό-φι—ἐκ ποντό-φι—ἀπὸ χαλκό-φι—πλατέος πτού-φι—ἐκ θεό-φι, ἀπ' ὀστεό-φι, ἀπ' αὐτό-φι. For the form ἐσχαρό-φι, see Lex.

Obs. 4. So also adjectives of the II. declension used as substantives—ἐπὶ δεξιό-φι II. ν, 308—II. ν, 309 ἐπ' ἀριστερό-φι: and in the feminine ἔτερη-φι II. π, 734, Hes. Opp. 214. An attributive adjective with this suffix is sometimes joined to a substantive also with it: II. φ, 501 κρατερῇ-φι βίη-φι.—See 2. *a.*

c. III. Decl. only plur.—A few neuters in $\sigma\varsigma$ (gen. $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$), the $\sigma\varsigma$ being changed back to the original $\epsilon\varsigma$, ὄχεσ-φι(ν), σὺν ὄχεσ-φι, κατ' ὄρεσ-φι—ἀπό, διά, ἐκ στήθεσ-φι, and in ναῦς and κοτυληδών—ναυ-φι—κοτυληδονό-φι (\omicron being euphonic). Once in sing.: II. κ, 156 ἐπὶ κράτεσ-φι, as if from ΚΡΑΤΟΣ for ΚΡΑΣ. The form ἐξ Ἑρέβεσ-φι, II. ι, 572, is peculiar, unless it is a corruption from ἐξ Ἑρέβεσ-φι.

§. 84. *a.* $\theta\iota$, generally as local dative, *where*,—οἴκοι, κηρόθι—and joined with πρό as the genitive: II. κ, 12 ἱλιόθι πρό: II. γ, 3 οὐρανόθι πρό: II. λ, 50 ἡῶθι πρό. So νειόθι II. φ, 37.

b. $\theta\epsilon\nu$, as genitive in prose as well as poetry, 1. joined to the vowels η or \omicron , mostly as the genitive of motion from a place, and with proper names; as, Ἰδθη ν , Ἰλιόθεν &c.; but also with other nouns implying the notion of *place*: οἰκόθεν (common in prose), ἀγορήθεν, λειμωνόθεν, δαίτηθεν, πρῶραθεν Thuc. VII. 36, &c. Sometimes also with other notions: πρυμνό-θεν, *funditus*, Æsch. S. c. Th. 71: ἀρχῇθεν Hdt. VII. 104. 2. Joined to the vowel ϵ , σέθεν, ἐμέθεν, ἔθεν. It is used in Tragedians, as σέθεν (frequently), ἐμέθεν (in Chorus), γῇθεν, ἀγρόθεν, βυσσόθεν, θεόθεν, Διόθεν. So adjectives: νειόθεν II. κ, 10: νεόθεν Soph. OE. C. 1448: οἰόθεν Homer, *by himself*. Here also belong the form κατὰ κρήθεν II. π, 548: ἀπὸ κρήθεν Hes. Sc. 7, from *krás*.

Obs. 1. Here also belong the adverbial forms in $\theta\epsilon\nu$, πόθεν, ἐγγύθεν, κεί-θεν, ἔκαθεν, ἔνθεν for οὐ, though sometimes the $\theta\epsilon\nu$ is almost *otiose*; ἄνωθεν is much the same as ἄνω, κάτωθεν as κάτω.

Obs. 2. Accentuation:

Dissyllables—Paroxyton, as πόθεν. Properispomenon when the penultima is long, as κείθεν.

Polysyllables—Paroxyton when the penultima is by nature short; as, ἐγγύθεν Ἑλευσινόθεν: except proparoxyton ἔκαθεν, ἀνέκαθεν, ἐκίστοθεν

ἄποθεν, and those formed from οἶκος, ἄλλος, πᾶς, ἔνδον, ἔκτος: thus οἴκοθεν—ἄλλοθεν—πάντοθεν—ἐνδοθεν—ἐκτοσθεν.

Proparoxyton—when the penultima is long by position, or when it is by nature long and the noun is not oxyton; as, ὄπισθεν, Ἀθήνηθεν, ἔξωθεν.

Properispomenon, when derived from an oxyton noun, as ἀρχῆθεν, θριῆθεν.

c. δε (with accus. to) annexed to the inflected acc. (very seldom of the III. decl.) οἰκόνδε—δόμονδε—οὐδασδε—ἄλαδε—πόλινδε—κλισίηνδε—φύγαδε from ΦΥΞ—οἶκαδε (ΟΙΞ), In Ἀιδόσδε there is the usual ellipse of δόμον. So Od. θ, 39 ἡμετερόνδε. Sometimes both the adjective and substantive have it: Od. γ, 272 ὄνδε δόμονδε: with a preposition, Od. κ, 351 εἰς ἄλαδε. So with notions that do not imply an actual place: φώσδε, *to the light*; βούλυτόνδε, *towards evening*; φόβονδε, *to flight*.

Obs. 3. Accentuation—δέ is an enclitic, and throws back its accent according to the usual rules.

Obs. 4. The s of the acc. plur. coalesces with δ into ζ. So ἔραζε, θύραζε, Ἀθηναίε.

Second Declension.

§. 85. 1. In the common II. decl. there are two endings, os, generally masc., sometimes femin., and on, neuter, except the diminutive names of women, as ἡ Γλυκέριον (§. 70. 1.).

Endings :

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>
N.	os	on	oi	ᾶ	ω
G.	ou		ων		οιν
D.	ω		οις		οιν
A.	on		ους	ᾶ	ω
V.	os and ε, on		oi	ᾶ	ω

Obs. 1. The voc. of os is properly ε, but sometimes also os, as ὦ φίλε and ὦ φίλος—always ὦ θεός, but in G. T. ὦ Θεέ: so ὦ Τιμόθεε 1 Tim. i. 18. The ε is a weakening of the o of the root. The dat. pl. was originally οισι(ν), which is not unfrequent in Attic poets, and even in prose writers, especially Plato.

Paradigm.

	<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ὁ λόγ-os	ἡ νῆ-sos	ὁ θεός	ὁ ἄγγελος	τὸ σῦ-κον
G.	λόγ-ou	νῆ-sou	θεοῦ	ἀγγέλου	σῦ-κον
D.	λόγ-ω	νῆ-sω	θεῷ	ἀγγέλω	σῦ-κω
A.	λόγ-on	νῆ-sou	θεόν	ἄγγελον	σῦ-κον
V.	λόγ-ε	νῆ-se	θεός	ἄγγελε	σῦ-κον

Plural.

N.	λόγ-οι	νήσοι	θεοί	ἄγγελοι	σῦκα
G.	λόγ-ων	νήσων	θεῶν	ἀγγέλων	σύκων
D.	λόγ-οις	νήσοις	θεοῖς	ἀγγέλοις	σύκοις
A.	λόγ-ους	νήσους	θεούς	ἀγγέλους	σῦκα
V.	λόγ-οι	νήσοι	θεοί	ἄγγελοι	σῦκα

Dual.

N. A. V.	λόγ-ω	νήσω	θεῶ	ἀγγέλω	σύκω
G. & D.	λόγ-οιν	νήσοιν	θεοῖν	ἀγγέλοιν	σύκοιν.

Obs. 2. Some masc. in *os* have their plural in the neuter form (*metaplas-mus*):

ὁ δεσμός, τὰ δεσμά: more rarely οἱ δεσμοί, Æsch. P. V. 525, and in G. T. Phil. i. 13.

ὁ σταθμός, οἱ σταθμοί: rarely τὰ σταθμά (always in the sense of "scales").

ὁ σίτος, τὰ σῖτα. So Acts vii. 12.

There are also other instances of this anomaly in the poets and dialects, as τὰ λύχνα, κέλευθα, κύκλα, μηρά, δρυμά, ῥύπα, ταρσά, τάρταρα: in late poets occasionally, βόστρυχα, δάκτυλα, δίφρα, θεσμά, ἴα (arrows), κλοιά, μύχα, οἰστά, πέλανα, ῥινά, τράχηλα, φιμά, χαλινά. So also ἄεθλα for ἄθλοι Pind. Ol. I. 3, though properly ἄθλον always signifies the prize, ἄθλος the game.

Contracted Second Declension.

§. 85. 2. A few subst. which have *o* or *e* in their crude root before the ending are contracted; the contraction is regular, except that in the acc. plur. *ea* is contracted into *â*, not *η*.

Paradigm.

Singular.

N.	ὁ πλόος	πλοῦς	ὁ περίπλοος	περίπλοος	τὸ ὀστέον	ὀστοῦν
G.	πλόου	πλοῦ	περιπλόου	περίπλου	ὀστέου	ὀστοῦ
D.	πλόῳ	πλῷ	περιπλόῳ	περίπλω	ὀστέῳ	ὀστῷ
A.	πλόον	πλοῦν	περίπλοον	περίπλουν	ὀστέον	ὀστοῦν
V.	(πλόε	πλοῦ)	(περίπλοε	περίπλου)	ὀστέον	ὀστοῦν

Plural.

N.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	περίπλοοι	περίπλοι	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ
G.	πλόων	πλῶν	περιπλόων	περίπλων	ὀστέων	ὀστών
D.	πλόοις	πλοῖς	περιπλόοις	περίπλοις	ὀστέοις	ὀστοῖς
A.	πλόους	πλοῦς	περιπλόους	περίπλους	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ
V.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	περίπλοοι	περίπλοι	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ

Dual.

N. A. V.	πλόω	πλῷ	περιπλόω	περίπλω	ὀστέω	ὀστώ
G. & D.	πλόοιν	πλοῖν	περιπλόοιν	περίπλοιν	ὀστέοιν	ὀστοῖν

Obs. 1. The voc. *πλόε* (*πλοῦ*) is not used. In *Æsch. Pers.* 374, we find *διάπλοον*—*νόον* *Æsch. Choeph.* 731 *Chorus.* *δοστέων* trisyllable, *Arist. Ach.* 1226. In *Arist. Pax* 1260, we find an abbreviated voc. *δορυξέ* for *-όε*, from *δορυξέος* -*οῦς*.

Obs. 2. Some proper names compounded of *νόος*, *νοῦς*, reassume the open form, as *Ἀλκίνοος*, *Ἀντίνοος*, *Πασίνοος*: others are abbreviated to *νος*; the abbreviation being compensated by the lengthening of the penult., as *Πασίνος*, *Κρατίνος*, *Εὐθύνοος*.

Obs. 3. The accent of nom. dual *πλώ*, *δοτώ* is remarkable; it seems to follow the analogy of the other dual forms in this declension.

Obs. 4. The nom. plur. of compound nouns in *ους* keeps the accent over the penultima, as in the nom. sing., though the ending *οί* would permit it to be on the antepenultima.

Obs. 5. In G. T. we find *νοός* gen. and *νοί* dat. from *νοῦς*. So *πλοός* gen. from *πλοῦς*, and *σάββασι* dat. plur. of *σάββατον*—all as if in the third declension.

The Attic Second Declension.

§. 86. This decl. contains subst. in *ως* masc. or fem., and in *ων* neut. It has *ω* in all the cases where the common declension has *ο* or *ε* (voc.), and where there is *ι* in the common declension, it is subscribed to the *ω*. So *ον*, *ε*, *ω*, become *ω*: *ος*, *ον*, *ους*, become *ως*. *ων*, *ως*: *οι*, *οις*, *οιν*, become *φ*, *φς*, *φν*:

Paradigm.

Singular.				
N.	ὁ λε-ώς	ἡ κάλ-ως	ὁ λαγ-ώς	τὸ ἀνώγε-ων
G.	λε-ώ	κάλ-ω	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
D.	λε-ῶ	κάλ-ῶ	λαγ-ῶ	ἀνώγε-ῶ
A.	λε-ών	κάλ-ων	λαγ-ών	ἀνώγε-ων
V.	λε-ός	κάλ-ως	λαγ-ός	ἀνώγε-ων
Plural.				
N.	λε-φί	κάλ-φ	λαγ-φί	ἀνώγε-ω
G.	λε-ῶν	κάλ-ων	λαγ-ῶν	ἀνώγε-ων
D.	λε-φς	κάλ-φς	λαγ-φς	ἀνώγε-φς
A.	λε-ός	κάλ-ως	λαγ-ός	ἀνώγε-ω
V.	λε-φί	κάλ-φ	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
Dual.				
N. A. V.	λε-ώ	κάλ-ω	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
G. & D.	λε-ῶν	καλ-ῶν	λαγ-ῶν	ἀνώγε-ων.

Obs. 1. Some masc. and fem. drop the *ν* in the acc. and thus coincide with the III. decl. in *ως* (*αἰδώς*), as *ὁ λαγώς*, *τὸν λαγών* and *λαγώ*; and usually *ἡ ἔως*, *ἡ ἄλως*, *ἡ Κέως*, *ἡ Κῶς*, *ὁ Ἄθως*, *ἡ Τέως*, and *ἀγήρως*, *ἐπίπλ-ως*, *ὑπέρχρως* form their accus. in *ω*. So *Ἀπόλλω* accus. sing. from *Ἀπόλλως* Acts xix. 1.

Obs. 2. This form of this declension arose from a contraction of the final vowel of the crude root α (or ο) with the noun vowel ο, into ω, which sometimes was again resolved by ε into εω :

λαγα-ός = λαγός ἀνώγαον = (ἀνώγων) ἀνώγειον
 λαός = (λός) λεός ναός = (νός) νεός
 ἱλαος = (ἱλως) ἱλεως (cf. ναός = [νός] νεός gen. from ναῦς.)

The ω formed by this contraction absorbed the following short inflexive vowel (ε, ο, or α), as νεός, gen. νεώ (νεω-ό) : acc. plur. ἀνώγειω (ἀνωγέω-α) ; and in gen. plur. the double ω is formed into one sound, as νεῶν, νεῶν.

Obs. 3. In this declension, proparoxytons retain their accent on the antepen. through all the cases, though the ending is long.

Obs. 4. The oxytons in ως are oxyton also in the gen. singular.

Remarks on the Gender of Nouns in os.

§. 88. 1. Most in os are masc. But there are feminines besides those mentioned in §. 70. 2. (the names of cities, islands, trees and plants) which may be thus arranged :

- a. Nouns signifying the product of trees or plants, as ἡ βύσσος, cotton.
- b. Containing the notions of stone, or earth, as ἡ σμάραγξ, an emerald ; ἡ βῶλος, a clod.
- c. Of any vessel, as ἡ κάρδοπος, a kneading-trough.
- d. Of a way or road, as ἡ ὁδός, ἡ κέλευθος, a way.

2. There are also some feminine words, many of which, being originally adjectives, agree with a feminine noun not expressed ; as, ἡ αὔλειος, (sc. θύρα,) the house-door.

3. There are some, the meaning of which is distinguished from the masc. of the same termination by the gender : as, ὁ ζυγός, the yoke ; ἡ ζυγός, the scale.

4. And many which follow no analogy or rule, and can be learned only by observation, as ἡ νόσος.

Dialects.

§. 89. 1. Nom. sing.—The proper names in λαος (or λεως) are in Doric λᾱς (gen. ᾱ, dat. α), as Μενέλᾱς Pindar, for Μενέλαος, Νικόλᾱς Hdt., Ἄρκεσίλᾱς (Arcesilaus) Pindar, Ἰόλᾱ Id., Μενέλᾱ (gen.) Id., Μενέλε Ear. Troud. 212 : so in prose, Πτερέλᾱς and Πτερέλαος. The Æol. used ις for os, as ἱπις for ἵππος, οἰκίς for οἶκος, βύθις for βυθός, Βάκχις for Βάκχος &c.

Obs. In G. T. the common forms in -αρχος are usually -αρχης, and are declined after 1st dec., so πατριάρχης, ἐθνάρχης, ἐκατοντάρχης &c. &c.

2. Gen. sing.—The orig. form οιο is used by Hom. and Pind. as well as ον, and in the Lyric parts of tragedy : the ο is never elided ; Theocritus uses ω.

3. Gen. sing. and plur.—a. Hdt. uses εω for ον, in gen. sing. of many proper names of men : Βάττω for Βάτων, Κροίσω, Κλεομβρότω, Μερβιάρω, and εων for ον in some masc. generic subst. : πεσσέων, πυρέων (f. πυρός), and in the masc. pron. αὐτέων, τούτέων, ἐκείνέων : this εων is an Ionic resolution of ὦν = ὡν (comp. Dor. οἰκῶν f. οἶκος), after the analogy of I. decl. ἄων = ὦν, Ion. ἑων.—b. Gen. plur. of neut. in ον is ἄων in Hom., as Il. ω, 258 : δῶρων οἷα δίδωσι κακῶν, ἕτερος δὲ ἐάων (sc. δῶρων) f. ἜΟΣ, ἜΟΝ, unless the fem. δόστων be supposed to be implied in δῶρων. So in Hesiod, Scut. 7 : βλε-

φάρων κυανέων, βλέφαρος perhaps in fem. So in late Epic we find ᾶν for plur. of fem. in *os*, as νασάων.

4. Gen. and dat. dual—οιν, Epic for οιν, as ᾤμουν for ᾤμοιν, ὀφθαλμοῖν. So Theocr. κολεοῖν, XXII. 191.

5. Dat. plur.—οισι (ν) (and οἰς,) in Hom. and all the poets and Ionic prose. Hdt. III. 26, αὐτέοισι and dat. sing. αὐτέῳ I. 133.

6. Acc. plur.—is in Doric (except Pindar) *ως*, and in Doric poets *ος*, (as ᾤς in I. decl. §. 82. 5.), so τῶς (never τὸς) νόμος, τῶς λύκος: so also τῶς λαγός, *hares*: so Hesiod Sc. 302 ὠκύποδας λαγὸς ἦρευν.

7. Of the contracted decl. the Epic only recognises the nom. sing. νοῦς Od. κ, 240: and Πάνθον and Πάνθῳ f. Πάνθοος, and of adj. χειμάρρους II. λ, 493.

8. Attic decl.—Gen. sing. is in Ep. ᾠο for ω, as Πηνελεῶ II. ξ, 489, f. Πηνέλεως: Πεπεῶ II. β, 552, f. Πέτεως.—In γάλως, ἄθως and κῶς the contracted ω is resolved by ο, as γαλώως, Ἀθόως, Κόως, gen. ᾠω.—Some words of this decl. have other forms in the other dialects, as ἔως, gen. ω, Ion. ἦώς, gen. ὄος, οῦς after III. decl.: λαγός, gen. ω, Ion. λαγῶς, gen. ωοῦ, Hdt. III. 108. nom. ὁ λαγός.

Third Declension.

§. 90. 1. In the III. decl. the nomin. is not, as in the other decl., the substantival root with the addition of the sign of gender; but it is a form wherein these elements have undergone some euphonic changes, as κόραξ not κόρακ-ς. The disguised root may, in most cases, be discovered by taking away the characteristic *ος* from the gen., as αἰξ, gen. ΑἰΓ-ός; λαῖλαψ, gen. ΛΑΙΛΑΠ-ος.

2. The sign of gender in this decl. is, for the masc. and fem., a final *s*, as ὁ κόραξ for κόρακς, ἡ φλέψ for φλέβς. The neuter has no sign, and therefore presents us with the root, the final letter being in some cases dropped, as τὸ σέλας, τὸ πέπερι, τὸ σῶμα for σῶματ. (§. 71. 4.)

	Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
N.	s	ες, neuter ā	ε
G.	ος	ων	οιν
D.	ι	σϛ(ν)	οιν
A.	ν and ă	ās ... ă	ε
V.	generally like the nom.	ες ... ă	ε

Obs. As the masc. and fem. only add *s* to the root, and the neuter has only the pure root, as σῶμα(τ)- φλέβ-ς, the addition of the inflexive endings increases the word by a syllable: hence this decl. is called *Impari-syllabic*.

Remarks on the Case Endings.

Nominative.

§. 91. 1. 1. The full forms of the masc. and feminine have a final *s*; but as the addition of this letter to the root would in some cases violate the laws of euphony, it is in such words dropped, and sometimes compensated

by the lengthening of the preceding syllable ; and where the final letter of the root is such that the *s* can combine with it, the ending undergoes such changes as the laws of euphony require.

2. The masc. and femin. are accordingly divided into three classes :

1. Words which take the *s* in the nom., as

Root : φλεβ	nom. : ἡ φλέβ- <i>s</i> =	φλέψ	gen. : φλεβ-ός
κορακ	ὁ κόρακ- <i>s</i> =	κόραξ	κόρακ-ος
λαμπαδ	ἡ λαμπάδ- <i>s</i> =	λαμπάς	λαμπάδ-ος
γιγᾶντ	ὁ γιγᾶντ- <i>s</i> =	γίγᾰς	γίγαντ-ος
ἄλ	ὁ ἄλ- <i>s</i>		ἄλ-ος
δελφῖν	ὁ δελφίν- <i>s</i> =	δελφίς	δελφίν-ος
βοῖ (βῶ, βοῦ)	ὁ ἡ βόῖ- <i>s</i> (βῶν- <i>s</i>)	βοῦς (bōs)	βο-ός
Δῖς	ὁ Δῖς- <i>s</i> =	Δίς	Δῖ-ός.

Obs. 1. In a few words the last vowel is lengthened, though the *s* is not dropped, as in the masc. part. in ῶς, to distinguish it from the neuter in ος, or to compensate for a radical letter dropped

τετυφοτ ὁ τετυφώτ-*s* = τετυφῶς τετυφότη-ος

and in the following substantives :

ποδ ὁ ποῦδ-*s* (for πόδ-*s*) ποῦς (for πός) ποδ-ός : and its compounds, as τετράπους, πολύπους ;

ἄλωπεκ ἡ ἀλώπηκ-*s* (for ἄλωπεκ-*s*) ἀλώπηξ (for ἄλωπεξ) ἀλώπεκ-ος.

2. Words which drop *s* and lengthen the last vowel of the root, as

Root : ποιμεν	nom. : ὁ ποιμήν	gen. : ποιμέν-ος
λέοντ	ὁ (λέωντ) λέων	λέοντ-ος
ῥήτορ	ὁ ῥήτωρ	ῥήτορ-ος
αἶδος	ἡ αἰδώς	(αἰδόσ-ος) αἰδό-ος.

So πατήρ for πατέρ*s*, as in Gothic *faders*, *brothrs*, &c.

3. Words which have only the pure root, as

Root : θηρ	nom. : ὁ θήρ (for θήρ- <i>s</i>)	gen. : θηρ-ός
αἰών	(ὁ) αἰών (for αἰών- <i>s</i>)	αἰών-ος
ἥρως	(ὁ) ἥρως (for ἥρωσ- <i>s</i>)	(ἥρωσ-ος) ἥρω-ος
δάμαρτ	ἡ δάμαρτ (for δάμαρτ- <i>s</i>)	δάμαρ δάμαρτ-ος.

Obs. 2. The nom. of θηρ is not θήρ*s*, because euphony does not allow these letters to stand together at the end of a word : so also δάμαρ instead of δάμαρ*s* : so αἰών not αἰών*s* for the same reason, the *s* being dropped rather than *ν*, because, in Greek, euphony prefers *ν* when *ο* or *ω* precedes ; though the usages of speech are rather arbitrary in this case, as some words whose root ends in *ν* retain the *ν* and drop the *s*, others retain the *s* and drop the *ν*. But the following rules seem in some degree to hold good :

a. After *ο* or *ω*, *s* is generally dropped, as ὁ αἰών, γράφων, λιπών, ὁ λέων. Except : διδούς (for διδόν*s*), though the Æolic uses διδων, and many subst., as ὀδοús, πλακοús &c.

b. After *α*, *ε*, *υ*, the *ν* (as well as the *τ*) is regularly dropped in the part. : ιστάς, τύψας, τιθείς, τυφθείς, δεικνύς for ιστάν*s* &c., and usually after *α*, *ι*, *υ*, in subst. and adj. ; as, ἰμάς, μέλας, ῥίς, δελφίς, Φόρκυς. Except subst. in *αν*, gen. *ανος*, as παιάν, so too μόσων. After *ε* or *η*, the *ν* remains in

subst., as *μήν, λιμήν*. Except: *ὁ κτεῖς, κτενός*, and Latin names in *ης*, gen. *εντος*, *Ουάλης, εντος*, *Valens*.

II. The neuters have only the substantival root: if this ends in *τ*, this letter, by the Greek euphonic rule that *τ* cannot be a final letter, is either wholly dropped, as *σῶμα, σώματ-ος*, or changed to the cognate *σ* or *ρ*; as,

πεπερί		πεπέρι-ος or ε-ος
σελας		(σέλασ-ος) σέλα-ος
σαφες		(σαφέσ-ος) σαφέ-ος
ἄρσεν		ἄρσεν-ος
σώματ	σῶμα	σώματ-ος
χαριεντ	χαρίεν	χαριέντ-ος
τετυφot	τετυφός	τετυφót-ος
τερατ	τέρας	τέρατ-ος
ἦπατ	ἦπαρ	ἦπατ-ος

Obs. 3. The root *πῦρ* is anomalously lengthened in nom.: *τὸ πῦρ*, gen. *πῦρ-ός*.

Obs. 4. On the neuter form *σαφές*, see §. 68, 4.

The other Cases.

§. 92. 1. The other cases (with the exceptions which will be mentioned hereafter) are formed by annexing the inflexive endings to the root; as,

κορακ, nom. *κόραξ*, gen. *κόρακ-ος*, pl. nom. *κόρακ-ες*.

2. In the dative plural, where *σι* is added to the root, the same changes take place in the nom.; as,

φλεβ-σι=φλεψί	κόρακ-σι=κόραξι	λαμπάδ-σι=λαμπάσι
γίγαντ-σι=γίγασι	ὀδόντ-σι=ὀδοῦσι &c.	

For forms such as *ἄνδρασι* see §. 95 4. c.

3. The accusative has the form *ν* in those masc. and femin. words whose nom. ends in *ις*, *υς*, *αυς*, *ους*, having the root ending in a vowel; as,

πολε	πόλις	πόλιν	βότρυς	βότρυν
	νάψ ναῦς	νάψ ναῦν		

Obs. 1. There are some few exceptions, for which see the dialects.

4. The accusative has the form in *α* when the root ends in a consonant; as,

φλεβ	φλέψς	φλέβ-α	κορακ	κόραξ	κόρακ-α
λαμπαδ	λαμπάς	λαμπάδ-α	βασιλεϛ	βασιλεύς	βασιλέα

Obs. 2. *ναῖ ναῦς*, and *βοῖ βοῦς* generally have the acc. in *ν*, following the analogy of the nouns in *υς*.

5. Baryton subst. of more than one syllable, whose root ends in a *τ* sound, have both forms: as,

ἐριδ	ἔρις	acc. ἔριν and ἐριδ-α	κορυθ	κόρυς	κόρυν and κόρυθ-α
ὄρνιθ	ὄρνις	ὄρνιν .. ὄρνιθ-α	χαριτ	χάρις	χάριν .. χάριτ-α

The latter form always when one of the Graces is meant, and sometimes for *χάριν*.

Obs. 3. The ν form of these words is the only one used in prose. In G. T. we find $\xi\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ (2 Cor. xii. 20) as the plural of $\xi\rho\iota\varsigma$.

Obs. 4. Monosyllables, or oxytons of more than one syllable, have only the regular form in α , as $\pi\omicron\delta\ \pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ acc. $\pi\acute{\omicron}\delta\alpha$ (but $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ acc. $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\pi\omicron\delta\alpha$ and $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\pi\omicron\upsilon\alpha$).

$\epsilon\lambda\pi\iota\delta$ $\epsilon\lambda\pi\iota\varsigma$ acc. $\epsilon\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\alpha$ | $\chi\lambda\alpha\mu\upsilon\delta$ $\chi\lambda\alpha\mu\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ $\chi\lambda\alpha\mu\acute{\upsilon}\delta\text{-}\alpha$.

Except $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, which has generally $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ for $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha$: in G. T. $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha$.

Obs. 5. This double form arises from the facility with which τ , δ , or θ are dropped or changed; so that when this letter was dropped, the root was considered as ending in a vowel. In monosyllables however, or in oxytons, the emphasis on the syllable prevented the omission of the τ letter.

§. 93. The vocative is the same as the root, as $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\omega\alpha$, gen. $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\alpha\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$, voc. $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\alpha$: but there are cases where the laws of euphony require some change. We may remark,

1. *The vocat. is the same as the substantival root:*

A. When the last vowel of the root ϵ or o has been lengthened to η and ω , the short vowel returns in the voc.:

$\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\omega\alpha$ gen. $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\alpha\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ voc. $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\alpha$	|	$\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\eta\rho$ gen. $\mu\eta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ voc. $\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho$
$\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omega\rho$ $\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron\alpha\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ $\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron\rho$	|	$\Sigma\omega\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\Sigma\omega\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ $\Sigma\omega\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\varsigma$
$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\alpha$ $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\alpha\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ ($\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\alpha$, but for euphony) $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\alpha$.		

Obs. 1. The Æolic used $\Sigma\omega\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$, Ἀριστόφανε , Δημόσθενε , as if from a nom. $\Sigma\omega\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, and also formed the gen. in $\omicron\upsilon$: $\Sigma\omega\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\upsilon$, $\text{Διομήδ\omicron\upsilon}$, $\text{Σοφοκλέ\omicron\upsilon}$.

Except:—1. The oxyton subst. (not adj.) retain the lengthened vowel, as

$\pi\omicron\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\alpha$ gen. $\pi\omicron\iota\mu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ voc. $\pi\omicron\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\alpha$ (not $\pi\omicron\iota\mu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$),

except $\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$, $\acute{\alpha}\eta\acute{\eta}\rho$ and $\delta\alpha\acute{\eta}\rho$, which have the short vowel ϵ in voc., and throw back the accent; as $\acute{\omicron}$ $\pi\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho$, $\acute{\alpha}\eta\epsilon\rho$, $\delta\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\rho$.

2. The three subst. Ἀπόλλων ($\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\varsigma$), Ποσειδῶν ($\acute{\omega}\nu\omicron\varsigma$), σωτήρ ($\acute{\eta}\rho\omicron\varsigma$), follow the analogy of these subst. in shortening the originally long vowel, the accent being always thrown back; as, $\acute{\omicron}$ Ἀπολλων , Πόσειδων , $\text{σῶ\tau\epsilon\rho}$.

So after the same analogy even Ἡρακλέης , root $\text{Ἡράκλ\epsilon\epsilon\varsigma}$, is abbreviated in voc. into $\text{Ἡράκλ\epsilon\iota\varsigma}$ and $\text{Ἡρακλ\epsilon\varsigma}$.

B. Of the adj. in $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ($\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\varsigma$), and adj. and part. whose root ends in $\nu\tau$, the vocative is the same as the root in the neuter, after the euphonic changes which it has undergone; as,

$\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, gen. $\alpha\upsilon\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ neut. and voc. $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\alpha$	
$\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\epsilon\upsilon\tau\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ $\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\alpha$ (for $\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\upsilon\tau$)	
$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\varsigma$ $\acute{\upsilon}\nu\tau\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\alpha$ (for $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\upsilon\tau$).	

So the subst. in $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ($\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$) are in voc. $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ for $\alpha\upsilon\tau$; as,

$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, gen. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ voc. $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\alpha$ (for $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\upsilon\tau$)
$\text{Κάλχ}\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ $\text{Κάλχ}\alpha\alpha$
$\Delta\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ $\Delta\acute{\iota}\alpha\alpha$

Obs. 1. Some subst. of this class drop the ν as well as the τ , but in this case the $\acute{\alpha}$ is lengthened to $\acute{\alpha}$: as, $\text{Ἀτλ}\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, gen. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$, voc. $\text{Ἀτλ}\acute{\alpha}$, $\text{Πολυδ}\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, voc. $\text{Πολυδ}\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\alpha}$.

C. The subst. in $\iota\varsigma$, $\upsilon\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$, $\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, form the voc. like the root, the nom. sign ς being dropped; as, $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota\varsigma$ voc. $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$: $\pi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\beta\upsilon\varsigma$ voc. $\pi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\beta\upsilon$:

μῦς voc. μῦ : σῦς voc. σῦ : (Δίς) Ζεύς voc. Δι̇ : λῖς voc. λι̇ : κῖς voc. κι̇ : γραῦς voc. γραῦ : βασιλεύς voc. βασιλεῦ : βοῦς voc. βοῦ.

The voc. of παῖς, gen. παιδ-ός, is παῖ; the τ sound of the root being dropped.

Exceptions:—Those in ις ινος, generally retain ις in voc., as ὁ Σάλαμις : though in some of them the voc. is like the root, as ὁ δελφίν from δελφίς, gen. ἴνος.

D. Lastly, the voc. is the same as the root, when the root is preserved unchanged in the nom.; as θήρ, αἰών &c.

2. The voc. is not the same as the root, but as the nominative; when the root ends in a consonant, incapable, by the laws of euphony, of being the final letter; but yet, if the root had been used without it, a somewhat strange form would have been produced: so from ὁ φῶς, gen. φῶτ-ος, the vocative would have been φῶ (for φῶτ) : from νίψ, gen. νιψ-ός, the voc. νί (for νίψ) : from σάρξ, gen. σαρκ-ός the voc. σάρ (for σάρκ) : from ὦψ, gen. ὠπ-ός the voc. ὦ (for ὦπ), instead of φῶς—νίψ—σάρξ—ὦψ.

The voc. of ἀναξ is the same as the nom. in the common language : ὁ ἀναξ, or ὦναξ, but in formularies of prayer it is ὦ ἀνᾶ or ὦναᾶ (for ἀνακτ, neither κ nor τ being admissible as final letters).

3. In subst. in ὡς and ῶ, whose root ends in ος, the voc. is formed anomalously in οῖ; as,

ἡχος nom.	ἡχώ	gen. ἡχό-ος	(for ἡχόσ-ος)	voc. ἡχοῖ	(for ἡχός-ι, ἡχό-ῖ)
αἶδος	αἰδώς	αἰδό-ος	(for αἰδόσ-ος)	αἰδοῖ	(for αἰδόσ-ι, αἰδό-ῖ).

Obs. 3. The voc. of all part. is the same as the nom. masculine, except ἄρχων, nom. ἄρχων.

Paradigms.

§. 94. 1. The inflexion of the words of this decl. is twofold :

a. Those which have a consonant before the ending of the gen. os, as κόρακς, gen. κόρακ-ος.

b. Those which have a vowel, as βοῦς, gen. βο-ός.

2. Of the words of class a. the roots all end in a consonant; of class b. some in a consonant, some in a vowel.

Words with a Consonant before os in the Genitive.

§. 95. The nom. takes the sign of gender s.

1. When the root ends in λ, the inflexive is annexed without any change, as

ἀλ ὁ ἄλς	gen. ἄλ-ος	dat. pl. ἄλ-σι
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2. When the root ends in a Π or Κ sound—β, π, φ, γ, γγ, κ, ρκ (ἡ σάρξ from σαρκ), χ—the inflexive endings are annexed to the root, but the s coalesces with these letters in the nom. and dat. into ψ or ξ.

Singular.

N.	ἡ λαῖλᾱψ	ὁ κόρᾱξ	ὁ λάρυγξ	ἡ θρίξ
G.	λαῖλᾱπ-ος	κόρᾱκ-ος	λάρυγγ-ος	τριχ-ός
D.	λαῖλᾱπ-ι	κόρᾱκ-ι	λάρυγγ-ι	τριχ-ί
A.	λαῖλᾱπ-α	κόρᾱκ-α	λάρυγγ-α	τρίχ-α
V.	λαῖλᾱψ	κόρᾱξ	λάρυγξ	θρίξ

Plural.

N.	λαῖλᾱπ-ες	κόρᾱκ-ες	λάρυγγ-ες	τρίχ-ες
G.	λαῖλᾱπ-ων	κορᾱκ-ων	λαρύγγ-ων	τριχ-ων
D.	λαῖλᾱψι(ν)	κόρᾱξι(ν)	λάρυγξι(ν)	θριξι(ν)
A.	λαῖλᾱπ-ας	κόρᾱκ-ας	λάρυγγ-ας	τρίχ-ας
V.	λαῖλᾱπ-ες	κόρᾱκ-ες	λάρυγγ-ες	τρίχ-ες

Dual.

N. A. V.	λαῖλᾱπ-ε	κόρᾱκ-ε	λάρυγγ-ε	τρίχ-ε
G. & D.	λαῖλᾱπ-οιν	κορᾱκ-οιν	λαρύγγ-οιν	τρίχ-οιν

Obs. 1. The root of nominatives in ψ and ξ generally ends in π and κ, sometimes β; the root of those in γξ ends in γγ, except ὁ, ἡ λύγξ, a *lynx*, gen. λυγκ-ός. For φάρυγος from φάρυγξ, the poets used φάρυγος.

3. When the root ends in a T sound—δ, τ, (ἡ νύξ f. νυκτ dat. plur. νυξί = νυκσί), θ,—the inflexive endings are annexed to the root, and these letters are dropped before the σ of the nom. sing. and dat. plural; when in νθ, both are dropped in the dat. plur., but only θ in the nom. sing.

Singular.

N.	ἡ λαμπάς	ἡ κόρυς	ὁ ἡ ὄρνις	ὁ ἄναξ	ἡ ἔλμινς
G.	λαμπάδ-ος	κόρυθ-ος	ὄρνιθ-ος	ἄνακτ-ος	ἐλμινθ-ος
D.	λαμπάδ-ι	κόρυθ-ι	ὄρνιθ-ι	ἄνακτ-ι	ἐλμινθ-ι
A.	λαμπάδ-α	κόρυθ-α & κόρυ-ν	ὄρνιθ-α & ὄρνιν	ἄνακτ-α	ἐλμινθ-α
V.	λαμπάς	κόρυς	ὄρνις	ἄναξ & ἄνα	ἐλμινς

Plural.

N.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὄρνιθ-ες	ἄνακτ-ες	ἐλμινθ-ες
G.	λαμπάδ-ων	κορύθ-ων	ὄρνιθ-ων	ἀνάκτ-ων	ἐλμίνθ-ων
D.	λαμπά-σι(ν)	κόρυ-σι(ν)	ὄρνι-σι(ν)	ἄναξι(ν)	ἐλμῖ-σι(ν)
A.	λαμπάδ-ας	κόρυθ-ας	ὄρνιθ-ας	ἄνακτ-ας	ἐλμινθ-ας
V.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὄρνιθ-ες	ἄνακτ-ες	ἐλμινθ-ες

Dual.

N. A. V.	λαμπάδ-ε	κόρυθ-ε	ὄρνιθ-ε	ἄνακτ-ε	ἐλμινθ-ε
G. & D.	λαμπάδ-οιν	κορύθ-οιν	ὄρνιθ-οιν	ἀνάκτ-οιν	ἐλμίνθ-οιν.

Obs. 2. Besides ἐλμῖσι we find also ἐλμῖξι, probably from a root 'EAMIT.

Obs. 3. We find the form ἀνάκτεσιν Od. XV. 556.

Obs. 4. To this class also belongs the feminine χάρις (for χάρις like comes, comit-is), χάριτ-ος.

4. α. The root ends in ν or ντ, and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root; but these letters are both dropped before the σ of the nom. sing. and dat. plur.; and the ντ is compensated by changing the short vowel into the long, and ο into ου, ε, into ει.

Singular.				
N.	ἡ ῥίς	ὁ δελφίς	ὁ γίγας	ὁ ὀδούς (Ion. ὀδών)
G.	ῥῖν-ός	δελφῖν-ος	γίγαντ-ος	ὀδόντ-ος
D.	ῥῖν-ί	δελφῖν-ι	γίγαντ-ι	ὀδόντ-ι
A.	ῥῖν-α	δελφῖν-α	γίγαντ-α	ὀδόντ-α
V.	ρίν	δελφίς(ιν)	γίγαν	ὀδούς
Plural.				
N.	ῥῖν-ες	δελφῖν-ες	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
G.	ῥῖν-ῶν	δελφῖν-ων	γίγαντ-ων	ὀδόντ-ων
D.	ῥῖ-σί(ν)	δελφῖ-σι(ν)	γίγαν-σι(ν)	ὀδόν-σι(ν)
A.	ῥῖν-ας	δελφῖν-ας	γίγαντ-ας	ὀδόντ-ας
V.	ῥῖν-ες	δελφῖν-ες	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
Dual.				
N. A. V.	ῥῖν-ε	δελφῖν-ε	γίγαντ-ε	ὀδόντ-ε
G. & D.	ῥῖν-οῖν	δελφῖν-οιν	γίγαντ-οιν	ὀδόντ-οιν

Obs. 5. The substantives whose root is ῖν retain this as a late form of the nomin., so G. T. ὠδῖν ι Thess. v. 3.

Obs. 6. In κτείς (κτενός), εἷς (ένός), μέλας, τάλας (but Theocr. II. 4 τάλᾱς), gen. ανος the omission of ν has been compensated by the lengthening of the short vowels ε into ει, and α into ᾱ.

Obs. 7. In Latin names in ens, ent-is, the ε is lengthened into η instead of ει (comp. χαρίεις, -ίεντος), as Κλήμης (for Κλήμεντ) gen. Κλήμεντ-ος, Clemens, Οὔαλης, Οὔαλεντ-ος, Valens. The Latin adjectives in ens, ent-is, many of which have been adopted by Plutarch, end in ηνς, as ποτήης potens, σαπίνης sapiens.

Obs. 8. To this class belong the neuter adj. and part.,

τὸ μέλαν μέλανος χαρίεν (χαρίεντ), χαρίεντ-ος
τύψαν (τύψαντ), τύψαντ-ος δεικνύν (δεικνύντ), δεικνύντ-ος

and the pronoun τί quid, and τι aliquid, for τίν and τιν, gen. τίν-ος and τιν-ός, dat. pl. τί-σι and τί-σί.

β. The root ends in ν, ντ, and ρ, and the inflexive endings are annexed to the root. The nom. has dropped the s, but to compensate for this, the short vowels are lengthened, ε into η, ο into ω. In the dat. plur. the ν or ντ are dropped before the ending σι, as from ποιμέν-σι we have ποιμέσι: and in words in ντ, the short vowel is lengthened, as from λέοντ-σι λέουσι. The τ of the root in ντ must of course be dropped, as λέων for λέωντ.

<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	ὁ ποιμήν	ὁ δαίμων	ὁ λέων	ὁ αἰθήρ	ὁ ῥήτωρ
G.	ποιμέν-ος	δαίμον-ος	λέοντ-ος	αἰθέρ-ος	ῥήτορ-ος
D.	ποιμέν-ι	δαίμον-ι	λέοντ-ι	αἰθέρ-ι	ῥήτορ-ι
A.	ποιμέν-α	δαίμον-α	λέοντ-α	αἰθέρ-α	ῥήτορ-α
V.	ποιμήν	δαίμον	λέων	αἰθήρ	ῥήτορ
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ῥήτορ-ες
G.	ποιμέν-ων	δαίμον-ων	λέοντ-ων	αἰθέρ-ων	ῥήτορ-ων
D.	ποιμέ-σι(ν)	δαίμο-σι(ν)	λέονσι(ν)	αἰθέρ-σι(ν)	ῥήτορ-σι(ν)
A.	ποιμέν-ας	δαίμον-ας	λέοντ-ας	αἰθέρ-ας	ῥήτορ-ας
V.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ῥήτορ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	ποιμέν-ε	δαίμον-ε	λέοντ-ε	αἰθέρ.ε	ῥήτορ-ε
G. & D.	ποιμέν-οιιν	δαίμόν-οιιν	λέοντ-οιιν	αἰθέρ-οιιν	ῥήτορ-οιιν

Obs. 9. Ἡ χεῖρ belongs to this class, and is anomalous, in that the short vowel of the root (χερ) ε is lengthened to ει instead of η, and that this ει is retained throughout the inflexion, as χεῖρ, χειρός &c., except in the dat. pl. and dual χερσί(ν), χεροῖν. In poetry the form with ε or that with ει is used indifferently, as χειρός and χερός, χεροῖν and χεριοῖν, χερσί and χείρεσι (Ep. χείρεσσι, see §. 108. 3). The Ionic uses the short forms χερός, χερί, χέρα, except in nom. and acc. dual, as χεῖρε not χέρε.

Obs. 10. The following words in ων, (gen. ονος) in some of their cases drop the ν and suffer a contraction: ἡ εἰκών, gen. εἰκόνης and εἰκοῦς, dat. εἰκόνι, acc. εἰκόνα and εἰκά, acc. pl. εἰκόνας and εἰκοῦς, (where the accent is anomalous, like that of some words in the contr. II. decl., see §. 85. *Obs. 4.*), ἡ ἀηδών, gen. ἀηδόνης and ἀηδοῦς, voc. ἀηδοῖ (Aristoph. Av. 679.), ἡ χελιδών, gen. χελιδόνης &c., voc. χελιδοῖ (Aves 1411.).

Obs. 11. The neuter adj. and part. in εν and ον belong to this class:

τὸ ἄρσεν, but ὁ ἡ ἄρσην; τὸ γράφον (for γράφοντ), but ὁ γράφων,

c. To this class belong the syncopated subst. in ηρ, which drop the ε in the gen. and dat. sing. and dat. plur., and to soften the pronunciation insert α before the ending σι of the dat. plur.—Ἀνὴρ is syncopated in all the cases except voc. sing., but inserts an euphonic δ. See §. 29.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ὁ πατήρ (§. 109. 5.)	ἡ μήτηρ	ἡ θυγάτηρ	ὁ ἀνὴρ
G.	πατρ-ός	μητρ-ός	θυγατρ-ός	ἀν-δ-ρός
D.	πατρ-ρί	μητρ-ρί	θυγατρ-ρί	ἀν-δ-ρί
A.	πατέρ-α	μητέρα	θυγατέρα	ἀν-δ-ρα
V.	πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ	άνερ

Plural.				
N.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	ἄν-δ-ρες
G.	πατέρ-ων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων	ἄν-δ-ρῶν
D.	πατρ-ός-σι(ν)	μητράσι(ν)	θυγατράσι(ν)	ἄν-δ-ράσι(ν)
A.	πατέρ-ας	μητέρας	θυγατέρας	ἄν-δ-ρας
V.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	ἄν-δ-ρες
Dual.				
N. A. V.	πατέρ-ε	μητέρε	θυγατέρε	ἄν-δ-ρε
G. & D.	πατέρ-οιῳ	μητέρου	θυγατέρου	ἄν-δ-ροῖν.

Obs. 12. Ἡ γαστήρ has in the dat. pl. γαστράσι (*Dio Cassius*) and γαστήρσι (only in *Hippocr.*) which properly should be γαστέρσι. Also ἄσθήρ, ἔρος, which has no other syncopated form, has the dat. pl. ἀστράσι after this analogy. In poetry we find also, *metri gratia*, θύγατρες, θυγατρῶν, πατρῶν, Δήμητρος and Δήμητρα (in *Eur. Supp.* 173. 261.); and so on the other hand, πατέρος, θυγατέρος, μητέρι.

d. The nom. has dropped the s, but without any change of vowel. The root ends in ν, ντ, ρ and (only δάμαρ) ρτ, and the declension consists in the simple addition of the case endings to the nom. In the roots ending in ντ or ρτ, of course the τ is dropped in the nominative, and in the dat. plur. the ν and ντ, before the σι. See Paradigm of Ξενοφῶν below.

Obs. 13. The neuters of this class all end in ρ (αρ, ορ, ωρ, υρ), as τὸ νέκταρ, ἡτορ, πέλωρ, πῦρ (gen. πῦρ-ός). On the lengthening of υ in πῦρ see §. 91. *Obs.* 3.

Singular.				
N.	ὁ παιᾶν	ὁ αἰών	ὁ Ξενοφῶν	ὁ θήρ
G.	παιᾶν-ος	αἰών-ος	Ξενοφῶντ-ος	θηρ-ός
D.	παιᾶν-ι	αἰών-ι	Ξενοφῶντ-ι	θηρ-ί
A.	παιᾶν-α	αἰών-α	Ξενοφῶντ-α	θήρ-α
V.	παιᾶν	αἰών	Ξενοφῶν	θήρ
Plural.				
N.	παιᾶν-ες	αἰών-ες	Ξενοφῶντ-ες	θήρ-ες
G.	παιᾶν-ων	αἰών-ων	Ξενοφῶντ-ων	θηρ-ῶν
D.	παιᾶ-σι(ν)	αἰῶ-σι(ν)	Ξενοφῶ-σι(ν)	θηρ-σί(ν)
A.	παιᾶν-ας	αἰών-ας	Ξενοφῶντας	θήρ-ας
V.	παιᾶν-ες	αἰών-ες	Ξενοφῶντ-ες	θήρ-ες
Dual.				
N. A. V.	παιᾶν-ε	αἰών-ε	Ξενοφῶντ-ε	θήρ-ε
G. & D.	παιᾶν-οιῳ	αἰών-οιῳ	Ξενοφῶντ-οιῳ	θηρ-οῖν.

Obs. 14. These four words in ων, gen. ωνος, Ἀπόλλων, Ποσειδῶν, κυκεῶν, ἄλων, drop the ν in the acc. sing. and are contracted, as Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, κυκεῶ, ἄλω; but κυκεῶ is rather poet. The abbreviated forms Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, are only used in Attic prose, generally with the article prefixed. The full forms, generally at least, are without the article, See Plato

Cratyl. p. 402 D and E. p. 404 D, and 405 D, where both the forms occur with this distinction. Also of γλήχων or βλήχων we find the Barot. acc. γλάχω in Aristoph. Ach. 874.

Words with a Vowel before the ending os in the Genitive.

§. 96. There are three classes of these words :

a. Nomin. in αὐς, εὐς, οὐς ;

b. ης, ες, ας (gen. αος), ος (gen. εος), ως and ω (gen. οος) ;

c. ις, υς, ι, υ.

I. *Substantives in αὐς, εὐς, οὐς.*

§. 97. 1. The root ends in *υ*, originally *F*, and *s* is the sign of gender. The case endings are added to the root, the *F* being dropped when it comes between two vowels ; and as the *F* is often preceded by *ε*, the genitive ends mostly in *εος*, for *εφος*. Thus the *υ(F)* remains at the end of the word, as in the nom., and voc. sing., and before consonants, as in the dative plural, and in the acc. sing. of those in *αὐς* and *οὐς* ; but those in *εὐς* have *ᾱ* in the accusative, and the *υ* being in these substantives considered as a consonant (*F*) between the *ε* and *α*, it is omitted ; as, βασιλέφα, βασιλέα.

Obs. 1. This declension is illustrated by the Sanscrit substantive *nāus*, a ship (feminine like *ναὐς*), gen. *nāv-as*, loc. *nav-i*, acc. *nav-am*, &c.

2. Those in *εὐς* have the Attic gen. *έως* for *έος*, and the dat. sing., and nom. and acc. plur. are contracted ; but the contraction in the acc. plur. does not generally take place. When *εὐς* is preceded by a vowel, as *χοεύς*, *Εὐβοεύς*, the long endings *ᾱ*, *ᾱς*, *ως*, absorb the short vowel *ε* of the root and are circumflexed, as *χοῶς*, *χοᾶ*, *χοᾶς*.

Singular.

N.	ὁ βασιλεύς	ὁ χοεύς	ὁ ἡ βοὺς (bosf. bous)	ἡ γρᾱὺς
G.	βασιλέ-ως	χο(έω)ῶς	βο-ός bōv-is	γρᾱ-ός
D.	βασιλεῖ	χοεῖ	βο-ῖ bōv-i	γρᾱ-ῖ
A.	βασιλέ-ᾱ	χο(έα)ᾱ	βοῦν	γρᾱν
V.	βασιλεῦ	χοεῦ	βοῦ	γρᾱῦ

Plural.

N.	βασιλεῖς	χοεῖς	βό-ες	γρᾱ-ες
G.	βασιλέ-ων	χο(έω)ῶν	βο-ῶν	γρᾱ-ῶν
D.	βασιλεῦσι(ν)	χοεῦσι(ν)	βουσί(ν)	γρᾱνσί(ν)
A.	βασιλέ-ᾱς (and εῖς)	χο(έα)ᾱς	(βό-as)βοῖς	(γρᾱ-as)γρᾱῖς
V.	βασιλέις	χοεῖς	βό-ες	γρᾱ-ες

Dual.

N. A. V.	βασιλέ-ε	χοέε	βό-ε	γρᾱ-ε
G. & D.	βασιλέ-οιν	χοέοιν	βο-οῖν	γρᾱ-οῖν.

Obs. 2. The gen. sing. of those in εὺς is, in Attic poetry, sometimes εὖς for έως, as Θησέος, ἀριστέος. The acc. sing. is in Attic (sec §. 110. 2.) and other poetry sometimes ἦ for έᾶ, as ἱερῇ, ξυγγραφῇ, Μηκιστῇ (Il. ο, 339). The nom. and voc. plur. end sometimes in old Attic writers in ῆς for εῖς: Πλαταιῆς for Πλαταιεῖς, and the Ionic εες is found in Plato Theæt. p. 109 B: οἱ Ἡρακλέες τε καὶ Θησέες. The acc. plur. εῖς is generally considered as un-Attic, but it is found in many MSS. and editions: οἰεῖς for οἰέας is very common. So G. T. γονεῖς Matt. x. 21; γραμματεῖς Matt. xxiii. 34, &c. The long ᾶ is in Attic poetry sometimes shortened *metri gratia*; and usually in the other poets.

Obs. 3. The following are declined like χοεύς: Πειραιεύς, gen. Πειραιέως (Plato) and Πειραιῶς, acc. Πειραιῆ, ὁ ἀγνιεύς, gen. ἀγνιῶς, acc. ἀγνιῆ, plur. ἀγνιῶς, and several proper names, as Ἐρετριῶς, Σπειριῶς, Μηλιῆ, Εὐβοῶς, Εὐβοᾶ, Εὐβοᾶς, Πλαταιῶς, Δωριᾶς. The uncontracted exceptions are, ἀλιεύς (ἀλιέως, ἀλιέα, ἀλιέας), and some national names.

Obs. 4. The nom. plur. of βούς and γράϋς is usually uncontracted in Attic: βόες, γράϋς; In the acc. plur. βούς, γράϋς, ναῦς, are the only forms which usually occur, and but very rarely βόας, and (in the Anthol. I. 23) βόα (βόφα, bov-em), the ν being after the analogy of βασιλεύς considered as a consonant.

Obs. 5. The only words declined like βούς are ὁ χούς, *congius*, and ἡ ρούς, but neither are contracted in plur. like γράϋς, only ἡ ναῦς (νάψ, *navis*) acc. sing. ναῦν, dat. and acc. plur. ναυσίν, ναῦς: in the other cases it is anomalous.

II. Words in ης (ες); ως (gen. ωος); ως and ω (gen. οος).

§. 98. 1. The noun root ends in ε, α, ο (lengthened to ω), or ως, and the nom. ends in s, which is in the cases retained or dropped by the same rules as the ν in the former class—that is, it remains at the end of words and before consonants, but is dropped between two vowels. In the dat. plur. one s is dropped, as σαφέ-σι not σαφέσ-σι.

Words in ης and ες.

2. The endings ης, ες are only adjectival (ης masc. and fem., ες neuter) and adjectival proper names ending in -λης, -νης, -γενής, -κλής (= κλῆς), -κράτης, -μήδης, -πίεθης, -σθενής. The neuter is the pure root, with s added (sec §. 68. 4.). In the masc. and fem. the short vowel ε has been lengthened into η. The s is dropped throughout between two vowels.

3. The words of this decl. drop the s added to the root and are contracted in all their cases, except nom. and voc. sing., and dat. plural, and those in -κλής (= κλῆς), suffer in the dat. sing. a double contraction.

	<i>Singular.</i>					
	Masc. and Fem.			Neuter.		
N.	σαφής			σαφές		
G.	(σαφέσ-ος)	σαφέ-ος	σαφοῦς			
D.	(σαφέσ-ι)	σαφέ-ϊ	σαφεῖ			
A.	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α	σαφῇ	σαφές		
V.	σαφές			σαφές		
<i>Plural.</i>						
N.	(σαφέσ-ες)	σαφέ-ες,	σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α	σαφῇ
G.	(σαφέσ-ων)	σαφέ-ων	σαφῶν			
D.	(σαφέσ-σι)	σαφέ-σι(ν)				
A.	(σαφέσ-ας)	σαφέ-ας	σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α	σαφῇ
V.	(σαφέσ-ες)	σαφέ-ες	σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α	σαφῇ
<i>Dual.</i>						
N. A. N.	(σαφέσ-ε)	σαφέ-ε	σαφῇ			
G. & D.	(σαφέσ-οιν)	σαφέ-οιν	σαφοῖν.			

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
N.	ῆ τριήρης	τριήρε-ες -ρεις	Περικλέης -λής
G.	τριήρε-ος -ρους	τριηρέ-ων -ρων	Περικλέε-ος = λέους
D.	τριήρε-ϊ -ρει	τριήρε-σι(ν)	Περικλέε-ϊ = λείει = λεί
A.	τριήρε-α -ρη	τριήρε-ας -ρεις	Περικλέε-α = λέᾱ
V.	τρίηρες	τριήρε-ες -ρεις	Περικλέες = λεις
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	τριήρε-ε = ρη		
G. & D.	τριηρέ-οιν = ροῖν.		

Obs. 1. The contraction τριήρεε=η, not ει, is remarkable.

Obs. 2. The proper names of this declension, and also Ἄρης, have in the acc. sing. two forms of declension (*Heteroclitēs*), as Σωκράτεια=Σωκράτη and Σωκράτην as if in the I. decl. The form κλήν from κλής is not used till late writers.

Obs. 3. We find also the open gen. τριηρέων: and an open form of the dual occurs in Attic, ξυγγενέε. The tragedians use the open form κλέης *metri gratia*, as Ἡρακλέης, dat. -κλέει, voc. -κλεες. The contracted acc. Ἡρακλή is a rare form. The voc. ὦ Ἡρακλες, as an exclamation, belongs to late prose.

Obs. 4. The accus. sing. εα is, in Attic, contracted into ᾱ when a vowel precedes, ὕγις, ὕγια=ὕγιᾱ, but ὕγιῃ also occurs. So εὔφνᾱ and εὔφνῃ &c.

Words in *ωs*, gen. *ωos*: in *ωs* and *ω*, gen. *oos*.

§. 99. 1. *a*. The root of *ωs*, gen. *ωos*, is *o* lengthened to *ω*, to which the generic *s* is annexed: the voc. is the same as the nom.

Sing. N.	ὁ, ἡ θῶs	ὁ ἦρωs
G.	θω-ός	ἦρω-os
D.	θω-ί	ἦρω-ι
A.	θῶ-a	ἦρω-a(=ἦρω)
V.	θῶs	ἦρωs &c.
(gen. pl. and dat. &c. §. 105. 3. <i>a</i> .) Plur. ἦρωas=ἦρωs.		

b. The endings *ωs*, *ω*, gen. *όos*, *οὖs*, belong only to fem. subst. The noun root ended originally in *o*, which is lengthened into *ω* in the nom. The personal *s* is, in the Attic and common language, dropped (except in *αἰδῶs*), so that the noun ends in *ω*, as *ἡχώ* for *ἡχos*. (On the voc. in *οῖ*, see §. 92. 3.)

2. They are contracted in all the cases except the nom. The dual and plur. are declined like a noun of the II. decl. in *os*.

S. N.	ἡ αἰδῶs (for αἰδος)	ἡ ἡχώ (for ἡχos)
G.	αἰδό-os αἰδοῦs	ἡχό-os ἡχοῦs
D.	αἰδό-ι αἰδοῖ	ἡχό-ι ἡχοῖ
A.	αἰδό-a αἰδῶ	ἡχό-a ἡχώ
V.	αἰδό-ι αἰδοῖ	ἡχό-ι ἡχοῖ.

Obs. The Ion. has two other subst. in *ωs*, ἡ ἡῶs, and ὁ χρώs, (gen. χρώos, dat. χροῖ, acc. χρώa). In Attic χρώs is declined: χρωτός, χρωτί, χρωτα. The dat. χροῖ (for χρωτί) occurs in certain phrases with ἐν; ξυρεῖ ἐν χροῖ, ἐν χροῖ μάχεσθαι. The Attic form of ἡῶs is ἔωs which follows the II. Attic decl.

III. Words in *īs*, *ūs*.

§. 100. The subst. in *īs*, *ūs* ended originally in *ιFs*, *υFs*, *s* being the personal sign, as ΔίF-s (for ΔίF), gen. ΔίF-ός, dat. ΔίF-ί &c., as the dative ΔίFί is actually found in inscriptions^a. (Comp. *divus*=δῖos, Sansc. *diw*, Angl. *heaven*.) The digamma coalesced with the preceding short vowel into one long one; as, ΔίFs=Δίs, ἰχθῦFs=ἰχθῦs (as βῶFs, βοῦs, βῶs, βῶν-is). Its former existence was marked at the end of a word and before consonants by the lengthening of the vowel, which however, before vowels, became short again; the digamma being there probably considered as a consonant, (as in βασι-

^a Böckh. Inscr. i. p. 47.

λέφος, *bovis*;) and therefore being dropped instead of coalescing with the vowel, as Δῖ-ός, ἰχθῦ-ος. The dative plur. is ἰχθῦσι for ἰχθῶσι. σῦσι for σῶσι, contrary to the analogy of γρᾶσι, βουσί, βασιλεῦσι.

		Singular.	
N.	ὁ κῖς	ἡ σῦς	ὁ ἰχθῦς
G.	κῖ-ός	σῦ-ός	ἰχθῦ-ος
D.	κῖ-ί	σῦ-ί	ἰχθῦ-ϊ
A.	κῖν	σῦν	ἰχθῦν
V.	κῖ ^a	σῦ	ἰχθῦ
		Plural.	
N.	κῖ-ες	σῦ-ες	ἰχθῦ-ες
G.	κῖ-ῶν	σῦ-ῶν	ἰχθῦ-ων
D.	κῖ-σι(ν)	σῦ-σι(ν)	ἰχθῦ-σι(ν)
A.	κῖ-ας	σῦ-ας	ἰχθῦ-ας ἰχθῦς
V.	κῖ-ες	σῦ-ες	ἰχθῦ-ες ἰχθῦς
		Dual.	
N. A. V.	κῖ-ε	σῦ-ε	ἰχθῦ-ε
G. & D.	κῖ-οῖν	σῦ-οῖν	ἰχθῦ-οῖν

Obs. 1. The acc. of Δίς is Δία, not Δίν. So also ἰχθῦα (Theocr. XXI. 45.) for ἰχθύν.

Obs. 2. In some other words in ῦς the crude root ends in *s*, but as this is dropped between vowels, and in other respects they follow this analogy, their declension exactly coincides with this paradigm; as, μῦς, *mus*, gen. (μῦ-ός), *mur-is*, μν-ί, *mur-i*, μῦν (like σῦν), μῦ (like βού), μῦ-ες, μν-ῶν, μῦ-σί, μῦ-ας, μῦ-ε, μῦ-οῖν.

IV. Words in ῖς, ῑ, ῡς, ΰ.

§. 101. The substantival root ends in *ε*, (as appears from the genitive,) the *s* in the masc. and fem. being the personal sign. In the gen. sing. and plur. the masc. and fem. subst. take the Ionic-Attic ending *ως* and *ων*, the accent however being placed on the antepenult. as if the *ω* was short. The dat. sing., and nom. and acc. plur. are contracted. The radical letter *ε* is changed in nom., acc., and voc. sing. to *ι*, or *υ*. The lengthened form of the genitive with *ε* (*εως*) and the short vowel in nom., acc.,^a voc. sing. are the chief distinctions between these words and those of the preceding class in *ις* and *υς*.

^a For the accentuation see Lobeck Paral. 349.

	<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	ἡ πόλις	ὁ πῆχυς	
G.	πόλε-ως	πήχε-ως	
D.	πόλει	πήχει	
A.	πόλιν	πῆχυν	
V.	πόλι	πῆχυ	
	<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	πόλεις	πήχεις	
G.	πόλε-ων	πήχε-ων	
D.	πόλε-σι(ν)	πήχε-σι(ν)	
A.	πόλεις	πήχεις	
V.	πόλεις	πήχεις	
	<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	πόλε-ε	πήχε-ε	
G. & D.	πολέ-οιν	πηχέ-οιν.	

Obs. 1. The adj. in *us*, *εια*, *υ* follow *πῆχυς* in the masc. *ἄστυ* in the neuter (see §. 103. IV. *d.*), except that they do not take the Attic gen. *ως*, as *ἡδύς*, *ἡδέος*.

Obs. 2. In the tragic and comic Iambics the subst. in *us* sometimes form their gen. in *eos*, as *πόλεος*, *ὑβρεος*, *ᾠφeos*. The Attic gen. *πόλεως* is often pronounced (by Synæresis) as dissyllable.

Obs. 3. Instead of the dual form *εε*, we find sometimes *ει* and *η*, as Isocr. Paneg. c. ii. *τὸ πόλη*: Plat. Rep. III. p. 410 E *τὸ φύσει* and *τὸ φύση*. In the adjectival compounds of *πῆχυς* we find *εος* and *εες* for *εως* and *εις*, see also §. 122. 3.; *πήχους* and *πηχῶν* are used by later writers.

Obs. 4. In the Ionic and Doric dial. the *ι* is not changed to *ε*: *πόλις*, gen. *πόλιος*, dat. *πόλυ*, *πόλῃ*, plur. *πόλιες*, *πόλῃς*: so in the Attic and common dial. in adj. in *us*, *ι*, whose root does not end in a consonant: as, *ἴδρις*, *ἴδρι*, gen. *ἴδριος*, dat. *ἴδρι*, (but also *ἴδρεϊ*), and also in certain subst. which are rather poetic; as, *ὁ γάστρις*, *ὁ γλάνις*, *ἡ δῆρις*, gen. *δήρεως* and *δήριος*—*ἡ ἔγχελυς*, (but plur. *ἐγγέλεις*, *ἐγγέλεων*, Ion. *ἐγγέλυνες* &c.), *ἴρις*, *ἴφις*, *ὁ ἡ κάσις*, *ἡ κνήστις*, *ὁ λάτρις*, *ἡ μάγαδις* (dat. *μάγαδι* Xen. Anab. VII. 3, 32), *ἡ μῆνις* (also *μήνιδος* &c.), *ἡ νῆρις*, *ὁ ἡ οἷς* (*οῖς* Ion.), *ἡ ὄκρις*, *τὸ πέπερι* (gen. *έριος* and *eos*), *ὁ ἡ πόρτις*, *ὁ ἡ πόσις* (gen. *πόσιος*, but dat. *πόσει*), *ὁ ἡ τίγρις*, (gen. in good Attic *τίγριος*, acc. *τίγριν*, Ælian, but in plur. *τίγρεις*, *τίγρεων*; besides which there is another form of declension in the late Greek in *ιδος*, as *τίγριδος*), *ἡ τρόπις*, (also *τρώπιδος*, &c.), *ἡ τύρσις* (gen. *τύρσιος*, &c., but plur. *τύρσεις*, *τύρσειν*), *ὁ φθοῖς* (as *οῖς*, contracted in the root).

	<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	ὁ ἡ πόρτις	ἡ ἔγχελυς	ὁ ἡ οἷς
G.	πόρτι-ος	ἐγγέλυ-ος	οἷ-ός
D.	πόρτι-ι πόρτῃ	ἐγγέλυ-ῃ	οἷ
A.	πόρτιν	ἐγγέλυν	οἷν
V.	πόρτι	ἐγγέλν	οἷς

<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	πόρτι-ες πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἶες
G.	πορτί-ων	ἐγγέλε-ων	οἰῶν
D.	πόρτι-σι(ν)	ἐγγέλεσι(ν)	οἰσί(ν)
A.	πόρτι-ας πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἶας, οἶς
V.	πόρτι-ες πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἶες
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	πόρτι-ε	ἐγγέλε-ε	οἶε
G. & D.	πορτί-οιν	ἐγγέλε-οιν	οἰοῖν

V. Neuters.

§. 102. 1. In all the neuters of this declension, the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root.

2. In most of those whose nominative at present ends in a vowel, the noun letter τ has been dropped, as $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, or changed to s , as $\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha s$; the τ returns and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root in its restored form. And where the crude root ended in κ , this is also dropped in the nom., as $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha = \gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\kappa\tau$, but returns in the genitive.

3. In the words in ρ , the ρ formed part of the root, and τ has been dropped. We see that the ρ originally belonged to the root, as in Sanscrit the neuter *jakrt* for instance answers to the Lat. *jeur*, so that the gen. of $\eta\pi\alpha\rho$ must properly have been $\eta\pi\alpha\rho\tau\text{-}\sigma\varsigma$. So $\upsilon\delta\omega\rho$ Gr., *udra* Sanscrit, *water*.

Paradigms.

I. Where the radical letter is τ .

§. 103. 1. Where the τ or $\kappa\tau$ has been dropped, but returns, and the inflexive endings are attached thereto. In the dat. plur. the τ is dropped necessarily before the $\sigma\iota$.

<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	τὸ $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$	τὸ γόνυ	τὸ γάλα
G.	σώματ-ος	γόνατ-ος	γάλακτ-ος
D.	σώματ-ι	γόνατ-ι	γάλακτ-ι
A.	$\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$	γόνυ	γάλα
<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	σώματ-α	γόνατ-α	γάλακτ-α
G.	σωμάτ-ων	γονάτ-ων	γαλάκτ-ων
D.	σώμα-σι(ν)	γόνα-σι(ν)	γάλαξι(ν)
A.	σώματ-α	γόνατ-α	γάλακτ-α
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	σώματ-ε	γόνατ-ε	γάλακτ-ε
G. & D.	σωμάτ-οιν	γονάτ-οιν	γαλάκτ-οιν

Obs. 1. In the roots *δόρατ*, *γόνατ*, the *a* has been changed in the nominative to *υ*.

2. Where the *τ* has been changed to *ς*, and returns before the inflexive endings. Before the *σι* of the dat. plur. it is of course dropped.

<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	τὸ τέρας	τὸ (ᾧς) οὖς
G.	τέρατ-ος	ᾧτ-ός
D.	τέρατ-ι	ᾧτ-ί
A.	τέρας	οὖς
<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	τέρατ-α	ᾧτα
G.	τεράτ-ων	ᾧτ-ων
D.	τέρα-σι(ν)	ᾧ-σί(ν)
A.	τέρατ-α	ᾧτ-α
<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	τέρατ-ε	ᾧτ-ε
G. & D.	τεράτ-οιν	ᾧτ-οιν.

Obs. 2. The word *τέρας* in the plural sometimes drops the *τ*, and is contracted, as *τέρα*, *τερῶν*: the neuters *γέρας*, *γῆρας*, *κρέας*, *κέρας* drop the *τ* throughout, and the gen. and dat. sing., the dual, and the plur. (except dat.) are contracted, though the open forms are also used: *κέρας* however has also its regular form with *τ*: and *γῆρας* also in very late Greek.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	τὸ κέρας		τὸ κρέας	
G.	κέρατ-ος and (κέρα-ος)	κέρως	(κρέα-ος)	κρέως
D.	κέρατ-ι .. (κέρα-ϊ)	κέρα	(κρέα-ϊ)	κρέα
A.	κέρας ..		κρέας	
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	κέρατ-α (κέρα-α)	κέρα	(κρέα-α)	κρέα
G.	κεράτ-ων .. (κερα-ων)	κερῶν	(κρέα-ων)	κρεῶν
D.	κέρασι(ν)		κρέα-σι(ν)	
A.	κεράτ-α .. (κέρα-α)	κέρα	(κρέα-α)	κρέα
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	κέρατ-ε .. (κέρα-ε)	κέρα	(κρέα-ε)	κρέα
G. & D.	κεράτ-οιν .. (κερά-οιν)	κερῶν	(κρέα-οιν)	κρεῶν.

Obs. 3. The *a* in the cases of *κέρας* is sometimes long, sometimes short: *κέρᾱσι*, *κεράων* in Homer; but *κέρᾱτα*, *κέρᾱτε*, in Anacr. II. Eschyl. ap. Athen. II. p. 476 C; *κέρᾱσι* Eur. Bacch. 919. The contracted *a* of the plur. is in Epic generally short: *γέρᾱ* (but *γέρᾱ* Soph. Electr. 435, Eur. Phoen. 874.), *σκέᾱ* from τὸ *γέρας*, τὸ *σκέπας*; so especially *κρέᾱ*, even in Aristophanes. Homer uses the following shortened forms of *τέρας*, *τέραα*, *-ᾶων*, *-ᾶεσσι*; of *κέρας*, *κέρα* Dat.—Plur. *κέρα*, *κεράων*, *-ᾶεσσι* and *-ασσι*; of *κρέας*, plur. *κρέα*, *κρεᾶων*, *κρεῶν* and *κρειῶν*, *κρέασι*. (See §. 111: I.) So

γεράσσει Theocr. XVII. 109. In Ionic the *a* is changed into *ε* as κέρεος, (as in βρέτας &c.)

Obs. 4. In G. T. we find κρεᾶ; always κέρατα, κεράτων; τέρατα, τεράτων.

3. Where the noun root ended in *ρτ*, and the *τ* has been dropped: but returns in the inflexion and the *ρ* is dropped; in the dative plur. the *τ* is dropped again.

τὸ ἦπαρ, gen. ἦπατ-ος &c.	plur. ἦπατ-α, ἦπάτ-ων, ἦπα-σι(ν)
τὸ σκῶρ, ... σκατ-ός &c.	σκα-σί(ν)
τὸ ὕδωρ, .. ὕδατ-ος &c.	ὔδα-σι(ν). See §. 113. 18.

II. Where the root had not *τ* for its radical letter, and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root.

Words in as, gen. aos.

a. In these words the root is the same as the nom. In the dat. plur. the *s* is dropped, though it is not between two vowels; and contraction takes place in the dat. sing. and nom. acc. and voc. plur. The only words of this class are σέλας, δέπας and κνέφας,

Sing. N.	τὸ σέλας	Pl. (σέλασ-α) σέλα-α σέλᾱ
G.	(σέλας-ος) σέλα-ος	(σελάσ-ων) σελά-ων
D.	(σέλασ-ι) σέλα-ϊ σέλᾱ	(σέλασ-σι) σέλα-σι
A.	σέλας	(σέλασ-α) σέλα-α σέλᾱ
D.N.A.V.	(σέλασ-ε) σέλα-ε	G. & D. (σελάσ-οιν) σελά-οιν.

Obs. 1. So κνέφας (poet. and prose), gen. κνέφαος Ep., κνέφους Aristoph., Eccl. 291, κνέφαϊ Ep., κνέφα Xenoph. Cyr. IV. 2. 15. The dat. plur. of δέπας is sometimes δέπασσι in Epic, probably shortened from the Epic δεπά-εσσι for δεπάσ-εσσι.

Words in os, eos.

b. The ending *os*, (gen. *eos*,) belongs only to neuter subst.: in the nom. the noun letter *ε* of the root, to which *s* has been added (see §. 68. 4.), is changed to the fuller *ο*, as noun root γενε(ς), nom. γένος, *genus*, gen. (γένεσ-ος) γένε-ος, *gener-is*. (Comp. the Sanserit *manas*=μένος, *manas-as*=μένε-ος, *manas-i*=μένε-ι.) In the dat. plur. the *s* is dropped, though not between two vowels. (Comp. the Sanserit. plur. locat. *manassu*=μένεσ-ι.) The gen. and dat. sing. are contracted; so also the dual and plur. throughout, except the dat. plural.

Obs. 1. In the dual *εε* is contracted into *η*, not *ει*; and *εα* in the plur., when a vowel precedes, is contracted into *ᾱ*, not *η*: so Περικλέᾱ.

<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	τὸ γένος (for γένες)			τὸ κλέος (for κλέες)	
G.	(γένεσ-ος)	γένε-ος	γένους	κλέε-ος	κλέους
D.	(γένεσ-ι)	γένε-ϊ	γένει	κλέε-ϊ	κλέει
A.	γένος			κλέος	
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	(γένεσ-α)	γένε-α	γένη	κλέε-α	κλέᾱ
G.	(γενέσ-ων)	γενέ-ων	γενῶν	κλέε-ων	κλεῶν
D.	(γένεσ-σι)	γένε-σι(ν)		κλέε-σι(ν)	
A.	(γένεσ-α)	γένε-α	γένη	κλέε-α	κλέᾱ
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	(γένεσ-ε)	γένε-ε	γέν-η	κλέε-ε	κλέ-η
G. & D.	(γενεσ-οιν)	γενέ-οιν	γενοῖν	κλέε-οιν	κλεοῖν

Obs. 2. In the following neuters in *as*, which properly belong to this declension, the *ε* is changed to *a* instead of *o*.

βρέτας (poet.), gen. βρέτεος, plur. (βρέτεια) βρέτη, βρετέων

κῶας (poet.), plur. in Homer: κῶαα, κῶεσι(ν)

οὔδας (poet.), gen. οὔδεος, dat. οὔδει and οὔδει (Hom.)

c. Where the root ends in *ρ*, and has not been changed (αρ, ορ, ωρ, υρ), and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N. τὸ νέκταρ	N. νέκταρ-α	N. A. V. νέκταρ-ε
G. νέκταρ-ος	G. νεκτάρ-ων	G. & D. νεκτάρ-οιν
D. νέκταρ-ι	D. νέκταρ-σι(ν)	
A. νέκταρ	A. νέκταρ-α	
V. νέκταρ	V. νέκταρ-α	

d. Where the substantival root ends in the vowel *ε*, which is changed to *ι* in the nom. acc. voc. sing.: the other inflexions are attached to the unchanged root.

<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	τὸ σίνᾱπι	τὸ ἄστῦ
G.	σινάπε-ος	ἄστε-ος
D.	σινάπε-ι	ἄστε-ι
A.	σίναπι	ἄστν
V.	σίναπι	ἄστν
<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄστε-α=η
G.	σιναπέ-ων	ἄστέ-ων
D.	σινάπε-σι(ν)	ἄστε-σι(ν)
A.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄστε-α=η
V.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄστε-α=η

		Dual.	
N. A. V.	|	σινάπε-ε	ἄστε-ε
G. & D.	|	σιναπέ-οιν	ἄστέ-οιν

Obs. 1. The Attic gen. is very seldom found in the sing. of neuters in *ι* and *ι* (ἄστωσ Eur. Orest. 724.) : the plural genitive is always paroxyton.

§. 104. Table of all the Nominative Endings with their Genitives.

Those in thin type are only Adjectival endings.

Nom.	Gen.	Examples and Remarks.
1. α	ατος	most verbal subst. in <i>μα</i> , as τὸ πρῶμα, στόμα, αἶμα, ἄρμα, σῆμα, κῶμα (§. 103. 1.).
	ακτος	only τὸ γάλα (§. 103. 1.).
2. αις	αιδος	only ὁ ἡ παῖς and its compounds, as ἄπαις (§. 95. 3.).
	αιτος	only ἡ δαίς, and τὸ σταῖς (§. 95. 3.).
3. ᾶν	ᾶνος	παιᾶν (§. 95. d.).
	ᾶν	neuter of adj. in <i>ās</i> ; as, μέλαν from μέλᾱς. (See §. 125.)
	αντος	neuter of part. in <i>ās</i> ; as, τύψαν. (See §. 125.)
	ᾶν	only πᾶν from πᾱς.
4. ᾶρ	αρος	masc. and femin. and dissyllabic neuters with short penultima, as τὸ ἕαρ, gen. ἕαρος, and also τὸ νέκταρ, (with long penult.) gen. αρος (§. 95. d.); ᾶρ only in monosyllables, as ψᾶρ, κᾶρ ^a ; τὸ ἄλκᾶρ and εἶθαρ occur only in this form. For the contract. see No. 14.
	αρτος	only ἡ δάμαρ, §. 95. d.
	ατος	the polysyllabic, and those dissyllabic neuters which have a long penultima; as, τὸ δέλεαρ, τὸ ἦπαρ, and with short penult, τὸ φρέαρ and τὸ στέαρ, gen. ᾶτος. In both of these the <i>αρ</i> is in Attic long. §. 102. 3. and 133. III.
5. ας	ἄδος	all femin. subst. (§. 95. 3.) and adj. of the common gender, as ὁ ἡ δρομάς.
	ατος	} §. 103. 2. and <i>Obs.</i> 2. and 3.
	ας	
	ανος	the adj. μέλας and τάλας.
	αντος	all masculine subst., as ἰμάς (§. 95. 4. a.) and part., as τύψας, and πᾱς.
	εος	§. 103. V. <i>Obs.</i> 2.
	αδος	ἡ δᾱς, gen. δαδός, formed from δαῖς (§. 95. 3.).
6. αυς	αος	only ἡ γραῦς (§. 97.).
	εώς	only ἡ ναῦς.
7. ειρ	ειρος	only ἡ χεῖρ and ὁ φθεῖρ (§. 95. 4. b.).
8. εις	ενος	only ὁ κτεῖς and εἷς, unus (§. 95. 4. a.).
	εντος	the particip. and adj. or adjectival subst. in οῖς and ἦεις. The <i>ο</i> and <i>η</i> is contracted with the <i>εις</i> , as ὁ πλακόεις = πλακοῦς, gen. οὔντος, μελιτοῦς, μελιτοῦντος; and several names of cities in οῦς; as, Μουσῦς, Ὀποῦς, Ἀμαθοῦς, Ἀνθεμοῦς, Σελαιῦς, gen. οὔντος : τιμήεις = τιμήης, gen. ἡντος (§. 95. 4. a.).
9. εν	ενος	the neuters of the two adj. ἄρρεν f. ἄρρην, and τέρεν f. τέρην; and ἔν f. εἷς.

Nom.	Gen.	
	εντος	the neut. of adj. and participles in εἰς.
10. ες	εος=ους	the neuter of adj. in ης.
11. εως	εως	as βασιλεὺς (§. 97.). (Ζεὺς, see §. 113. 4.).
12. η	ητος	only τὸ κάρη, an Ion. word.
	αικος	only ἡ γυνή.
13. ην	ηνος	monosyllabic subst. (except ἡ φρήν, gen. ἐνός), as ὁ μήν, ψήν, and the following masc. of more than one syllable; δοθίην, Ἑλλην, κηφήν, λειχήν, πευθήν, πυρήν, σωλήν, (§. 95. 4. b.).
	ενος	all other words of more than one syllable, and ἡ φρήν, ἐνός (§. 95. 4. b.).
14. ηρ	ηρος	monosyllabic subst. and their compounds; as, ὁ θήρ, ἡμί-θηρ, and the derivatives in τηρ, as ὁ ἀροτήρ, ὁ πάνθηρ, ὁ σπινθήρ, ὁ ἰβήρ (§. 95. 4. d.).
		<i>Obs.</i> The following neuters in εαρ are contracted to ἦρ: ἔαρ, ἦρ, gen. ἔαρος(=ἦρος), ἔαρ(=ἦρι, in common prose the only forms in use are ἔαρ, ἦρος, ἦρι; in old Attic the forms ἔαρος, ἔαρι and ἦρος, ἦρι, are interchanged); and κέαρ=κῆρ, Ep. κέαρ; also Æsch. Prom. Vinc. 245: στέαρ=στήρ, gen. στέατος=στητός, dat., στέατι=στητί, φρέαρ, gen. φρεατός=φρητός, φρεατί=φρητί; (the accent of the two last follows the analogy of the monosyllables), δέλεαρ, gen. δελέατος(=δέλητος).
	ατος	
	ερος	the other polysyllabic words.
	ρος	as, ὁ πατήρ, πατρός (§. 95. 4. c.).
15. ης	ητος	all collective or abstract names; as, ἡ βεβαιότης, and the adj. of one termination in -βλής, -δμής, -θνής and -κμήs (§. 95. 3.).
	ηθος	only ὁ Πάρνης, a frontier hill in Attica (§. 95. 3.).
	εος=ους	all adjectives of the termination ης, neut ες; the proper names ending in -γενής, -κλής, -κράτης, -μήδης, -πειθής and σθενής, and ὁ σής, gen. σεός, pl. σέες, σέων &c. (later σητός &c.) §. 98. 2.
	εντος	§. 95. <i>Obs.</i> 6.
ης	ηντος	see No. 8.
16. ι	ιτος	only τὸ μέλι, and its compnds. ῥοδόμελι, ὑδρόμελι (§. 103. 1.).
	εος&εως	the other subst. of this termination; they are only a few words of foreign origin, τὸ πέπερι, σίνᾱπι and σίναπυ, (vos), κιννάβαρι, Att. τιγγάβαρι, κόμμι, in late writers gen. τοῦ κόμμεως and κόμμιδος, in Hdt. and Hippocr. indeclinable; and probably the Greek word ἄκαρι.
	ινος	τί quid, τὶ aliquid.
17. ἰν	ινος	see No. 19, ἰς, gen. ἰνος.
18. ἰνς	ινθος	only ἡ ἑλμινς and ἡ πείρινς (§. 94. c.).
19. ἰς	ἰος	see §. 100.
	ἰς	see §. 101.
	ιδος	most subst. which have not a s before the ending ις; as ἑλπίς, ἔρις, κνημίς (§. 95. 3.).
	ἰθος	only ὁ ἡ ὄρνις, ἡ μέρμις, ἡ δέλλις, ἡ ἄγλις (§. 95. 3.).
	ἰνος	the following subst., many of which have in late Greek ιν also in the nominative: ἡ ἀκτίς, ἡ γλωχίς, ὁ δελφίς (late

Nom.	Gen.	
ῖς cont.		δελφίν), ἡ ἑρμῖς, ὁ ἡ θῖς, ὁ ἰκτίς, and ἰκτίν, ἡ ῖς, ἡ πηρίς and πηρίν, ἡ ῥηγμίς, ἡ ῥίς, ὁ σταμίν, ὁ τελμῖς, ἡ ὑσμῖς, Hom. dat. ὑσμῖνι; and the proper names, Ἑλευσίς, Σαλαμίς, Τραχίς (§. 95. 4. a.).
	εως	the subst. in ξις, ψις, most of those in σις, and ἡ ἄγρωστις, ἡ ἄμπωστις or ἀνάπωστις, ἡ ἄρδις, ἡ βούβρωστις, ἡ γράστις, ἡ δάμαλις, ἡ δέρρις, ἡ δύναμις, ἡ ἔπαυλις, ὁ ἔχις, ἡ ξιγγίβερις, ἡ θλάσπις, ἡ κάππαρις, ἡ κίδαρις and κίταρις, ἡ κίσσηρις, ἡ κόνις, ὁ ἡ κόρις, ἡ κύστις, ὁ μάντις and compounds, ἡ μάρις, ὁ ἡ νῆστις, ὁ ὄρχις, ἡ ὄφις, ἡ πανήγυρις, ἡ πάρδαλις, ἡ πόλις and compounds, ὁ πρύτανις, ἡ πίστις, ἡ πίστρις and πρίστις, ἡ πύστις, ἡ ῥάχις, ἡ σάγαρις, ἡ σεμίδαλις and ἡ σίλιγις, ἡ σέρις (but also σέριδος), ἡ σπάνις, ἡ τύρρις and τύρρις, ἡ ὕβρις, ἡ ὕδραυλις, ἡ ὕνις, and ὕνις, ἡ φάτις.
20. ov	ονος	neut. of adjectives.
	οντος	neut. of participles.
21. op	ορος	τὸ ἄορ, τὸ ἥτορ.
22. os	ος=ους	all substant. of this termination (all neuter), §. 103. IV. b.
	οτος	neuter of part. in ὤς.
23. ovs	οος	§. 97.
	οδος	only ὁ πούς and its compounds, as τετράπους (§. 95. 3.).
	οντος	only ὁ ὀδούς and its compounds; and participles of this ending.
	ουντος	see No. 8.
24. u	ῦος	τὸ δάκρυ, τὸ νᾶπυ.
	εος	only τὸ ἄστυ and τὸ πῶϋ; (the latter is an old poetic word and is not contracted in the cases,) and the neuter of adj. in υς uncontracted, as εὐρύ.
	ατος	only τὸ δόρυ and τὸ γόνυ, see below; τὸ μῶλυ and τὸ φῖτυ are indeclinable.
25. un	ῦνος	only ὁ μόσυν (§. 95. d.).
	υντος	neuter participles, (masc. ὕς.)
26. uvs	υνθος	only Τίρυνς (§. 95. 3.).
27. up	υρος	only τὸ πῦρ, gen. πυρός, ψίθυρ, μάρτυρ, a late form of μάρτυς, and ὁ Κέρκυρ, ὕρος, ὁ Λίγυρ, ὕρος (§. 95. d.).
28. us	ῦος	most subst. of this ending, as ὁ βότρϋς, ὁ στάχϋς. Oxytons have the υ both in nom. and acc. generally long, as ἡ ὀφρῦς, ἡ ἰσχῦς, ἡ Ἑριννῦς; the monosyllables are perispomena, as ἡ δρῦς (§. 100.).
	υδος	ὁ ἔπηλυς, and the other compound words in ηλϋς (from ἐλθεῖν), ἡ χλαμῦς, ἡ κροκῦς, ἡ πηλαμῦς, ὁ ἡ σὺγκλϋς.
	ῦδος	ἡ δαγῦς (§. 95. 3.).
	υθος	only ἡ κόρϋς, ὕθος, and ἡ κώμυς, ὕθος.
	ῦνος	Φόρκϋς and Γόρτϋς. The form in υν seems to belong to the late writers.
	ῦρος	only ὁ μάρτϋς, of which a late form is μάρτυρ.
	εως	only ἡ πῆχϋς, ὁ πέλεκϋς, ὁ πρέσβϋς (§. 101.), and ἔγχελϋς (§. 101. Obs. 5.).
	εος	the adj. of this ending.
29. ω	ως=ωῖς	ἡ ἡλώ, ἡ εὐεστώ, ἡ παιδῶ, and many proper names of women, as Γοργῶ, Ἑρατώ, Κλειῶ, Κλωθῶ (§. 99. 2.).

Nom.	Gen.	
30. <i>ων</i>	<i>ωνος</i>	monosyllabic subst., as <i>ὁ κλών</i> (except <i>ἡ χθών, ὄνος</i>) and the masc. oxytons of more than one syllable, as <i>ὁ ἐλαιών, ἱππών, φαρετρεών</i> (except the following, <i>ὁ ἀλεκτρών, -ονος, ὁ ἡγεμών, ὁ κανών, ὁ κηδεμών, ὁ κλαδών, ὁ Μακεδών, ὁ Παφλαγών, ὁ πλαγγών</i>), and the following paroxytons, <i>ὁ ἄκρων, ἡ ἄλων, ὁ ἄμβων, ἡ βλήχων</i> or <i>γλήχων, ὁ δόλων, ὁ εἴρων, ὁ κάπων, ὁ κήλων, ὁ κηρίων, ὁ κλύδων, ὁ κόκκων, ὁ κρότων, ὁ κύφων, ὁ</i> (also <i>ἡ) κώδων, ὁ κώθων, ὁ Λάκων, ἡ μήκων, ὁ μυοπάρων, ὁ πώγων, ὁ ῥώθων, ὁ σάπων, ὁ σίφων, ὁ σπάδων, ἡ τρήρων, ὁ τρίβων</i> ; lastly, all nicknames, as <i>μάκρων, μαλακίων</i> and <i>μάλθων, κοτύλων, γάστρων, φύσκων, σαλάκων</i> (§. 95. d.).
	<i>ονος</i>	all feminine oxyt., as <i>ἡ χιών, εἰκών, ἀηδών</i> ; all masculine paroxytons, as <i>ὁ ἄξων</i> (except those mentioned in the last paragraph); and the oxyt. masc. exceptions in the last paragraph, as <i>ὁ ἡγεμών</i> ; and all adjectives ending in <i>ων</i> , neut. <i>ον</i> .
	<i>οντος</i>	<i>ὁ γέρων, ὁ δράκων, ὁ λέων, ὁ θεράπων, ὁ Ἀχέρων, ὁ ἄκων, ὁ τέ- νων, ὁ κνώδων</i> and <i>σπάδων</i> (<i>οντος</i> and <i>ωνος</i>); participles in <i>ων</i> , and adjectives <i>έκών, ἄκων</i> .
31. <i>ῶν</i>	<i>ῶντος</i>	many contracts, as <i>Ξενοφῶν (άων), ῶντος</i> .
32. <i>ωο</i>	<i>ωρος</i>	monosyllabic subst., as <i>ὁ φῶρ</i> , and <i>ὁ ἀχώρ, ὁ ἰχώρ, ὁ κέλωρ, ὁ μῆστωρ, τὸ πέλωρ</i> (§. 95. d.).
	<i>ορος</i>	the other subst. of more than one syllable, as <i>ὁ ἡγήτωρ</i> (§. 95. b.).
	<i>ατος</i>	<i>σκῶρ</i> and <i>ῥδωρ</i> .
33. <i>ως</i>	<i>ως</i>	<i>ὁ δμῶς</i> and <i>ὑποδμῶς, ὁ ἥρως, ὁ θῶς, ὁ πάτρω</i> and <i>μήτρως</i> (§. 99.).
	<i>οος=ους</i>	§. 99.
	<i>ωτος</i>	<i>ὁ φῶς, τὸ φῶς</i> (contracted from <i>φάος</i> , and in Epic resolved into <i>φῶως</i> , so acc. <i>φῶωσδε, in lucem</i>), <i>ὁ χρῶς, ὁ ἔρως, ὁ γέλως, ὁ ἰδρῶς</i> , and the adjectives ending in <i>-βρώς</i> and <i>-χρώς</i> (§. 95. 3.).
	<i>οτος</i>	participles in <i>-ῶς</i> .
	<i>ωδος</i>	only <i>ἡ φῶς</i> (from <i>φῶϊς</i>), <i>φῶδός</i> (§. 95. 3.).
34. <i>ξ</i>	<i>κος</i>	<i>ἡ γλαῦξ, ὁ κόραξ, ὁ ἡ λύγξ, λυγκός</i> (§. 95. 2.).
	<i>γος</i>	<i>ὁ ἡ αἶξ, ἡ φλόξ, ὁ λάρυγξ, ἡ λύγξ</i> .
	<i>χος</i>	<i>ὁ βήξ, ἡ πτύξ</i> .
	<i>κτος</i>	<i>ὁ ἄναξ</i> , and some compounds, as <i>χειρῶναξ, ἡ νύξ, νοξ</i> , and the compounds ending in <i>γάλαξ, ὁμογάλαξ</i> (§. 95. 2.).
35. <i>ψ</i>	<i>πος</i>	<i>ὁ γύψ, ἡ ῥψ</i> (§. 95. 2.).
	<i>βος</i>	<i>ἡ φλέψ, ὁ χάλυψ</i> .
	<i>φος</i>	<i>ἡ κατῆλιψ</i> .

Gender of Nouns of the third Declension.

§. 105. The following rules may be laid down :

I. *Masculine*.—*a*. All subst. in *ᾶν, υν, ας* (gen. *ανος, αυτος*), *ευσ, ηξ*, without exception. *b*. All in *ην, ων* (*ωνος, οντος, ῶντος*), *ηρ, ειρ, υρ, ωρ, ης* (*ητος*), *ους* and *ως* (*ως, ωτος, ωδος*) and *ψ*, with the following exceptions :

a. ην : ὁ ἡ χήν (ηνός), ὁ ἡ ἀδὴν (ένος), and ἡ φρήν.

b. ων : ἡ ἄλων, ἡ βλήχων or γλήχων, ἡ μήκων, ἡ τρήρων, ὁ ἡ αὐλών, ὁ ἡ κώδων.

c. ηρ : ἡ γαστήρ, ἡ κήρ (κηρός), ἡ ραιστήρ; and in poetry, ἡ ἀήρ, ἡ αἰθήρ; (elsewhere, ὁ ἀήρ, ὁ αἰθήρ), and the contract neuters in ηρ from εαρ, as τὸ στήρ.

d. εἰρ : ἡ χεῖρ.

e. υρ : τὸ πῦρ.

f. ωρ : the neuters ἔλδωρ, ἔλωρ, πέλωρ, σκώρ, τέκωρ, ὕδωρ; ὁ ἰχώρ, ὁ ἀχώρ.

g. ης : all abstracts in ότης, ύτης, as ἡ βεβαιότης (ότητος), and the Epic ἡ ἐσθής (ήτος).

h. ους : τὸ οὖς.

i. ως : τὸ φῶς, ἡ δῶς.

j. ψ : ἡ καλαῦροψ, ἡ κατηλίψ, ἡ λαίλαψ, ἡ ὄψ, ἡ φλέψ, ἡ χέρνιψ, ἡ (sometimes ὁ) ᾤψ.

II. *Feminine*.—a. Substantives in άς (gen. άδος), αυς, ινς, υνς, ώ and ως (όος). The abstracts in ότης, ύτης, without exception. b. Those in εις, ις, and ιν, υς, and ων (ονος), with the following exceptions :

a. εις : ὁ κτεῖς.

b. ιν : and ις : ὁ κίς, ὁ γλάνις, ὁ λῖς (Ep.) gen. ιος; ὁ δελφίς or δελφίν, ὁ ἰκτίν, ὁ ἡ θίς, ὁ τελμίς, gen. ἱνος; ὁ κόπις, ὁ ὄρχις, ὁ ὄφις, gen. εως, οἱ and αἱ κύρβεις (εων); and several names of animals which are common, as ὁ ἡ ὄρνις (ιθος), ἡ ὁ τίγρις (ιος, ιδος), ὁ ἡ ἔχις (εως), ὁ ἡ κόρις (εως).

c. υς : ὁ βότρυς, ὁ θρήνυς, ὁ ἰχθύς, ὁ μῦς, ὁ νέκυς, ὁ στάχυς, ὁ ἡ ὕς or σῦς, gen. υος; ὁ πέλεκυς, ὁ πῆχυς, gen. εως.

d. ων : gen. ονος : ὁ ἄκμων, ὁ κανών, ὁ ἀλεκτρών, ὁ ἡ κίων.

Obs. 1. Those in ξ are masc. or fem. indifferently as usage may have determined, except those in ηξ (ηκος), which are all masc.; and the prope-riptom. in αξ, as ἡ βῶλαξ, αξ (gen. αγος), αγξ (αγγος), ιξ, ιγξ, υξ, υγξ, which are feminine.

Obs. 2. The only noun which ends in αις, (αιδος,) is ὁ ἡ παῖς, gen. παιδός; and in αις, (αἰτός,) only ἡ δαῖς, τὸ σταῖς.

III. *Neuter*.—a. All subst. in α, η, ορ, ωρ, ος, ι and υ. b. Those in αρ and ας (gen. ατος, αος), and the contracts in ηρ, except ὁ ψάρ, ὁ λᾶς.

Quantity of Nouns of the Third Declension^a.

§. 106. 1. The inflexive terminations α, ι, υ, ας, are short, except the ᾱ of the acc. sing. subst. in εὗς, as τὸν ἱερέᾱ, τὸν βασιλέᾱ, but it is sometimes short.

2. The words in αξ, ιξ, υξ, αψ, ιψ, υψ, ις υς, have the penultima in the cases either long or short, as the radical vowel of their endings is either long or short by nature; as, ὁ θῶραξ, ᾱκος, ὁ ῥίψ, ῥίπυς, ᾱκτίς, ἱνος, but βῶλαξ, ᾱκος, κατηλίψ, ἴφος, ἐλπῖς, ἴδος.

3. To distinguish whether the three doubtful vowels α, ι, υ, are long or short, we may remark :

I. a. αξ is long : α. In monosyllabic masc., as ὁ βλάξ, (ᾱκός,) and in those feminines whose gender is ᾱγος, as ἡ ῥίξ, ῥάγως (on the contrary, ἡ δρᾶξ, -ᾱκός; so πτάκα is femin. in Aesch. Ag. 135). β. In dissyllabic masc. whose penult. is long by nature, as ὁ θῶραξ, ᾱκος, (except ὁ κλώνᾱξ,

^a Pass. Taf. 4.

λείμαξ, μείραξ^a), (but femin. and those with a short penultima are short, ἡ αὐλάξ, ἄκος, ἡ μείραξ, ἄκος, ὁ φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ ἀνθραξ, ἄκος,) and in all words of three or more syllables, as ἰέρᾱξ, ἄκος. γ. In contemptuous words where a vowel precedes the αξ, as ὁ φλύᾱξ, ἄκος, *prattler*, ὁ νεᾱξ, ἄκος. *young fellow*. δ. in the following dissyllabic masc. whose penult. is long by position only, φόρταξ, στόμφαξ, πᾶσσαξ, κόρδαξ, πόρπαξ, σύρφᾱξ, λάβραξ, gen. ἄκος, φένᾱξ.

b. ιξ is long: α. In monosyllables, as ὁ ῥίξ, ἡ φρίξ, ὁ ἡ ψίξ, gen. ἱκος; except most of those monosyllables which begin with two consonants, as ἡ θρίξ, τριχός. β. In dissyllables whose penultima is long whether by nature or position, as ἡ βέμβιξ, ἱκος, ὁ τέττιξ, ἱγος, ἡ σπάδιξ, ἱκος, ὁ φοῖβιξ, ἱκος; except ἡ χοῖνιξ, ἱκος, and those whose middle letter is λ, as ὁ ἡλιξ, ἱκος, §. 45. 3.

c. υξ is long only in dissyllables whose penult. is long by nature, though even here it is accented as short; as ὁ κῆρυξ, ὕκος, ὁ κῆϋξ, ὕκος, ὁ δοῖδυξ, ὕκος; and two whose penult. is long by position only, as ὁ βόμβυξ, ὕκος, ὁ κόκκυξ, ὕγος.

II. α. αψ is always short, as ὁ ῥαῖψ, ῥαβδος.

b. ιψ is long in monosyllables, ὁ ῥίψ, κνίψ, θρίψ, ὁ ῥίψ, gen. ῥίπος; except ἡ ΝΙΨ (ἰ), νίφος, ὁ λίψ, λίβος.

c. υψ is long in monosyllables, as ὁ γύψ, ὕπος, ὁ γρύψ, ὕπος.

III. α. ις is long: α. In monosyllables, as ὁ κίς (§. 100.). β. In those whose gen. ends in ινος and ιθος, as ἡ ῥίς, ῥίνος, ἡ ἀκτίς, ἱνος, ὁ ἡ ὄρνις, ἰθος. γ. In many whose gen. ends in ἰδος: ἀψίς, βαλβίς, βατραχίς, κηκίς, κηλίς, κληίς (Ion. for κλείς), κνημίς, κρηπίς, νησίς, σφραγίς, σχοινίς, τευθίς, φαρκίς, χειρίς, ψηφίς, gen. ἰδος.

b. υς is long: α. In monosyllables. β. In words of more than one syllable, whose genitive ends in υος; but in both the υ is short in the cases, except the acc. in ὕν, as ἡ δρύς, ὁ μύς, gen. ὕος, ὁ ἰχθύς, ὕος (ἰχθύς) §. 100—γ. In ἡ δαγύς, ὕδος and ἡ κόμυς, ὕθος.

Accentuation of the Cases of the Third Declension.

§. 107. 1. General rule. The accent remains, as far as the laws of accentuation admit, on the syllable on which it is in the nomin.: as τὸ πᾶγμα, πᾶγματος (but παρᾱμάτων), ὁ ἡ χελιδών, χελιδόνος.

2. Special rule. 1. The genitives and datives of monosyllables are accented on the last syllables: as, ὁ μῆν, μηνός, μηνί, μηνοῦν, μηνῶν, μηνί.

3. Exceptions.—a. The following ten subst. are in the gen. pl. and gen. and dat. dual paroxyton: ἡ δᾱς, ὁ δμῶς, ἡ θῶς, τὸ ΚΡΑΣ (gen. κρατός, τὸ οὔς (gen. ὠτός), ὁ ἡ παῖς, ὁ σῆς, ὁ Τρῶς, ἡ φῶς, (gen. φφῶς), τὸ φῶς *light* (gen. φωτός); as, δᾱδῶν, δαδῶν, θῶων, κράτων, ὠτων, ὠτοι, παῖδων, παῖδου, σέων, Τρῶων, φφῶδων, φῶτων (but, τῶν δμῶων f. αἱ δμῶαι, τῶν Τρῶων f. Τρῶαι, τῶν φωτῶν f. ὁ φῶς, *man*, τῶν θῶων f. θῶή, *loss*.)

b. The following contracted monosyllables are in their cases either properispomena, if the nature of the last syllable permits it, or if not, paroxyton: τὸ ἦρ (Ἐρ. ἔαρ), ὁ Θῶν (Θῶων), κῆρ (Ἐρ. κῆαρ), ὁ λᾱς (λᾱας), ὁ πρῶν (πρῶων); as, ἦρος, ἦρι, Θῶνος, κῆρος, κῆρι, λᾱος, λᾱι, λᾱων, πρῶνος, πρῶνι.

The following contracted monosyllables, on the contrary, follow

the special rule : *στέαρ* = *σῆρ*, *στέατος* = *σῆτος*, *φρέαρ*, *φρέατος* = *φρητός*. *Θρηξ*, *Θρηξ*, *Θρηξ* = *Θρηξός*, and *Θρηξός*, *οἷς* (Ion. *ῥῆς*), *οἷός*, *οἷί*, *οἷων*, *οἷσί*.

c. The monosyllabic participles and the pronoun *τίς*, *quis*? retain the accent on the radical syllable in the cases, as, *φύς*, *φύντος*, *ὄν*, *ὄντος*, *ὄντι*, *ὄντων*, *οὔσι*, *ὄντων*, *τίς*, *τίνος*, *τίνι*, &c.; *πᾶς* and *ὁ Πάν*, in gen. and dat. sing. are oxyt., and in the other cases are properispomena where the final syllable is short, and the penult. long by nature, otherwise paroxyton; as, *πᾶς*, *παντός*, *παντί*, *πάντων*, *πάντων*, *πᾶσι*, *ὁ Πάν*, *Πανός*, *τοῖς Πᾶσι*.

Obs. 1. Of course this rule does not apply to the Epic datives, *παίδεσσι*, &c.

4. Oxytons and perispomena of more than one syllable retain the accent on the same syllable throughout their cases, and are either paroxyton or properispomena, according to the nature of their syllables: as, *ὁ ἡγεμών*, *ἄνθρωπος*, *ἡ ἀκτίς*, *ἦν*. The cases of paroxytons, proparoxytons, and properispomena follow the general rules for accents; when the last syllable is short they are proparoxyton, when it is long paroxyton; as, *τὸ δόρυ*, gen. *δόρατος*, but *δοράτων*: *τὸ σῶμα*, *σώματος*, but *σωμάτων*: *τὸ ὄνομα*, *ονόματος*, but *ονομάτων*: so *λέων*, *λέοντος*, *λέοντι*, *λέοντων*.

5. Exceptions.—The following subst. follow the analogy of the monosyllables:

a. *ἡ γυνή* (*γυναῖκος*, *γυναῖκή*, *γυναῖκοῖν*, *γυναῖξί*, *γυναῖκῶν*: but *γυνᾶϊκα*, *γυνᾶϊκες*, &c.), *ὁ ἡ κύων* (*κυνός*, *κυνί*, *κυνοῖν*, *κυνῶν*, *κυσί*: but *κύνα*, *κύνες*, &c.).

b. The syncopated cases of substantives in *ηρ* (§. 95. 4.); *ὁ πατήρ*, *μήτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *ἀνὴρ* and *γαστήρ*, which are accented on the ultima, (except in dat. plural in *άσι*), while in the unsyncopated forms they are paroxyt., except *Δημήτηρ*, which in its syncopated forms is proparoxyton; as, *Δήμητρος*, *Δήμητρι*, *Δήμητρι*, and *θυγάτηρ*, in the poetic forms *θείγατρος*, *θύγατρος*.

c. Compounds of *εἷς*, *unus*, in gen. and dat. sing.: *οὐδείς*, *οὐδενός*, but *οὐδένων*, *οὐδέσι*: *μηδείς*, *μηδενός*, &c.

d. The Epic and Ionic gen. and dat. sing., from *γόνυ* and *δόρυ*: *γουνός*, *γουνί*, but *γούνα*, *γούνων* &c.: *δουρός*, *δουρί*, but *δοῦρα*, *δούρων*, *δούρεσσιν*, and the Att. poetic forms *δορός*, *δορί*.

6. The subst. in *ις* and *υς* are in the Attic gen. sing. and pl. proparoxyton, as *πόλις*, *πόλεως*, *πόλεων*; but those in *ι* and *υ* only in gen. sing., as *ἄστυ*, *ἄστεως* (Eurip. *ἄστεος*), but *ἄστέων*.

7. The acc. of subst. in *ῶ* has not the circumflex but the acute, as *ἡχώα* = *ἡχώ* (not as by general rule 49. 2. b. *ἡχώ*) from *ἡ ἡχώ*.

8. a. The accent of the voc. of syncopated subst. in *ηρ* is as far back as possible; as, *ὦ πάτερ*, *μήτερ*, *θύγατερ*, *Δήμητερ*, *ἄνερ*; so in the following, *Ἀπόλλων* (*ῶνος*), *Ποσειδών* (*ῶνος*), *σωτήρ* (*ῆρος*), *Ἀγαμέμνων* (*ῆνος*), *Ἀμφίων*, (*ῖνος*), *δαήρ* (*ῆρος*); as *ὦ Ἀπολλων*, *Πόσειδον*, *σῶτερ*, *Ἀγάμεμνον*, *Ἀμφιον*, *δᾶερ*. Also in the uncontracted proper names in *ης*; as, *ὦ Σώκρατες*, *Δημόσθενες*; of the contract proper names, only *ὦ Ἡρακλῆς* (§. 97. Obs. 3.) f. *Ἡρακλῆς*; and most compound substantives and adjectives (except those ending in *φρων*, which retain the accent on the penult., as *ὦ Λυκόφρων*, *κρατερόφρων*), as *ὦ αὐτόκρατορ*, *κακόδαιμον*, *εὐδαιμον*, *ἐνόςιχθον*, *αὐταρκες*, *κακόηθες*.

b. The vocative of nouns in *ευς*, *ω*, and *ως*, is perispomenon; as, *βασιλεῦ*, *Σαπφώι*, *αἰδοῖ*.

General Observations.—Dialects in the third Declension.

§. 108. 1. The usual change of η into \bar{a} takes place in Doric,

(Except αἰθήρ, θήρ, θήρες, and all personal names in τηρ) ;

as, μᾶν, μᾶνός, &c., Ἑλλαν, Ἑλλᾶνες, ποιμᾶν for ποιμήν, gen. ἐνός, νεότης, gen. ᾅτος for νεότης, ἥτος ; and even the dat. plur. of φρήν, gen. ἐνός, is in Pindar φρασίν, but with short ᾗ.

2. In the Ionic dialect η , as elsewhere, is used for a ; especially in words in αξ : as, θώρηξ, οἴηξ, ἱρήξ for ἰέραξ ; ψάρ varies in Homer, ψήρας, ψᾶρων ; κάρ never takes η .

3. The dat. pl. in Epic. is, *metri gratia*, σι(ν), σσι(ν), εσι(ν), εσσι(ν) ; the primary form was εσι(ν), which is strengthened into εσσι(ν), or shortened to σι, or σσι. These terminations are annexed to the pure root, as κύν-εσσι (f. κύων, gen. κυν-ός), νεκύ-εσσι (f. νέκυσ, υ-ος), πάντ-εσσι (f. πᾶς, παντ-ός), ἀνάκτ-εσιν (f. ἀναξ, ἀνακτ-ος), ἴν-εσι, οἷ-εσι, χεῖρ-εσι : so φρένεσσι (Pind.) θηρ-σί, so even in participles as σπενδύν-τεσσι. In neuters which have a final s in the substantival root, this is dropped before εσσι, in consequence of its position between two vowels : as, ἐπέ-εσσι (for ἐπέσ-εσσι f. τὸ ἔπος), δεπᾶ-εσσιν (f. τὸ δέπας), which is shortened to δέπασσι. So also the ν (f) of roots in αυ, ευ, ου (af, ef, of) is dropped in some words ; as, βό-εσσι (for βόf-εσσι, βοῦ-ibus), ἱππῆ-εσσι (ἱππῆf-εσσι). The ending σσι is for the most part affixed to roots which end in a vowel, as νέκυ-σσι f. νέκυσ, υ-ος ; but also ἴρι-σσιν f. ἴρις (ιδος), and usually ποσσί f. πους (ποδ-ός). Also θέμισσιν, χάρισσιν Pindar. In the dative ending άσι the σ is not doubled ; for the Homeric δέπασσι and γούνασσι, see below, 113, Obs. 1. and 103. 4. a.

This primary form εσι, as ἀνάκτ-εσιν, (distinguished from σι as ἔπε-σι,) is very general in Doric writers, but rare in Homer : the Ionic prose has frequently preserved this form in roots ending in ν , as μῆν-εσι.

Obs. This dative in εσσι is found in Attic poetry, and even in the senarius Eur. Alc. 756 χεῖρεσσι : Soph. Antig. 1297.

4. The gen. and dat. dual ends (as in II. decl.) in Epic in οιν for ουν, as ποδοῖν, Σειρήνουν.

5. The gen. plur. in Ionic is generally εων ; so in Hdt., χηνέων, ἀνδρέων, Εἰλωπέων, χιλιαδέων, μυριαδέων, even γυναικέων II. 181 : in Theocritus VIII. 49, τᾶν αἰγᾶν (for τῶν αἰγῶν) f. ἡ αἰξ, after the analogy of I. decl., so χαριτᾶν γυναικᾶν (?)^a.

6. The acc. sing. of words in υς is sometimes a instead of ν ; as εὐρέα πόντον, ἰχθύα, ἄδεα (for ἡδύν) Theocr. (see §. 122. 2. b.), νέα, Hom. from ναῦς (νάfs, νέf-a, ναυ-em) for ναῦν.

7. The Æolic drops the s of the voc. sing., as ᾧ Σώκρατε.

Observations on the Dialects of the several Paradigms.

§. 109. 1. Subst. in ως (gen. ωτος), in Epic drop the τ of the dat. and acc. sing., and then contract the radical and inflexive vowels ; so in Homer, ἰδρῶ, ἰδρῶ, for ἰδρῶτα and ἰδρῶτι f. ἰδρῶς : γέλω, γέλω for γέλωτα and γέλωτι f. γέλως ; and after the same analogy, ἰχῶ for ἰχῶρα f. ἰχώρ. On κυκεῶ and κυκεῖω for κυκεῶνα f. κυκεών, see §. 95. Obs. 13. Those in ων, (gen. ωνος,) sometimes take in poetry the short vowel ; as, Κρονίων, gen. ἰωνος and ἰωνος, Homer : Ἀκταίων, gen. ωνος and ονος, Eurip. So the old form Ποσειδάων (Att. Ποσειδῶν), gen. ονος and ωνος (Dor. Ποσειδᾶν and Ποτειδᾶν, ἄνω, Ion.

^a R. P. and Schaefer. Eur. Hec. 1053. Ahrens Dial. Dor. §. 30.

Ποσειδέων, ωνος) : ὁ πρῶν, πρῶνος, πρῶνι, in Hesiod (as if from πρηῶν, ὄνος) πρεόνος and πρηῶνος.

2. *ις*, (-ιδος, -ιθος) : for the regular double form of the acc. sing. in *ιν* and *ιδα* see §2. 5. The latter of these is less common in Attic than in the other dialects. The Homeric, Ionic, and Doric dialects have the gen. in *ιος*—so *μήνιος*—especially proper names, as *Θέμιος* Hdt., *Κύπριος* Theocr., *Πάριος* Pind., so *Ἰσίοις*, *Θέτιος* : and the dat. is sometimes contracted into *ι*, as *Θέτιι*, *Θέτι* : so *Ἰσῖ* (Hdt. II. 59.), *μήτι*. The dative is sometimes short as if no contraction had taken place, as *δαί λυγρή* Hom., so in the compound adjectives, *ἀπολι* Hdt. VIII. 61, *ἀχάρι* (al. *ἀχάριτι*) I. 41. The substantives in *ηῖς* (*ηίδος*) are sometimes contracted in poetry, as *παρηῖς*, *παρηίδος* = *ῥῆδος*, *Νηρηῖς*, *Νηρηίδες* = *Νηρηίδες*. For *ιδος* the Doric uses *ιτος*, as *Ἀρτέμιτος* for *-ιδος*.

3. On the Ionic and Hom. forms of *ας*, *ατος*, see §. 103. *Obs.* 2.

4. The Epic uses both the open and contract forms *οῖς* = *οὖς*, and *ῥεις* = *ῥῆς*. The Doric uses *ἄεις* = *ἄς* (the *ι* being dropped) for *ῥεις* = *ῥῆς*, as *ἀργαῖς* = *ἀργᾶς*, gen. *ἀργάντος* ; and in those in *οῖς* it contracts *οε* to *ω*, as *τυρώντα*, and the Epic and Ionic to *ευ*, as *λωτεύντα* Hom.

5. *Ὁ πατήρ* &c. (§. 95. 4. c.) are in Homer either syncopated or not, as the metre may require ; as,

Sing.	N.	πατήρ, &c.	ἀνῆρ
	G.	πατέρ-ος and πατρός	ἀνέρος and ἀνδρός
	D.	πατέρ-ι .. πατρί	ἀνέρι .. ἀνδρί
	A.	πατέρ-α .. (πάτρα not used)	ἀνέρα .. ἀνδρα
	V.	πάτερ	ἄνερ
Plur.	N.	θυγατέρες .. θύγατρες	ἄνρες .. ἄνδρες
	G.	θυγατέρων .. θυγατρῶν	ἀνδρῶν ..
	D.	θυγατέρεσσι ..	ἀνδράσι .. ἀνδρεσιν
	A.	θυγατέρας .. θύγατρας	ἀνέρας .. ἀνδρας
Dual.			ἀνέρε .. ἀνδρε.

§. 110. 1. *αυς*, *ευς*, *ους*. *Γραῦς* has in Homer the nom. *γρηῖς*, dat. *γρηῖ*, and voc. *γρηῦ* and *γρηῦ*. In the Ionic dialect also the *ᾱ* is changed to *η*, as gen. *γρηός*, pl. *γρηῆς* ; so in *ναῦς*. *Βοῦς* is not contracted in the Epic dialect : on the Ep. dat. *βόεσσι* see §. 107. 3. : in the Doric the nom. is *βῶς*, acc. *βῶν* ; which acc. is found in Il. η. 238. in the sense of “ *ox-hide*.”

2. In collective names in *ευς*, the Epic used *η* for the *ε* in all the cases where the *υ(ῑ)* has been dropped, as a compensation for this letter : as *βασιλεύς*, voc. *εὔ*, dat. pl. *εῖσι*, but *ῆος*, *ῆϊ*, *ῆᾶ*, *ῆες*, *ῆων*, *ῆας* ; and in this form the long *a* in *εᾶ*, *εᾶς* becomes short. The Ionic used the open forms in the dat. and acc. sing., nom. and acc. plural, though we find *βασιλῆ* Hdt. VII. 220, but in an oracle. In Pindar both the open forms and the Epic with *η* are used. Of course in the dramatic chorus the Ionic and even Epic forms occasionally occur as Eur. Phœn. 829. The form *η* for *εᾶ* of the acc. sing. is by some editors admitted into the Trimeter^a, though by others^b it is written *εᾶ* and pronounced as one syllable ; in Soph. Aj. 189, we find *βασιλῆς* for *-εις*. From *ἈΡΙΣΤΕΥΣ* we find, Il. α. 277, the dat. pl. *ἀριστή-εσσι* for *ἀριστέεσι*, so also *ἱππῆεσσι*, *τοκέεσσιν*. The vowel of some proper names is either *η* or *ε* to suit the metre : such as *Ὀδυσσῆος* (or *Ὀδυσῆος*) and *Ὀδυσσέος*, also *Ὀδυσσεῦς*, *Ὀδυσῆϊ* and *Ὀδυσεῖ*, *Ὀδυσσῆα* and *Ὀδυσσεά*, also *Ὀδυσῆ* (sometimes wrongly written *Ὀδυσῆ*) ; of the others, *Ἀτρεῦς* and *Τυδεῦς* have always *ε*, as *Τυδέος*, *εῖ*, *εᾶ* and *η* (see §. 97. *Obs.* 2). In the Ionic dial. of Hdt. collective nouns are always written with the *η*, though

^a Lobeck Aj. 108 and 186.

^b Monk Alc. 25.

the readings are not undoubted. Proper names are always found in Hdt. in the open forms, with ϵ , as Περσέος, Δωριέες, Φωκῶν, Αἰολέας. In Theocr. XV. 93. we find Δωριέεσσι for Δωριεῦσι, and in Hdt. VIII. 5. Εὐβόεσσι.

3. $\eta\varsigma$, neut. $\epsilon\varsigma$ (gen. $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$). (§. 97.) In Epic and Doric writers the open forms $\epsilon\alpha$ almost always. Pindar frequently however contracts the $\epsilon\alpha$ acc. sing. into η , and even in Homer we find ἀκραῇ Od. β. 421 : $\epsilon\epsilon\varsigma$, $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$ are found as well as $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\iota$: $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ sometimes in proper names becomes $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ in Doric. so Πραξιπέλεος Theocr. V. 105. The gen. pl. is in Homer pronounced as one syllable, unless the vowel precedes the $\epsilon\omega\upsilon$, when a contraction always takes place : as ζαχρηῶν for ζαχρηέων. The acc. sing. $\epsilon\alpha$ and acc. pl. $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\epsilon\alpha$ are also open, but may be pronounced as one syllable. In Ionic the open forms are used even when a vowel precedes, Hdt. I. 8. ὑγιά. V. 44 περιδέας, but in acc. sing. we find $\bar{\alpha}$ sometimes Hdt. II. 108. 3. ἐνδῆα.

4. In proper names in κλέης the Epic contracts $\epsilon\epsilon$ into η , as Ἡρακλῆης, κλῆος, ἦϊ, ἦα (and $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ in Hesiod), voc. Ἡράκλεις (see also §. 98. Obs. 3.) : but in the adj. in ἑης the contraction varies between $\epsilon\iota$ and η , as ἀκλῆς, ἀκλῆεις, ἀγακλῆος, but ἑκλείας (acc. pl.) from ἑκλείης, so ἑρρέης, gen. ἑρρείος. The Ionic and Doric drop one ϵ in these words, as Περικλέος, -έϊ for $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ $\epsilon\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}$, and sometimes other poets, *metri gratia*.

Obs. A poetic form of these proper names ends in κλος, which is used *metri gratia* : Ἰφικλῆς and Ἰφικλος : Πάτροκλος is the nom. in Homer : but acc. Πάτροκλον and -κλῆα, voc. Πάτροκλε and -κλεις.

5. α . $\omega\varsigma$ (gen. $\omega\omicron\varsigma$) : In Epic and Ionic the open form is regularly used. The contract forms found in Homer are, ἦρω and ἦρωϊ, acc. ἦρω (not ἦρω'), Μίνω, acc. from Μίνωσ.

b. $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, and $\acute{\omega}$ (gen. $\acute{\omega}\omicron\varsigma$) : These words in Epic, Ionic, and also Attic, have the contract form, except χρώς and its compounds, as χρῶς, χρῶϊ, χροῖα. In Il. κ. 238 some editors read αἰδοῖ, so Πυθῶϊ Pind. Isthm. VI. 51. The Ionic acc. is frequently οῦν for ω , as ἰῶ, ἰοῦν, ἦως, ἦοῦν. The Doric and Æol. gen. is οῖς and $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$: so Moschus, τὰς Ἀοῖς, τὰς Ἀχῶς.

§. 111. 1. α . $\alpha\varsigma$ (gen. $\alpha\omicron\varsigma$) : Homer uses either the open or contract form of most cases, as the verse requires : as, γήραϊ and γήρα, δέπα, σέλα. The nom. and acc. pl. however are always contracted. And in Hdt. we find γήραος, γήραϊ—κρέως, κρέα, κρέων—κέρεος, κέρει, κέρων, κέρεια, γέρεια, τέρεος and τέρατος, τέρεα, τέρατα.

b. $\omicron\varsigma$ (gen. $\omicron\omicron\varsigma$) : Gen. plural is always open, $\epsilon\omega\upsilon$ (Eur. Elect. 615 τειχεῶν) : gen. sing. is $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ Ep. and Doric, in the words Ἐρέβει, θάμβει, θάρσει, θέρει, σάκει Hes. Sc. 334 : γένει Od. ο. 333 : χεῖλει Theocr. VII. 20 : ὄρει Ibid. 46 : in all others it is open ; the nom. and acc. plur. are generally open, but often pronounced with synæresis, as νείκεα, βέλῆα, τεύχεα, and τεύχη, so τεμένη. The other cases are either open or contract in Epic, with which the Ionic agrees. The Epic lengthens the ϵ of σπέος, ελῶς, δῶς, χρέος, sometimes into $\epsilon\iota$, sometimes into η , as gen. σπείους, dat. σπῆϊ, acc. σπέος and σπέιος, pl. gen. σπέων, dat. σπέσσι and σπῆεσσι ; gen. δείους ; χρέος and χρεῖος ; κλέα and κλέια.

2. $\iota\varsigma$ (gen. $\iota\omicron\varsigma$), $\upsilon\varsigma$ (gen. $\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$) : Dat. sing. of $\upsilon\varsigma$, $\upsilon\iota$ is in Epic sometimes pronounced with synæresis as if contracted, as οἰζῦϊ, ὀρχηστῦϊ. πληθῦϊ, ἰζῦϊ, νέκυϊ ; acc. pl. is sometimes *metri gratia*, open, but oftener contracted, as ἰχθῶς for ἰχθύας, ὀφρῶς, γένῶς, δρῶς : νέκας is always open. The nom. plur. is never contracted, but is sometimes pronounced with synæresis. Dat. pl. in Hom. is $\upsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ and $\upsilon\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ (disyll.), as ἰχθύσσι and ἰχθύεσσι, as well as $\upsilon\sigma\iota\upsilon$.

3. $\iota\varsigma$ and $\tilde{\iota}$ (gen. $\iota\omicron\varsigma$, Att. $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$) ; $\upsilon\varsigma$ and $\tilde{\upsilon}$ (gen. $\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$, Att. $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$) : α . The words in $\iota\varsigma$ (Att. gen. $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$), retain in the Epic and Ionic dialect the ι of the

nom. throughout the cases, and in Ionic the dat. sing. is always, the acc. pl. generally, contracted ($\mu=\iota$, $\iota\alpha\varsigma=\iota\varsigma$), as πόλις, $\iota\alpha\varsigma$, ι , $\iota\nu$, $\iota\epsilon\varsigma$, $\iota\omega\nu$, $\iota\sigma\iota$, $\iota\alpha\varsigma$ and $\iota\varsigma$: so κόνη in Hom. who also uses $\epsilon\iota$ in dat. sing. as well as $\epsilon\iota$: as πόσει and πόσει f. πόσει, νέμεσσει f. νέμεσις, μάντεϊ, πόλῃ and πόλει f. πόλει; some words in the Ionic retain the ϵ of the root in other cases also, as ἐπάλξει instead of $\iota\alpha\varsigma$, ἐπάλξεσιν, especially πόλις (which also changes the ϵ into η *metri gratia*), and οἷς, οἷς. So Eur. Hel. 223 πόλει in Chorus. Of these words the following forms are found in Homer:

G.	πόλις,	πόλιος,	πόλειος,	πόληος	οἷος,	οἷός
D.		πόλῃ,	πόλει,	πόλῃ		
A.	πόλιν,	πόλιν		(πόληα in Hes.)	οἷν	
N.	πόλιος,			πόληος		
G.	πολίον				οἷων,	οἷων
D.	πολίσσιν				οἷέσσιν,	οἷέσσιν, οἷέσσιν
A.	πόλιος (sometimes dissyllabic)	πόλεις,	πόληας	οἷς.		

Obs. The form πολίσι is found in Pind. Pyth. VII. 9, and in a Spartan treaty, Thucyd. V. 77.

In the neuters in ι (Att. gen. $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$), the Ionic uses the form with ϵ as well as that with ι .

l. οἷς (Att. gen. $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$). The Ionic gen. is $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, as πήχεος, except ἔγχελυς, gen. $\nu\omicron\varsigma$; in Homer the dat. sing. is open or contract, as ἐνρέϊ, ἄστει, πήχει, πλατεῖ. The nom. pl. may be either open or contract; the acc. pl. is $\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, which *metri gratia* is pronounced as one syllable, as πελέκεας: πολέας (generally trisyll.) is now restored for the former reading πολέας, from πολύς.

Anomalous Nouns.

§. 112. Such substantives as vary from the above given rules and analogies are called Anomalous. They divide themselves into four classes:

1. Where the nominative has assumed a form which cannot, according to the foregoing analogies, be deduced from the radical form as it is seen in the gen., as γυνή, γυναικ-ός.—These occur mostly in the III. Decl.

2. Where there are two sing. nominative forms, or one sing. and another plural, whence proceed one or more cases with different inflexions (*Abundantia*).

3. Where one nominative form has in all or some of its cases two different inflexions, both of which however may proceed regularly from that nominative: such as many subst. in $\iota\varsigma$, which have two inflexions: one as from a root ending in a T consonant, the other as from a root ending in a vowel, δ ἡ ὄρνις, gen. ἰθος, pl. ὄρνιθες and ὄρνεις (*Heteroclites*).

4. Where there is one nominative form and two different inflexions in one or more cases, one of which is formed regularly from the existing nom., whilst for the other a new nominative must be supposed, as θεραπείων, οντος, acc. θεραπείοντα and θεραπεία, as if from θεραπεία. This double formation is called *Metaplasma*, and the substantives *Metaplasta*.

Obs. These anomalies probably arose from bye forms of words with the same meaning but a different inflexion. These forms either were appropriated to different dialects, as ἔως (o Att.), ἦώς (oἷς Ion.), and thus both preserved; or were retained by the poets for the sake of metre, harmony, or variety. Many words have one form in general use, while the bye forms exist only in some particular cases; so that sometimes two forms supply the cases deficient in each other.

Anomalous Substantives, of which all the forms in use belong to the third Declension, and are mostly referable to a double root.

§. 113. For those anomalous nouns which have been already treated of under the paradigms, see *Index*.

1. Γόνυ (τό), and Δόρυ (τό), see §. 103. 1. In Homer we find the following forms;

S. G.	γούνατος and γουνός	δούρατος and δουρός
D.		δούρατι .. δουρί
Dual.		δοῦρε
P. N.	γούνατα and γούνα	δούρατα .. δοῦρα
G.	γούνων	δούρων
D.	γούνασι (γούνασσι) and γούνεσσι	δούρασι .. δούρεσσι.

Obs. 1. The form γούνασσι, Il. ι, 484, and ρ, 451, is doubtful. The other reading, γούνεσσι, is certainly preferable.

Obs. 2. The Ionic declension is γόνυ, γούνατος, &c. In Attic poetry we find gen. δορός, dat. δορί; and the phrase δορί ελεῖν, even in Attic prose. So also dat. δόρει^a (though the reading is doubted), Soph. Œd. Col. 626. 1316, Arist. Pax 357, Vesp. 1081, and the plur. δόρη, Eur. Rhes. 274.

Obs. 3. The forms δορός, δορί, must be derived from a root δορ, so also γουνός &c. from γον, of which the longer roots were ΓΟΝΑΤ, ΔΟΡΑΤ; the Epic forms γουνός, δουρός, &c. have the Ionic ου for ο, (so οὔνομα, κοῦρος for ὄνομα, κόρος); the accent denotes a monosyllabic nominative.

2. Γυνή (ή), gen. γυναικ-ός, dat. γυναικ-ί, acc. γυνάικ-α, voc. γύναι. Plur. γυνάϊκες, γυναικῶν, γυναιξί(ν), γυνάϊκας.

Obs. 4. This declension may arise from metaplasmus, as the nom. γυνή seems to belong to the I. decl. In confirmation of this we find in the grammarians regular forms of the first decl., as γυνήν and γυνάς from Pherecrates (in Etym. M. p. 241, 26. and in Antiatt. p. 86.), pl. γυναί from Philippiades Adoniasus. (Antiatt. Ibid.) The voc. γύναι is formed like ἄνα and γάλα for ἄνακτ, γάλακτ, as neither κ nor τ can end a word.

3. Δόρυ, see γόνυ.

4. Ζεύς, gen. Διός, from the Bæotic nom. Δεύς, Lat. *Deus*, dat. Δί (in Pindar Δί), acc. Δία, voc. Ζεῦ. Poetic and late prose forms are Ζηνός, Ζηνί, Ζήνα.

Obs. 5. There are also rarely used forms, as nom. Ζᾶν, Ζάς, Δίς, Βδεύς, Δᾶν, gen. Ζανός, Δανός, acc. Ζᾶνα, Ζήν, Ζεῖν.

Obs. 6. Ζεύς seems to come under that class of words which, beginning with two consonants, have dropped one of them. Thus in ZEYΣ=ΣΔΕΥΣ, the Σ being dropped, we get the Bæotic form Δεύς, whence Διός, and the Δ being dropped the Doric ΣΙΟΣ. Ζεύς or Δεύς is nothing more than a form of Δίς, properly Δίς (Lat. *divus*), the digamma being changed into ν, and so we find Böckh Inscript. I. 47, Διφί.

5. Θέμις, Æsch. Prom. V. 18, Θέμιδος; Eum. 2. Θέμιν.

Obs. 7. Old and Epic language: θέμις, right; Θέμις, *Themis*; gen. θέμιστος and Θέμιστος, Doric θέμιτος and Θέμιτος: dat. Θέμιστι Il. ο, 87: nom. pl. Θέμιστες Hom. Od. π, 403: acc. pl. Θέμιστας Il. ι, 156: so also Plat. Rep. II. p. 380 A, of the Homeric goddess. In the common language, this word is only used in the phrase θέμις ἐστί, *fas est*; where it seems to be indelible, as if it were θέμιτόν ἐστι, e. g. φασί θέμις εἶναι Plat. (not θέμιν) and in the Attic poets τὸ μὴ θέμις.

^a Ellendt. Lex. Soph. ad voc. δόρυ.

6. Θεράπων, Eur. and Epigram., acc. θέραπα, plur. nom. θέραπες, as if from θέραψ, which is found in late prose.

7. Κάρα (τὸ), poetic gen. κρατ-ός, dat. κρατί and κάρα, acc. τὸ κάρα, τὸ κῤῥα (Sophocle.), τὸν κῤῥα, plur. acc. τοὺς κῤῥατς Eur. Phœn. 1199.

Homeric forms :

S. N. κάρη G. κάρητος κάρηατος κρατός κῤῥατος

D. κάρητι κάρηατι κρατί κῤῥατι

A. κάρη (κῤῥα Od. θ, 92.)

Pl. N. κάρᾱ (κῤῥα Hymn. Cer. 12.) κάρηατα, κάρηνα

G. κράτων

καρήνων

D. κρασί

A. κῤῥατα

κάρηνα

The nom. κάρηας is found in Antimachus. An Ionic dat. is κάρη.

8. Κλείς (ῆ), gen. κλειδ-ός, dat. κλειδ-ί, acc. κλειδ-ά and (commonly) κλείν.

Pl. nom. and acc., κλείς, κλείδες, κλείδας (§. 111. 3.).

Obs. 8. Ionic, κληίς, ἴδος, ἴδι, ἴδα; old Attic, κλῆς, κλῆδος, κλῆδι, κλῆδα.

9. Κύων (ὁ ῆ), gen. κυν-ός, dat. κυνί, acc. κύνα, voc. κύον. Pl. κύνες, κυνῶν, κυσί, κύνας.

10. Λίπα (τὸ), Epic, always in the combinations ἀλείφασθαι λίπ' ἐλαίῳ, χρίσαι and χρίσασθαι λίπ' ἐλαίῳ; and in Ion. prose of Hippocr. : τῷ ῥοδίνῳ ἀλειφέσθω λίπα, ἐλαίῳ χρίων λίπα τὰς χεῖρας, and also in Attic prose : ἀλείφεισθαι, χρίεσθαι λίπα. From these examples some think that λίπα is the dat. from τὸ λίπα, gen. aos, dat. αἰ, a, the a being by the every day pronunciation shortened to λίπᾱ, and ἔλαιον is then the adj. of ἐλάα; so that λίπ' ἐλαίῳ is with olive oil; but the quantity and the elision render this very doubtful.

11. Μάρτυς (ὁ), gen. μάρτυρος, as if from μάρτυρ, dat. μάρτυρι, acc. μάρτυρα, sometimes μάρτυν. Dat. pl. μάρτυσι.

Obs. 9. The nom. μάρτυρ is Æolic, but used in late Greek, especially in the Christian writers, in the sense of "martyr."

12. Μείς (ὁ), gen. μηνός : Ion. form of μῆν, -ός, but found also in Plato, Tim. p. 39.

13. Ναῦς (ῆ, navis), gen. νεώς, dat. νηί, acc. ναῦν. Dual gen. and dat. νεοῖν. Nom. and acc. dual do not occur. Pl. νῆες, νεῶν, ναυσί(ν), ναῦς. Cf. γραῦς, §. 97. The gen. νεώς is an Ionism which obtained in Attic.

Epic and Doric declension of ναῦς.

S. N. Epic and Ion.	νηῦς, νηῦς	Dor. ναῦς
G.	νηός, νεός	ναός
D.	νηί	ναί
A.	νῆα, νέα	ναῦν and νᾶν
D. N. A. V.		
G. and D.	νεοῖν	ναοῖν
P. N.	νῆες, νέες	νᾶες
G. (Epic ναῦφι)	νηῶν, νεῶν	ναῶν
D. (Epic ναῦφι)	νηυσί, νήεσσι, νέεσσι	ναυσί, ναέσσι Pind.
A.	νῆας, νέας	νᾶας

Obs. 10. The Doric gen. ναός, and the Ionic νηός, is also used by the tragedians : νῆας acc. pl. by Eurip. in a chorus, Iph. A. 254 : the nom. pl. ναῦς only by late writers^a.

^a Lob. Phryn. 170.

14. Ὀρνις (ὁ ἦ), gen. ὀρνίθ-ος &c. In the plur. there is a form declined like πόλις, except in the dative.

Obs. 11. Dor. ὄρνις, gen. ὀρνιχ-ος &c., acc. ὄρνιχα and ὄρνιν.

15. Οὖς (τὸ), gen. ὠτ-ός &c. Pl. ὠτα, ὠτων (§. 106. 3.), ὠσί(ν) (§. 103. II.).

Obs. 12. The Epic uses the open form (οὔας), οὔατος, οὔατα, οὔασι(ν) and ὠσί(ν). The Doric uses ὠς, ὠτός &c.

16. Πνύξ (ἡ), gen. πικν-ός, dat. πικνί, acc. πύκνα.

Obs. 13. The nom. has undergone an euphonic metathesis, as may be seen from πικνός, *frequens*, which belongs to the same root; it must originally have been πύνκς. A later declension was πνικός &c.

17. Σῆς (ὁ), gen. σε-ός, plur. σέες, gen. (Aristoph. Lysistr. 730.) σέων §. 106. 3, &c.; in later writers σῆς, σητός &c.

18. Σκῶρ and Ὑδωρ, §. 103. 3. There is no analogy for the change of the radical α into ω: in Hes. Opp. et Di. 61. the dat. is ὕδει.

19. Φθόις, φθοῖς (ὁ), gen. φθοι-ός and (from φθόις) φθοῖδ-ος, plur. φθόεις and φθοῖδες, acc. φθοῖς Arist. Plut. 677.

20. Χοῦς (ὁ), χοός, χοῖ, χοῦν, χόες, χουσί, χόας like βοῦς (§. 97.), and also gen χοῶς, acc. χοᾶ, acc. plur. χοῦς (as if from χοεύς). The latter forms are preferred by the Attics: χοῦς, in the sense of "*thrown up earth*," is declined only like βοῦς. The form χοεύς is Ionic, dat. χοεῖ.

21. Χρῶς (ὁ), χρωτός, χρωτί, χρωτά. Ion. and old poetic forms: χροός, χροῖ, χροά like αἰδώς. So also adjectives compounded with this substantive: ταμεσίχροα, λευκόχροα; but also the forms in ωτος &c.: μελανοχρῶτα, μελαγχρῶτες. The dat. χρῶ is found in certain phrases, as ξυρεῖ ἐν χρῶ. See §. 99. Obs.

22. Γοργῶ (ἡ), gen. γῶς in the old writers, and also Γοργών, gen. ονος, ωνος.

23. Βλήχων, gen. -ωνος, and acc. βληχῶ.

24. Αἰθιόψ: acc. plur. Αἰθιοπῆας and Αἰθίοπας.

25. Γέλως. See §. 109. 1.

26. Εἶκων, -κονος—εἰκοῦς Eur. Hel. 77, εἰκῶ acc.

27. Θηρητήρ: acc. pl. θηρήτορας from -ωρ II. 4, 544.

Defectives.

§. 114. Some subst. want one or more cases, whence they are called defective in their cases; those cases which do occur are mostly found only in certain formulas or phrases.

1. Δέμας: nom. and acc.

2. Μάλης, gen.: only in the phrase ὑπὸ μάλης *under the arm*. Later writers said ὑπὸ μάλην. The other cases are supplied from μασχάλη.

3. Μέλε: only voc. in a pathetic address, *O dear*, root ΜΕΛΟΣ, compare *melior*^a.

4. ὄναρ and ὕπαρ, nom. and acc. Both subst. are used adverbially: ὄναρ, *in a dream*, ὕπαρ, *waking*. From ὄναρ the following forms are derived: *a.* τοῦ ὄνείρατος, -τι, τὰ ὄνείρατα plur., without nom. sing., which is supplied by, *b.* τὸ ὄνειρον and, *c.* ὁ ὄνειρος. These four forms are in Homer used indifferently.

5. Ὅσσε (τῶ), nom. and acc. dual; gen. and dat. like the II. decl. with plur. ending, ὅσσαν, ὅσσαις.

6. Ὅφελος and ἦδος, nom. only in certain formulas, as τί ἂν ἡμῖν ὄφελος εἴης; ἦδος is Epic^b.

^a Pott Indo-German. Sprach. i. 265.

^b See Liddell and Scott, ad voc.

7. *Χρέως* : an Ionic-Attic form of the Epic *χρείως* and *χρείος*, is used for the nom. gen. and acc. The defective cases are supplied from *τὸ χρέος*, gen. *χρέους*, plur. *τὰ χρέα*.

Obs. 1. The following Epic forms are to be referred here : *λῖς* (*λίψς*), *ὁ*, acc. *λιν*—gen. *στιχός*, nom. plur. *στίχες* (from *ἡ ΣΤΙΞ*)—*τῷ λιτί*, *λίτα*—*ἦρα φέρειν* or *ἐπιφέρειν* : *ἐπὶ ἦρα φέρειν τινί*, *alicui gratum facere*—*ἦλέ*—*φρένας ἦλέ* or *ἦλέε*. And also several adverbial forms : *ἐπὶ κλην*, *ἐπιπολῆς*, *ἐξαίφνης*, &c.

Obs. 2. The nouns defective in number are those which, from the notion which they express or from usage, have only one number, as *ὁ αἰθήρ*, *οἱ Ἑτήσιαι*, *αἱ Ἀθῆναι*.

Obs. 3. Names of Greek festivals are always neuter plural, as *τὰ Ὀλύμπια* &c.

Abundantia.

Anomalous Substantives of which one or more forms belong to the I. and II. Declension.

§. 115. Substantives which have two forms of the nominat. in the sing., or one in the sing. and another in the plural :

1. Where the two nominatives are different forms of the II. declension and, *a.* of the same gender.

ὁ λεώς and *λαός*, *ὁ νεώς* and *ναός*, *ὁ λαγώς* and *λαγός*, *ὁ ταώς*, plur. also *ταῖοί*, *ὁ ὀρφώς* and *ὀρφος*, *ὁ κάλως*, plur. also *κάλοι*, *ἡ ἄλως*, plur. also *αἱ ἄλοι*.

Obs. 1. The Attic form in *ως* is used also by the Ionic, and the Ionic form in *ος* by the Attic.

b. Of different gender (*Heterogenea*), in the II. declension :

ὁ νῶτος and *τὸ νῶτον* (the former form is not approved by the Atticists) : *ὁ ζυγός* and *τὸ ζυγόν*—*ὁ ἐρετμός* and *τὸ ἐρετμόν* (both poetic), and some names of plants, as *θύμος*, *ὀρίγανος* and *ον*. In the plural the neuter form is most used, and *οἱ ζυγοί* does not occur. Cf. §. 85. 1. *Obs. 2.*

2. In different declensions, and usually of different genders :

a. I. and II. decl. :

αἱ πλευραί and (sometimes) *τὰ πλευρά*,

ὁ φθόγγος and *ἡ φθογγή*,

ὁ χῶρος and *ἡ χώρα*.

b. I. and III. decl. :

ἡ ἀρπαγή and *ἡ ἀρπας* Hes. Op. 350.

αὐλή and *αὔλις* Eur. Cyc. 363.

ἡ πτύξ, *πτύχος* and *ἡ πτύχη*, *ἦς*,

ἡ δίψα and *τὸ δίψος*,

ἡ νάπη (the older form) and *τὸ νάπος*, &c.

Obs. 2. *ὁ πρέσβυς* (an old man) only acc. *πρέσβυν*, voc. *πρέσβυ*; (all three forms almost wholly poetic, but *πρεσβύτερος*, *πρεσβύτατος*, very generally used).—*οἱ πρέσβεις* in old poetry in the sense of *elders*, *princes*, Hes. Scut. Herc. 245 *πρεσβῆες*. The common expression for *old man* was *ὁ πρεσβύτερος*, *ον*. In the sense of *ambassador* the common word was in the sing. *ὁ πρεσβευτής*, *οὔ*, in the plur. *οἱ πρέσβεις*, dat. *πρέσβεσιν* : *πρέσβυς* occasionally in poetry.

Obs. 3. *ἡ βλάβη*, *ἡ γῶμη*, *τὸ πάθος*, are in Ionic and poetry *τὸ βλάβος*, *τὸ γνῶμα*, *ἡ πάθη*.

c. II. and III. decl. :

τὸ δάκρυον and τὸ δάκρυ: the latter form was the older and remained in poetry, and the dat. plur. δάκρυσιν is found in the old Attic prose.

ἀστήρ and ἄστρο II. θ, 555.

Obs. 4. The following dialectic forms are to be referred here: μάρτυς, υρος, Ep. μάρτυρος, ου, — φύλαξ, ακος, Ion. φύλακος, ου, — φρίκη, ης, commonly, but φρίξ, ικός more Epic: ἀλάστωρ, ορος, but Soph. Ant. 974 ἀλαστούρουσιν. In the Æol. Dial. αἶγος, ἄρπαγος, ἄνακος, ἰέρακος, γλαῦκος, αὔλακος, ἄγωνος, κήρυκος, γέροντος (dat. plur. γερόντοις), παθημάτων (for παθήμασι, comp. *poematis* for *poematibus*), for αἶξ, ἄρπαξ &c.

Heteroclites.

§. 116. Where with one nominative there are two sorts of inflexion— which may both be regularly formed, according to different analogies, either of the same (III.) or different declensions in one or more cases. For the heterocl. both forms of which belong to III. decl. see §. 113.

1. I. and III. decl. :

a. In all the cases; nom. ης (gen. ου and ητος), ὁ μύκης, gen. μύκου and μύκητος, and some proper names, as Δάρης, Κόμης, Μύνης, Πύλης and Χάρης. Θαλῆς has in old Attic Greek the Ionic gen. Θάλεω as well as Θαλήτος, dat. Θάλητι and Θαλῇ acc. Θάλητα and Θαλῆν.

b. Compound proper names in -κράτης, -σθένης and -φάνης, and the noun Ἄρης, have the acc. sing. of the I. decl.; as, Σωκράτης, Σωκράτους, Σωκράτει, acc. Σωκράτη (Aristoph. and Plat.) and Σωκράτην (Xenoph.): Δημοσθένης, acc. -σθένη and -σθένην: Ἀριστοφάνης, acc. -φάνη and -φάνην; Ἄρης, Ἄρεος, Ἄρει, Ἄρη and Ἄρην, also Ἄρεα Soph. Œd. Tyr. 190. and Theocr. XX. 44. c conj. Herm. (Epic Ἄρηος, ηῖ, ηα). A genitive Ἄρεως is also found, but it is doubtful.

Obs. 1. The acc. in -κλήν, from compounds in κλής, is not found till late writers. In the plural also, the declension of these words varies: Κλεισθενεῖς and (more common) Ἀριστοφάναι, τοὺς Σωκράτας. Στρεψιάδης (I. decl.) has in Aristoph. Nub. 1206. the voc. Στρεψιάδες.

Obs. 2. In the Ionic, on the contrary, the substantives in ης of I. decl. have in their acc. sing. and plur. the εα, eas of III. decl.; as, τὸν δεσπότεα, τοὺς δεσπότεας, f. δεσπότης, ου: Μιλτιάδεα f. Μιλτιάδης, ου.

2. II. and III. decl. :

The nouns in ος, common to the II. and III. decl., are declined as masc. in the II., as neuters in the III.: ὁ and τὸ ὄχος, τοῦ ὄχου and ὄχους, τὸν ὄχον and τὸ ὄχος: ὁ and τὸ σκότος, ὁ and τὸ σκύφος, ὁ and τὸ τάρῃχος, ὁ and τὸ ἄφενος, ὁ and τὸ βράγχος.

3. Contracts of the II. and the III.: πρόχοος, Att. πρόχους, gen. πρόχου &c., dat. plur. πρόχουσι, like βους, βουσί.

Οἰδίπους, gen. ποδος, and poet. που, dat. ποδι, acc. ποδα and πουν, voc. που. There are Epic and Lyric forms as if from Οἰδιπόδης, gen. πόδαο, Dor. αἰ, Ion. εω, dat. η, acc. ην, voc. α.

4. The Attic II. and III. decl.: ὁ γέλως, γέλωτος, γέλωτι, acc. ωτα and ων: so πάτρως, μήτρως, Μίνως, which have their gen. and acc. sing. in the Attic II. as well as in the III. decl., which is followed exclusively in the other cases. Μίνως has also in acc. ω.

πάτρως, gen. πάτρω and πάτρωος, dat. πάτρωι, acc. πάτρων and πάτρωα:

Μίνως, gen. Μίνω and Μίνωος, dat. Μίνωι, acc. Μίνω, Μίνων and Μίνωα.

Obs. 3. Ὁ κάλως, gen. ω—Homer and Hdt. use κάλοι, acc. κάλους, and the late Epic writers κάλωες: of ἥρως Pausan. uses τοῦ ἥρω for ἥρωος.

Metaplasta.

§. 117. Where there is one nominative and two forms of inflexion, one of which is formed regularly from the nom., and for the other some obsolete nom. must be supposed. For the metaplasta of the II. decl., see §. 85. 1. *Obs.* 2. Those of different declensions are—

a. Of the II. and I. decl.: *Κροίσος*, gen. *ου*, Ion. *εω* &c. See §. 89. 3.

b. The nouns common to the II. and III. decl. are:

1. *Δένδρον*, gen. *ου* &c.: dat. plur. *δένδρεσι* from *τὸ δένδρος* (acc. sing. *δένδρος*, Hdt. with various reading). So in all poetry and late prose we find *τῷ δένδρει*, *τὰ δένδρη*: *ἡμιόχος*, *ου*; *ἡμιόχη* II. θ, 312, &c. Nom. plur. *ἡμιόχῃες* II. ε, 505.

2. *Ἰκτινος*, acc. *ον*, and sometimes *ικτίνα*: Paus. *ικτίνες*.

3. *Ἔρως*, gen. *ωτος* &c.: poet. acc. *ἔρον*: dat. *ἔρω*.

Obs. 1. Homer has the complete declension, *ἔρος*, *ἔρω*, *ἔρον*: *ἔρος* is only used in Homer where the metre requires it, and the decl. in *ωτος* is not known to the old Epic either in *ἔρος* or *γέλως*. Of the latter Homer (Od. σ, 100.) has dat. *γέλῳ*, or perhaps *γέλω*; of the accus. we find the various readings *γέλων*, *γέλω*, *γέλον*, in Od. σ, 350, and υ, 346.

4. *Κλάδος*, *ου*: dat. plur. *κλάδεσι* Aristoph. Aves 239.

5. *Κοινωνός*, gen. *ου*: Xen. *οἱ κοινωνῶνες*, *τοὺς κοινωνῶνας*, *κοινῶνι* Pind. Pyth. III. 28, as if from *κοινῶν*.

6. *Κρίνον*, gen. *ου*, &c., dat. plur. *κρίνεσι* Aristoph. Nub. 911, nom. plur. *κρίνεα* Hdt. II. 92.

7. *Λᾶς*=*λᾶς*, gen. *λᾶος* (Soph. CEd. Col. 196 *λᾶου*): dat. *λᾶϊ*, acc. *λᾶιν* =*λᾶν*, sometimes *λᾶα*, plur. *λᾶες*, *λᾶων*, *λᾶεσσι*: nom. dual *λᾶε* II. ψ, 329.

8. *ὄνειρος* (and *ὄνειρον*), gen. *ου*, and *ὄνειράτος*. See §. 114. 4.

9. *Πρόσωπον*, gen. *ου*, II. η, 212, dat. plur. *προσώπασι* (like *ὄνειρον*).

10. *Πῦρ*, gen. *πυρός* &c. plur. *τὰ πυρά*, *watch fires*, after II. decl.

11. *Υἱός*, gen. *υἱοῦ*: also especially in Attic as if from *υἱεύς* III. decl.:

S. N.

G. *υἱέος*

D. *υἱῆ*

A. (υἱέα not used)

Pl. *υἱεῖς*

υἱέων

υἱέσι (later *υἱεύσι*)

υἱέας and *υἱεῖς*.

D. *υἱέε*

υἱέουν

Obs. 2. In Epic there is a double declension from *υῖς* and *υἱεύς*.

Sing. gen. *υῖος* and *υἱέος*, dat. *υῖι* and *υἱεῖ*, acc. *υῖα* and *υἱέα*, dual *υῖε*, plur. *υῖες* and *υἱέες*, *υἱεῖς*, gen. *υἱέων*, dat. *υἱάσι* (like *πατράσι*), acc. *υῖας* and *υἱέας*, voc. *υῖες* and *υἱεῖς*.—Ion. *υῖῆος*, *υῖῆι* &c.

b. The Attic II. and III. decl.:

ἡ ἄλως, *ὁ ταῶς*, *ὁ τυφῶς* have a declension in *ωνος*, besides the Attic decl. in *ω*.

Obs. 3. *ἡ ἄλως* and *ὁ ταῶς* generally follow the Attic decl. (acc. sing. *ἄλων*, *ταῶν*): but the forms *ἄλωνος*, *ἄλωνες*, *ωσι(ν)*, *ταῶνι*, *ταῶνες*, *ταῶτιν*, are not unfrequently used. The form in *ως*, gen. *ωνος* is very rare (*ἄλωα* Arat. 940. Call. Fr. 51.) In Attic, the last syllable of *ταῶς* was pronounced as if aspirated and circumflexed, as *ταῶς* (= *ταῶ̄ς*, *πανο*), *ταῶ̄* &c. Also *τυφῶς* generally followed the II. decl., though the forms *τυφῶνος* &c. were used in all the ages of the language.

Obs. 4. In some words, the old Epic language has a neuter nom. and acc. derived immediately from the crude root, the fuller forms of which were in common use; as, *τὸ δῶ* for *δῶμα*, (*δῶ* even in plural: *χρύσεια δῶ*

Hes. Th. 933.), τὸ κρῖ for ἡ κριθή, τὸ ἄλφι for ἄλφιτον, βρῖ for βριθή, τὸ γλάφυ for γλαφυρόν, ἔρι for ἔριον, ῥά for ῥάδιον: also the feminine nom. in Hesiod ἡ δῶς for δόσις, ἡ ἄρπαξ for ἀρπαγή. Some forms of this sort occur in other cases, as μᾶστι, μᾶστιν for μᾶστις, α, f. ἡ μᾶστις, νίφα (τήν) (f. ΝΙΨ), ἀλκί for ἀλκή f. ἀλκή, κρόκα for κρόκην f. κρόκη, ἰῶκα for ἰωκήν f. ἰωκή, αἶδος ι, α for ου, η, η f. αἶδης, ἀνδραπόδεσσιν for -οις f. ἀνδράποδον, ὑσμῖνι for ὑσμίνη f. ὑσμίνη, and other metaplasta. Here also belong δορός, δορί, γουνός, γουνί, f. δόρυ, γόνυ, and the locative adverbs οἶκαδε, φύγαδε (from ΟΙΞ, ΦΥΞ for οἶκος, φύγη).

Indeclinable Nouns.

§. 118. Substantives which have only one form for all their cases are called Indeclinable. The cases are marked by the cases of the article:

- a. Some foreign words, as τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ πάσχα—ό, τοῦ, τῷ Ἀβραάμ.
- b. Names of letters: τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ ἄλφα.
- c. Most cardinal numerals: δέκα ἀνδρῶν.
- d. The two pure Greek words τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ χρεών (properly participle of χρεή), and θέμις in combinations with εἶναι (§. 112. Obs. 7.).
- e. Infinitives used as substantives, as τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ γράφειν.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Adjectives and Participles.

§. 119. An Adjective expresses quality.

1. Adjectives are divided in respect of their terminations into

a. Those which have three terminations, one for each gender; as, καλὸς (ἀνὴρ), καλὴ (γυνή), καλὸν (τέκνον).

b. Those which have two terminations, one for the masc. and femin. together, and one for the neuter; as, σῶφρων (ἀνὴρ, γυνή), σῶφρον (τέκνον).

c. Those which have but one termination, which generally expresses the masc. and femin., but sometimes also the neuter gender; as, φυχάς (ἀνὴρ, γυνή).

2. All Participles have three terminations, one for each gender; as, γράψας, ασα, αν.

3. The declension of participles and adjectives varies very little from that of substantives. One especial difference is, that the voc. masc. of participles is always the same as the masculine nominative.

4. The feminine of all adjectives of three terminations is declined after the I. decl.—the masc. and neut. ending in *ος*, *ον*, after the II. decl.,—while the other endings follow the III. decl.

Those of two terminations in *ος* and *ος*, are declined after the II. decl.; but in any other ending, after the III. decl.

Those of one termination, almost all after the III. decl.

Accentuation of the Cases of Adjectives and Participles.

§. 120. 1. The feminine and neuter are generally (see *Obs.* 3.) accented throughout (except gen. pl., see *Obs.* 5.), on the same syllable as the nominative, when the nature of the last syllable permits it; as, καλός, καλή, καλόν: κοῖφος, κούφη, κοῖφον: χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν: μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν: τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν: δαΐφρων, δαΐφρον.

Obs. 1. This rule is not always observed: those in αἰμων and ἡμων are proparoxyton in the neuter; as, ὁ ἡ ἐλεῆμων, neut. ἐλέημον: εὐδαίμων, εὐδαμον not εὐδαίμων. But all in φρων are paroxyt. in the neuter as well as in the masculine, as δαΐφρων, δαΐφρον.

Obs. 2. In adj. in ος, η (ā), ον, when the masc. is proparoxyton or properispomenon, the feminine sing., in consequence of the final η or α being long, becomes paroxyton; as, ἀνθρώπινος, ἀνθρωπίνη, ἀνθρώπινον: ἐλεύθερος, ἐλευθέρᾱ, ἐλείδερων: κοῖφος, κούφη, κοῖφον: σπουδαῖος, σπουδαῖᾱ, σποιδαῖον: but whenever in the course of the inflexion the final syllable of the feminine becomes short, the accent of the masculine returns; as, ἀνθρώπιναι, ἐλευθεραὶ, κοῦφαι, σπουδαῖαι, like ἀνθρώπινοι, ἐλείθεροι, κοῖφοι, σπουδαῖοι.

Obs. 3. The feminines of adjectives and participles in ὤς, ὡς, ὦν and εἰς are properispomena; as, βαρύς, βαρεῖα, βαρύ: τετυφώς, τετυφύῃα, τετυφός: λιπών, λιποῦσα, λιπόν (but λέπων, λείπουσα, λείπον): τυφθεῖς, τυφθείσα, τυφθέν: δεικνύς, ὕσα, ὕν: φύς, φύσα, φύν.

παιδεύων, παιδεύουσα, παιδεύον:	τιμήσων, τιμήσουσα, τιμήσον:
φιλῶν, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν:	λιπών, λιποῦσα, λιπόν:
πεπαιδευκός, πεπαιδευκῖα, πεπαιδευκός:	
παιδευθεῖς, παιδευθείσα, παιδευθέν.	

Obs. 4. The contracts in οὖς, ῆ, οῦν, from εος, εᾱ, εον or ὅος, ὅα, ὅον, are perispomena in all their cases, even where the open form in εος is proparoxyton, as ἀργύρεος=ἀργυροῦς, ἀργύρεον=ἀργυροῦν.

2. In participles, the accent of the feminine and neuter is on the same syllable as in the masc., when the laws of accentuation permit: oxyton participles become in the feminine properispomena when the ultima is short.

Obs. 5. The gen. plur. of baryton feminines (such as ἐλευθέρᾱ, τίψασα) are perispomena only when the masc. is declined after the III. declension:

βαρύς, εἶα, ὕ,	G. Pl. βαρέων, βαρειῶν,	
χαρίεις, ἰεσσα, ἰέν,	.. .. χαριέντων, χαριεσσῶν,	
μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν,	.. .. μελάνων, μελαινῶν,	
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν,	.. .. πάντων, πασῶν,	
τυφθεῖς, εἶσα, ἐν,	.. .. τυφθέντων, τυφθεισῶν,	
τύψας, τύψασα, τύψαν,	.. .. τυψάντων, τυψασῶν.	
but		
ἀνθρώπινος, ἰνη, ἰνον,	.. .. ἀνθρωπίνων,	} as masc. fem. and neut.
ἐλεύθερος, ἐρᾱ, ερον,	.. .. ἐλευθέρων,	
τυπτόμενος, ἐνη, ενον,	.. .. τυπτομένων.	

Obs. 6. The real nom. masc. of μεγάλη (nom. μέγας, neut. μέγα) was μέγαλος, whence the fem. gen. plur. is paroxyton.

Obs. 7. In Doric the genitive in ᾶν, from all adjectives declined after the second declension, is circumflexed, as ἀλλᾶν from ἄλλος.

Obs. 8. The accent of comparatives and superlatives is thrown as far back as possible, as καλός, καλλίων, κάλλιον, κάλλιστος.

*Table of the Terminations of Adjectives and Participles, with
Observations thereon.*

§. 121. Adjectives and Participles of three terminations:

I. *ος, η, ον*: N. ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν

G. ἀγαθοῦ, ἀγαθῆς, ἀγαθοῦ

N. ὄγδοος, ὄγδῳ, ὄγδοον

N. γραφόμενος, γραφομένη, γραφόμενον

ος, ᾱ, ον: N. δίκαιος, δικαίᾱ, δίκαιον

G. δικαίου, δικαίᾱς, δικαίον

N. ἐχθρός, ἐχθρά, ἐχθρόν

G. ἐχθροῦ, ἐχθρᾱς, ἐχθροῦ

N. ἄθρόος, ἄθρόᾱ, ἄθρόον, sometimes contr. ἄθρους,
but generally open to distinguish it from
ἄθρους, noiseless.

G. ἄθρόου, ἄθρόας, ἄθρόον.

1. This class contains most adj. The feminine ends in *ᾱ*, when *ρ* or a vowel precedes the termination, ἄθρόος *α*, except adj. in *οος*, which form their feminine in *η* (*ση*), unless when *ρ* precedes the *ο*, as ὄγδῳος *η*. Compare the I. declension, §. 78.

2. Adj. in *εος, ἑα, εον*, which signify some material, as χρύσεος; and multiple adjectives (*adjectiva multiplicativa*) in *όος, όη, όον*, as διπλόος, *double*, are sometimes contracted; in the latter *όη* is contracted into *ῆ*, *όα* into *ᾱ*, as ἀπλόη = ᾱπλη, ἀπλόα = ἀπλᾱ: in the former the *ἑα* of the feminine sing., when a vowel or *ρ* precedes it, is contracted into *ᾱ*, not *ῆ*, as ἀργυρά: so the neuter plural *όστέα* = *όσῑᾱ*.

χρῦς-εος, χρυσ-οῦς, χρυσ-ἑᾱ, χρυσ-ῆ, χρῦς-εον, χρυσ-οῦν

ἀργῦρ-εος, ἀργυρ-οῦς, ἀργυρ-ἑᾱ, ἀργυρ-ᾱ, ἀργῦρ-εον, ἀργυρ-οῦν

διπλ-όος, διπλ-οῦς, διπλ-όη, διπλ-ῆ, διπλ-όον, διπλ-οῦν.

Obs. 1. In Hdt. III. 42, we find διπλήη for διπλήη, the contracted *ῆ* being resolved by the Ionic *ε*: in Pind. Isthm. IV. 17, III. 88, διπλόα, διπλόαν.

Obs. 2. Δικρόος is generally contracted in masc. and neuter, the feminine is generally open; ὄγδῳος is never contracted, ἄθρόος seldom, though both are sometimes pronounced as dissyllables.

Obs. 3. Of κεράμεος = κεραμοῦς (f. κέραμος) and χύτρεος = χυτροῦς (f. χύτρα) these forms almost always are used, κεραμεοῦς, χυτρεοῦς^a, nom. plur. κεραμᾱ, χυτρεᾱ &c.; so φοινικιοῦς, ιοῦν (*ι* being inserted) for φοινίκιος, ἑα, εον = φοινικοῦς, οῦν.

Obs. 4. Φροῦδος (πρὸ ὁδοῦ) is only used in nom. sing. and plural. The Ερίε πότνια is only used in the feminine, and some others likewise, such as ἰοχέαιρα, εὐπατέρεια, ἀντιάνειρα &c.

^a Lob. Phryn. 147. Pors. Med. 675.

Obs. 5. The feminine of *δῖος* has a short *ᾱ*, *δῖᾱ*.

Obs. 6. The poets generally use the open forms of these words in *εος* sometimes however pronouncing them as dissyllables. The comedians prefer the contract^a which occurs also in tragedy in the forms in *ῆ* and *ᾱ*.

§. 122. II. ὅς, εἰᾱ, υ : N. *γλυκύς, γλυκεῖα, γλυκύ*
 G. *γλυκέος, γλυκείας, γλυκέος*
 G. pl. *γλυκέων, γλυκειῶν, γλυκέων*.

1. The masc. is declined like *πῆχυσ* (§. 101.), but with the common gen. *εος* (*εως* belongs to late Greek); the feminine follows the I. decl.: the neuter like *ἄστυ*, §. 103. V. *α*., but the plur. has always the open form *έα*.

Obs. 1. "*ἡμισυς* has in Attic Greek both an open and contract acc. plur. *ἡμίσεας* and *ἡμίσεις*: the contract neuter *ἡμίση* occurs in Theophrastus and Demosth. In late Greek we find the gen. *ἡμίσεως*. In some passages, as Thuc. VIII. 8; IV. 104, the masculine termination seems to be joined with a fem. subst., but in the former of these passages it is the Ionic feminine form (see §. 3); in the latter it is not masculine but neuter.

2. *Accent*.—The feminine is properisp., where the last syllable permits it, except the Epic words *ἐλάχεια*, *λίγεια* f. *λίγυς*, *θάλεια* f. *ΘΑΛΥΣ* and the poetic *θαμειαί, ταρφειαί* from the defectives, *θαμέες, ταρφέες*: the feminine plur. gen. is perispomenon. See §. 120. *Obs.* 5.

3. *Dialects*.—*a*. The Epic uses *η* in the feminine gen. and dat. as *εἴης, εἴη*; and in some few words *έα* or *έη*, as *βαθέης, θηλέας, ὠκέας*. So in Ionic *έα* (and *έη* Hippocr.) nom. *έας* gen. and *εαν* and *ειη*, acc. as *ὀξέη, βαθέην, ἡμισέας*, which latter passed also into old Attic, Plato Menon. p. 83 C *ἡμισέας*^b. Hdt. used *έα* (not *έη*) instead of *εία* in nom. and acc., as *βαθέα, έης, έη, έαν*—*θήλεα, έης, έη, έαν*, and once *ειη* I. 71. *τρηχείη*.

b. The Epic and Doric poets used the masc. of some adjectives of this ending as common; as, II. τ. 97 "*Ἥρη θήλυς εἰόσα*: Od. ε. 467 *θήλυς έέρση*: Od. ζ. 122 *θήλυς αὐτή*: Od. κ. 527 *οἷν θήλυν τε μελαιναν*: Od. μ. 369 *ήδὺς αὐτμή*: II. κ. 27 *πουλὺν έφ' ὕγρήν*: Theocr. XX. 8 *ἄδέα* (for *ήδύν*) *χαῖταν*. The acc. of *εὔρυς* is in Homer *εὔρέα* II. ι. 72, besides *εὔρυν*.

Obs. 2. The Homeric gen. of *εὔς* is *έῆος*, which is the correct reading, not *έῆος*.

Obs. 3. *Πρέσβυς* has no feminine, and is not applied to females. The old Epic however has a feminine form *πρέσβα* expressing the notion of rank.

§. 123. Participles in

ὅς, ὅσα, ὅν : N. *δεικνύς, δεικνύσα, δεικνύν*
 G. *δεικνύντος, δεικνύσης, δεικνύντος*
 G. pl. fem. *δεικνυσῶν* (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.)
 N. *φύς, φῦσα, φύν*
 G. *φύντος, φύσης, φύντος*
 G. pl. fem. *φυσῶν* (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.).

See *ὁδοός* (§. 95. 4. *a*.) for the declension of the masc. and neuter. The fem. follows the I. decl.

^a Elmsley Med. 1129.

^b Stallb. ad loc. Buttin. Sprachl. i. 62.

- §. 124. 1. *εις, εσσα, εν* : N. *χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν*
 G. *χαρίεντος, χαριέσσης, χαρίεντος*
 G. pl. fem. *χαριεσσῶν* (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.).

See §. 95. 4. *a.* for decl. of masc. and neuter. The only difference is that the dat. plur. ends in *εσι* as *χαρίεσι*, not *εισι*, which would be the regular compensation for the dropping of the radical *ν*. The masculine being paroxyton, the feminine is proparoxyt. where the laws of accentuation permit it, otherwise paroxyton: except the gen. plur. which is perispomenon, see §. 120. *Obs.* 5. The neuter nom. is paroxyton, except where the penult. is long by nature, as *τιμῆεν*.

2. Some adj. in *ῆεις, ῆεσσα, ῆεν*, and *όεις, όεσσα, όεν*, are contracted and, where the ultima permits it, circumflexed, as

- N. *τιμή-εις, τιμῆς, τιμή-εσσα, τιμῆσσα, τιμῆ-εν, τιμῆν*
 G. *τιμῆντος, τιμήσσης, τιμῆντος* :
 N. *μελιτό-εις, μελιτοῦς, μελιτό-εσσα, μελιτοῦσσα, μελιτό-εν, μελιτοῦν*
 G. *μελιτοῦντος, μελιτούσσης, μελιτοῦντος*.

Obs. The contracted *η* becomes in Doric *ā*, which is sometimes found in the chorus of tragedy. For the neut. *όεν*, we find in Epic *όειν*, so Apoll. *σκιόειν, δακρυόειν*, and II. *μ, 283 λωτεῦντα* for *λωτόεντα*.

3. Participles in

- είς, είσα, έν* : N. *τυφθείς, τυφθείσα, τυφθέν*
 G. *τυφθέντος, τυφθείσης, τυφθέντος* :
 N. *τιθείς, τιθείσα, τιθέν*
 G. *τιθέντος, τιθείσης, τιθέντος* :
 G. pl. fem. *τυφθειςῶν, τιθειςῶν* (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.).

For the decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. *a.*

- §. 125. 1. *ᾱς, αιναῖ, ᾱν* : N. *μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν*
 G. *μέλαῖνος, μελαίνης, μέλαῖνος*
 G. pl. fem. *μελαινῶν* (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.).

So *τάλας, τάλαινα, τάλαν*. These are the only words of this class. For decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. *a.* and *Obs.* 5.

2. *ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾱν* : N. *πᾱς, πᾱσα, πᾱν*
 G. *παντός, πάσης, παντός*
 G. pl. *πάντων, πασῶν* (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.).
 Dat. sing. *παντί*, pl. *πᾱσι*.

Only *πᾱς* and its compounds, as *ἄπας, ἄπᾱσα, ἄπᾱν*; the *av* of the compounds being short, though used sometimes by the poets as long. For the decl. of the masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. *a.* and the paradigm of *στάς* (§. 126).

3. Participles in

ās āsā ān: N. λείψας, λείψασα, λείψαν

G. λείψαντος, λειψάσης, λείψαντος

G. pl. fem. λειψασῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

So part. aor. I. act., and part. pr. and aor. II. of ἵστημι. For the decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. *a*.

4. ην, εἶνα, εν: N. τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν

G. τέρενος, τερείνης, τέρενος

G. pl. fem. τερεινῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

This is the only word of this class. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. *b*.

5. οὐς, οὔσα, ὄν: N. διδούς, διδουσα, διδόν

G. διδόντος, διδούσης, διδόντος

G. pl. fem. διδουσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

Only part. pr. and aor. II. act. (δοὺς, δοῦσα, δόν, gen. δόντος, δούσης, pl. fem. δουσῶν) of verbs in ωμι.

6. ὦν, οὔσα, ὄν: N. ἐκῶν, ἐκοῦσα, ἐκόν

G. ἐκόντος, ἐκούσης, ἐκόντος

G. pl. fem. ἐκουσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

Besides this word, only the compound ἀέκων, generally ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκων. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. *a*.

7. ων, οὔσα, ὄν: N. λείπων, λείπουσα, λείπον

G. λείποντος, λειπούσης, λείποντος

G. pl. fem. λειπουσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

Part. pr. fut. aor. II. (λιπών, οὔσα, ὄν) act. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. *a*. So also part. pr. of contract verbs in ᾶω, ἑώ and ὠώ; as,

N. τιμῶν, τιμῶσα, τιμῶν

G. τιμῶντος, τιμώσης, τιμῶντος

G. pl. fem. τιμωσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.):

N. φιλῶν, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν

G. pl. fem. φιλουσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.):

N. μισθῶν, μισθοῦσα, μισθοῦν

G. pl. fem. μισθουσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

Obs. 1. Like φιλῶν, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν, gen. φιλοῦντος &c. is declined the contr. fut. act. of liquid verbs; as, σπερῶν, οὔσα, οὔν (contracted from σπερέων &c.) from σπείρω.

8. ὤς, υἱά, ὅς: N. τετυφώς, τετυφυῖα, τετυφός

G. τετυφότης, τετυφυίας, τετυφότης

G. pl. fem. τετυφυῖων (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

Obs. 2. On the form ἐστώς, ὦσα, ὤς and ὅς &c., see §. 308. Obs. 4. The words μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα—πολύς, πολλή, πολύ—πρᾶος, πραεῖα, πρᾶον, are anomalous: πρᾶος has in the fem. and neuter plural, in the masc. gen. plur., and sometimes in the other cases, forms from πρᾶύς, (Ion. πρηῖς declined like γλυκύς, εἶα, ὕ,) which word is found in the dialects.

Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	ἀγαθ-ός ἀγαθ-οῦ ἀγαθ-ῶ ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-έ	ἀγαθ-ή ἀγαθ-ῆς ἀγαθ-ῇ ἀγαθ-ήν ἀγαθ-ή	ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-οῦ ἀγαθ-ῶ ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-όν	φίλι-ος φίλι-ου φίλι-ῳ φίλι-ον φίλι-ε	φίλι-ᾱ φίλι-ᾱς φίλι-ᾱ φίλι-ᾱν φίλι-ᾱ	φίλι-ον φίλι-ου φίλι-ῳ φίλι-ον φίλι-ον	
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	ἀγαθ-οί ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-οῖς ἀγαθ-οὗς ἀγαθ-οί	ἀγαθ-αί ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-αῖς ἀγαθ-ᾶς ἀγαθ-αί	ἀγαθ-ά ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-οῖς ἀγαθ-ά ἀγαθ-ά	φίλι-οι φίλι-ων φίλι-οις φίλι-ους φίλι-οι	φίλι-αι φίλι-ων φίλι-αις φίλι-ᾶς φίλι-αι	φίλι-α φίλι-ων φίλι-οις φίλι-α φίλι-α	
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	ἀγαθ-ῶ ἀγαθ-οῖν	ἀγαθ-ᾶ ἀγαθ-αῖν	ἀγαθ-ῶ ἀγαθ-οῖν	φίλι-ῳ φίλι-οιν	φίλι-ᾱ φίλι-αῖν	φίλι-ῳ φίλι-οιν	
Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	γλυκύς γλυκέ-ος γλυκεῖ γλυκύν γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα γλυκεῖᾱς γλυκεῖα γλυκεῖαν γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ γλυκέ-ος γλυκεῖ γλυκύ γλυκύ	πρᾶος πράου πράῳ πρᾶον πρᾶος(ε)	πραεῖα πραεῖᾱς πραεῖα πραεῖαν πραεῖα	πρᾶον πράου πράῳ πρᾶον πρᾶον	
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	γλυκεῖς γλυκέων γλυκέσι(ν) γλυκεῖς γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι γλυκεῖῶν γλυκεῖαις γλυκεῖᾱς γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα γλυκέων γλυκέσι(ν) γλυκέα γλυκέα	πρᾶοι and πρᾶοις and πρᾶους .. πρᾶοι ..	πραεῖς πραεῖων πραεῖσι πραεῖς πραεῖς	πραεῖαι πραεῖῶν πραεῖαις πραεῖᾱς πραεῖαι	πραεᾶ πραεῶν πραεῖσι πραεᾶ πραεᾶ
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	γλυκέε γλυκέοιν	γλυκεῖᾱ γλυκεῖαιν	γλυκέε γλυκέοιν	πράῳ πρᾶοιν	πραεῖᾱ πραεῖαιν	πράῳ πρᾶοιν	
Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	χαρίεις χαριέντος χαριέντι χαρίεντα χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα χαριέσσης χαριέσση χαρίεσσαν χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν χαριέντος χαριέντι χαρίεν χαρίεν	λειφθείς λειφθέντος λειφθέντι λειφθέντα λειφθείς	λειφθείσα λειφθείσης λειφθείσῃ λειφθείσαν λειφθείσα	λειφθέν λειφθέντος λειφθέντι λειφθέν λειφθέν	
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	χαρίεντ-ες χαριέντ-ων χαρίεσ-ι(ν) χαρίεντ-ας χαρίεντ-ες	χαρίεσσ-αι χαριέσσ-ῶν χαριέσσ-αις χαριέσσ-ᾶς χαρίεσσ-αι	χαρίεντ-α χαριέντ-ων χαρίεσ-ι(ν) χαρίεντ-α χαρίεντ-α	λειφθέντες λειφθέντων λειφθείσι(ν) λειφθέντας λειφθέντες	λειφθῆσαι λειφθείσων λειφθείσαις λειφθείσας λειφθῆσαι	λειφθέντα λειφθέντων λειφθείσι(ν) λειφθέντα λειφθέντα	
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	χαρίεντ-ε χαριέντ-οιν	χαρίεσ-ᾱ χαριέσ-σαιν	χαρίεντ-ε χαριέντ-οιν	λειφθέντε λειφθέντοιν	λειφθῆσᾱ λειφθείσαιν	λειφθέντε λειφθέντοιν	

χρύσε-ος χρυσοῦς χρυσοῦ χρυσῷ χρυσοῦν	χρυσέ-α χρυσῇ χρυσῆς χρυσῇ χρυσῇν χρυσῇ	χρύσε-ον χρυσοῦν χρυσοῦ χρυσῷ χρυσοῦν χρυσοῦν	ἀπλό-ος ἀπλοῦς ἀπλοῦ ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλό-η ἀπλῇ ἀπλῆς ἀπλῇ ἀπλῇν ἀπλῇ	ἀπλό-ον ἀπλοῦν ἀπλοῦ ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῦν ἀπλοῦν
χρυσοῖ χρυσῶν χρυσοῖς χρυσοῦς χρυσοῖ	χρυσαῖ χρυσῶν χρυσαῖς χρυσᾶς χρυσαῖ	χρυσᾶ χρυσῶν χρυσοῖς χρυσᾶ χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῖ ἀπλῶν ἀπλοῖς ἀπλοῦς ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ ἀπλῶν ἀπλαῖς ἀπλᾶς ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλᾶ ἀπλῶν ἀπλοῖς ἀπλᾶ ἀπλᾶ
χρυσῷ χρυσοῖν	χρυσᾶ χρυσαιν	χρυσῷ χρυσοῖν	ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλᾶ ἀπλαιν	ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῖν
πολύς πολλοῦ πολλῷ πολύν πολύ	πολλή πολλῆς πολλῇ πολλῇν πολλή	πολύ πολλοῦ πολλῷ πολύ πολύ	μέγας μεγάλου μεγάλῳ μέγαν μέγα	μεγάλη μεγάλης μεγάλῃ μεγάλῃν μεγάλη	μέγα μεγάλου μεγάλῳ μέγα μέγα
πολλοῖ πολλῶν ἔκ.	πολλαί πολλῶν	πολλά πολλῶν	μεγάλοι μεγάλων	μεγάλαι μεγάλων	μεγάλα μεγάλων
στάς στάντος στάντι στάντα στάς	στάσα στάσης στάση στάσαν στάσα	στάν στάντος στάντι στάν στάν	λιπών λιπόντος λιπόντι λιπόντα λιπών	λιποῦσα λιπούσης λιπούση λιπούσαν λιποῦσα	λιπόν λιπόντος λιπόντι λιπόν λιπόν
στάντες στάντων στάνσι(ν) στάντας στάντες	στάσαι στασῶν στάσαις στάσας στάσαι	στάντα στάντων στάσι(ν) στάντα στάντα	λιπόντες λιπόντων λιποῦσι(ν) λιπόντας λιπόντες	λιποῦσαι λιπουσῶν λιπούσαις λιπούσας λιποῦσαι	λιπόντα λιπόντων λιποῦσι(ν) λιπόντα λιπόντα
τάντε τάντοι	στάσᾱ στάσαι	στάντε στάντοι	λιπόντε λιπόντοι	λιπούσᾱ λιπούσαι	λιπόντε λιπόντοι

Obs. 1. The declension of *πολύς* proceeds from a double root, ΠΟΛΥ and ΠΟΛΛΟ. In Epic *πολύς* is declined regularly. In Homer we find the following forms :

S. N.	<i>πολύς</i> and <i>πουλύς</i>	<i>πολλή</i>	<i>πολύ</i> <i>πουλύ</i>
G.	<i>πολέος</i>		
A.	<i>πολύν</i> .. <i>πουλύν</i>	<i>πολλήν</i>	<i>πολύ</i>
P. N.	<i>πολέες</i> .. <i>πολεῖς</i>		
G.	<i>πολέων</i>		
D.	<i>πολέσι</i> , <i>πολέεσσι</i> and <i>πολέεσσι</i>		
A.	<i>πολέας</i> .. <i>πολεῖς</i> .		

Attic declension :

Sing.	<i>πολύς</i>	<i>πολλή</i>	<i>πολύ</i>
	<i>πολλοῦ</i>	<i>πολλῆς</i>	<i>πολλοῦ</i>
	<i>πολλῶ</i>	<i>πολλῇ</i>	<i>πολλῶ</i> (<i>πόλει</i> Chorus, Æsch. Suppl. 745.)
	<i>πολύν</i>	<i>πολλήν</i>	<i>πολύ</i> (<i>πολλόν</i> Chorus, Soph. Ant. 86. Trach. 1196.)
Plur.	<i>πολλοί</i>	<i>πολλαί</i>	<i>πολλά</i>
	<i>πολλῶν</i>		(<i>πολέων</i> Chorus, Eur. Hel. 1333.)
	<i>πολλοῖς</i>	<i>πολλαῖς</i>	<i>πολλοῖς</i> (<i>πολέσιν</i> Chorus, Eur. Iph. T. 1263.)
	<i>πολλούς</i>	<i>πολλάς</i>	<i>πολλά</i> (<i>πολέα</i> Chorus, Æsch. Ag. 723.)

Πουλύς is also used as common by Homer ; so Il. κ. 27.

The Ionic declines it regularly, *πολλός*, *ή*, *όν*.

Obs. 2. *Μέγας* also has a double root for its cases : ΜΕΓΑ and ΜΕΓΑΛΟ or ΜΕΓΑΛΑ. Æsch. S. c. Theb. 824 has the voc. ὦ *μεγάλε* *Ζεῦ*.

Adjectives of two Terminations.

Remark.—These adjectives have two terminations only in the nominatives, accusatives, and vocatives, as the neuter form is the same as the masculine in the genitives and datives.

§. 127. *ος*, *ον* : ὁ *ή* *ἄλογος*, τὸ *ἄλογον*.

To this class belong (besides a few primitives, as ὁ *ή* *βάρβαρος*, *λάβρος*, *ἡμέρος*, *λοῖδορος*, *τιθασός*, *χέρσος*, *ἡσυχος*, *δάπανος*, *έωλος*, *μάχλος*, *χαῦνος*),

1. *α*. All compounds in *ος*^a, as

ὁ *ή* *ἀκόλαστος*, ὁ *ή* *ἄλογος*, ὁ *ή* *ἀργός* (for *ἀεργός*), (but *ἀργός*, *ή*, *όν*).
 ὁ *ή* *ἐνδοξος*, ὁ *ή* *εὐφωνος*, ὁ *ή* *πολυφάγος*, ὁ *ή* *πολυγράφος*, ὁ *ή* *πάγκαλος* (*καλός*, *ή*, *όν*), ὁ *ή* *πάλλευκος* (*λευκός*, *ή*, *όν*), *θεόπνευστος*, *ον* (*πνευστός*, *ή*, *όν*), *ἀπαιδευτος*, *ον* (*παιδευτός*, *ή*, *όν*), ὁ *ή* *ὑπέρδεινος* (*δεινός*, *ή*, *όν*), ὁ *ή* *διάφορος*, ὁ *ή* *ὑπερσυντελικός* (f. *συντελικός*), ὁ *ή* *ψευδάττικος* (f. *Ἄττικος*), ὁ *ή* *μισοπέρσικος* (f. *Περσικός*).

Obs. 1.—Exceptions. *a*. Adjectives ending in *κός*, *τός*, *τέος*, derived from compound verbs, have three terminations ; as, *ἐπιδεικτικός*, *ή*, *όν*, from *ἐπιδείκνυμι* : *κατασκευαστός*, *ή*, *όν*, from *κατασκευάζω* : *ἀνεκτός*, *ή*, *όν*, from *ἀνέχω* ; though some such words in *τός* are considered as themselves compounds rather than derived from compound verbs, and have only two terminations ;

as, ὁ ἡ ἐξάϊρετος, ἐπίληπτος, περιβόητος, ὑποπτος &c. Adjectives compounded with a compound derivative have only two terminations, as ἀκατασκεύαστος -ον.

Obs. 2.—Exception β. Some compounds of πᾶν have sometimes three terminations; as, παμβδελυρά, παμμυσαρά, παγκάλη, παμποικίλη.

Obs. 3. In poetry some adjectives of this class have a feminine in η, especially in Homer II. σ, 45 ἀγακλειτή. Od. ζ, 108, ἀριγνώτη. II. σ, 219, ἀριζήλη, &c., so ἀταυρώτη Arist. Lys. 217: πολυκλαύτην Æsch. Ag. 1526: ἀμφιβρότη II. β, 389: αὐτομάτη II. ε, 799.

δ. Most adj. with the derivative ending ιος (ειος) ιμος; as, ὁ ἡ δόλιος: ὁ ἡ βασιλεις: ὁ ἡ γνώριμος. Those in αιος are uncertain; as, ὁ ἡ ἀναγκαῖος and ἀναγκαῖος, α, ον: ὁ ἡ βέβαιος and βέβαιος, α, ον. Adjectives with the derivative endings ρος, λος, εος, have three terminations.

Obs. 4. There is great uncertainty in the adjectives in ιος: thus always, μέτριος, ἴα, ἴον; and these following have always three terminations, ἀλλότριος, ἀντίος, ἐναντίος, αἰτίος, ἄξιος, ἀνόμιος, δημόσιος, κύριος, μακάριος, ὄσιος, παράλιος; but some compounds of these words have only two terminations, as ὁ ἡ μεταίτιος, συναίτιος, ἀνάρτιος, ἐγκύκλιος, ἀποδήμιος: generally also, ὁ ἡ ἀνόσιος. Others have usually three terminations, but are sometimes found used as common; as, ἄγιος, ἄλιος, ἐνάλιος, δόλιος, ὑποχείριος, παραθαλάσσιος, παράκτιος, παραιτίος &c.; even in those in ιμος the usage is not invariable, as λογίμη, χρησίμη. In poetry there are many exceptions which are not admissible in prose, as ἀθανάτη.

Obs. 5. The comparative and superlative of all adj. have three terminations. There are a very few exceptions found in old writers: as, ἀπορώτερος ἡ λήψις, Thucyd. V. 110: δυσεμβολώτατος ἡ Λοκρίς, Thucyd. III. 101: ὑπὸ λαμπροτέρου μαρμαρυγῆς Plat. Rep. p. 518 A. So Od. δ, 442 δλωτάτος ὁδμή: Hom. Hymn. Cer. 157 κατὰ πρώτιστον ὀπωπῆν.

Obs. 6. Of some adjectives usually of three terminations the nominative ος is used as feminine, mostly in single instances; so δήλος Eur. Med. 1197, κοινός Soph. Trach. 207, ποθεινός Eur. Hel. 623, πικρός Od. δ, 406, φανερός Eur. Bacch. 892. 1012, μέλεος Id. Hel. 335: Herc. Fur. 877, γενναῖος Hec. 592, γεραίος Troad. 528, δίκαιος Iph. Taur. 1202, δρομαῖος Alc. 244, δῖος Bacch. 598, ἡλίθιος Hdt. I. 60: see also §. 356. *Obs.*

Obs. 7. So also verbals in τός, ἡ κλυτός II. β, 742, πλαγκτός Æsch. Ag. 579, ζηλωτός Eur. Andr. 5.

Obs. 8. Compound adjectives in οος, οον are sometimes contracted into οους, οουν (§. 121. 2), as χειμάρροος, χειμάρρουν.

§. 128. 1. οους, οουν: as ὁ ἡ εὔνους, τὸ εὔνουν:

These adjectives are all, α. compounds of νοῦς, and πλοῦς, which they follow in the declension of the masc. and femin. The neuter follows ὁστοῦν (§. 85.), except that the neuter plural is uncontracted, as τὰ εὔνοα.

Obs. 1. The Attics sometimes drop the contraction in the plural, as κακονόους for κακονοῦς.

δ. Compounds of ποῦς: as, ὁ ἡ πολύπους, τὸ πολύπουν, and these, like Οἰδίπους, have a double inflexion; as, gen. πολύποδος and πολύπου, acc. πολύποδα and πολύπουν.

Obs. 2. The form πολύπου may perhaps be better referred to the common II. decl., as we find in Homer τρίπος, ἀελλόπος. Many compounds of ποῦς are declined only after the third declension, as ἄπους, βραδέπους, δίπους, ἀνιπόπους.

2. ὡς, ὦν: ὁ ἡ ἵλεως, τὸ ἵλεων:

These adj. are declined like the Attic II. decl. (§. 86.).

Obs. 3. The regular acc. ends in ὦν, but in many compounds there is also a form in ὡ, as ἀξιόχρεω, ἀνάπλεω.

Obs. 4. Ἰλέως has three terminations:

	πλέως, πλέα,	πλέων,
G.	πλέω, πλέας,	πλέω,
Pl.	πλέω, πλείαι (πλέα? a)	πλέα,

while its compounds are usually common, as ὁ ἡ ἀνάπλεως (but in Ionic there is a proper feminine, as ἔμπλεαι), and even the nom. pl. of the simple adjective πλέω is used not unfrequently both for the masc. and fem. Eur. Alc. 728, has neut. sing. πλέων, Homer, Od. v. 355 has also a lengthened form πλείη. Plato, Phædo, p. 95 A, has ἵlea as the neut. pl. from ἵλεως.

Obs. 5. From the old word ΣΑΟΣ (compare Epic Compar. σαώτερος) is formed by contraction ὁ ἡ σῶς, τὸ σῶν, as ἀγήρως from ἀγήραος. The acc. sing. σῶν is formed according to the Attic II. decl.; the plural is a mixture of forms from σῶς, according to the III. decl., and from σῶος:

Pl. N. σῶς (for σῶες) and σῶοι, neut. σῶα, rarely σᾶ (for σᾶα),

A. σῶς (... σῶας) .. σῶους (masc. in Lucian), neut. σῶα, rarely σᾶ. In Epic occurs a shortened form of the nom., σόος. This word is analogous to the Homeric ζῶς f. ζῆος, which in the common language became ζωός or ζῆός (the latter exclusively in Attic Greek): compare αἰίζων Æsch. Supp. 996: and αἰίνως f. αἰίναος Arist. Ranæ 146, instead of the common form αἰίναος, αἰένναος.

Obs. 6. The compounds of κέρας and γέλως follow partly the Attic II., partly the III. decl.: as, ὁ ἡ χρυσόκερως, τὸ χρυσόκερυν, gen. χρυσόκερω, and χρυσοκέρωτος: ὁ ἡ φιλόγελως, τὸ φιλόγελων, gen. φιλόγελω and φιλογέλωτος; βούκερως, gen. βούκερω and βουκέρωτος, so εὔκερως. A shortened form of these words is declined according to the common II. decl., as δίκηρον, νήκεροι, ἄκερα. Δύσερως is accented as if it belonged to the Attic II. decl., but it follows the III., as δυσέρωτος &c.

§. 129. 1. ὦν, ὦν: N. ὁ ἡ σῶφρων, τὸ σῶφρον,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ, σῶφρονος (see §. 95. 4. δ.)

Obs. 1. So in Epic, γέρων, γέροντος, as an adj.: πίων ὁ ἡ, has a feminine πείρα, even in prose; and ὁ ἡ πρόφρων also, in Homer, has ἡ πρόφρασσα.

Obs. 2. Here also belong the comparatives in ὦν, ὦν, ἰων, ἰων, gen. ονος; these in the acc. sing. and nom. acc. and voc. pl. drop the ν, and are contracted; as καλλίω=καλλίονα, μείζους=μείζονες. In Attic the full forms in ονα, ονας, are often used, sometimes those in ονες: as, μείζονα, ἐλάττωνα, καλλίονα (Plat.), πλείονα (Thuc.), μείζονες, ἥσσονες (Eurip.), βελτίονες (Aristoph.) &c.

2. ης, ες: N. ὁ ἡ ἀληθής, τὸ ἀληθές,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς (see §. 98. 2.).

When a vowel precedes the ending ῆς, έα is generally contracted into *ā* not *ῆ*, (comp. κλέος, κλέα §. 130. *b.*): as, ἀκλεής, ἀκλεέα = ἀκλεᾶ, ὑγιέα = ὑγιᾶ, ἐνδεέα = ἐνδεᾶ, ὑπερφυᾶ: though sometimes the contraction in *ῆ* is found, as ὑγιῆ, διφυῆ, ἀφυῆ.

Obs. 3. All these adjectives are contracted, except sometimes the gen. plur. of *πρίηρης*, *τριηρέων*; but in Ionic the open forms are used. See §. 110. 4.

Obs. 4. The compounds of *ἔτος* frequently have a proper feminine in *έτις*, gen. *έτιδος*: *έπτέτης*, fem. *έπτέτις*, Aristoph.: *σπονδαι τριακοντούτιδες*, Aristoph., Thucyd.: *μετὰ τὸν ἐξέτη καὶ τὴν ἐξέτιν*, Plat.: and in Hdt. *τριακονταέτις σπονδάς*. The Epic has a feminine form *εσα* of compounds in *ης, ες*: as *μονογένεια*, *ἡριγένεια*, *ἡδυπέια*, *Κυπρογένεια*, *Τριτογένεια*; so *θαμειαί* masc. *θαμείες*.

Obs. 5. *Accent in the Cases.*—The neuters of paroxyt. in *ήρης, ώδης, ώλης*, are properisp. The contracted genitive pl. of the compounds of *ἦθος*, and of the words *αὐτάρκης, τριήρης*, are paroxyton.

§. 130. 1. ην, εν: only N. ὁ ἡ ἄρρην, τὸ ἄρρεν (or ἄρσην, ἄρσεν)

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἄρρενος (ἄρσενος)

For the declension, see §. 95. 4. *b.*

2. ωρ, ορ: N. ὁ ἡ ἀπάτωρ, τὸ ἄπατορ,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἀπάτορος.

only ἀμήτωρ, ἄμητορ. For the declension, see §. 95. 4. *b.*

3. ις, ι: α. N. ὁ ἡ ἱδρις, τὸ ἱδρι,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἱδριος.

Besides this, only *νήστις* and *τρόφισ*. These words have another, but a less common and only poetic, declension in *ιδος*: as

ἱοριδα, ἱοριδες, besides *ἱοριες* (Soph. Trach. 649.), *νήστιδες* (Æsch.).

b. N. ὁ ἡ εὐχαρις, τὸ εὐχαρι,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ εὐχάριτος.

c. Here belong the compounds of *χάρις*, *πάτρις*, *ἐλπς*, *φρόντις*, which are declined like their simple nouns: as, *φιλόπατρις*, gen. *φιλοπάτριδος*. The compounds of *πόλις*, when they are applied to persons, are declined in Attic in *ιδος* (Dor. and Ion. in *ιος*): as, *φιλόπολις*, gen. *ιδος*, acc. *φιλόπολιν* and *ἰδα* (Dor. and Ion. *φιλοπόλιος*, &c.), but as epithets of cities &c. they retain the inflexion of *πόλις*, as *καλλιπόλις*, *δικαίόπολις*, &c., gen. *καλλιπόλεως*, &c.

Obs. In Hdt. I. 41 we find *ἄχαρι* as dat. sing.; Bekker reads *ἀχάριτι*.

4. υς, υ: α. ὁ ἡ ἄδακρυς, τὸ ἄδακρυ.

So the compounds of *δάκρυ*, which form only the acc. sing. in *υν*:

as, ἄδακρυ, neut. ἄδακρυ. The other cases are supplied by ἀδάκρυτος, gen. ου, after II. declension.

b. N. ὁ ἡ δλίπηχυς, τὸ δλίπηχυ,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ διπήχεος.

Here belong the compounds of πῆχυς, declined like γλυκύς, γλύκυ (§. 126.), except that the neut. pl. in εα is contracted, as διπήχη.

5. ους, ον: N. ὁ ἡ μονόδους, τὸ μονόδον,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ μονόδοντος.

So the compounds of ὀδούς: as, ὁ ἡ καρχαρόδους, neut. ὄδον. For the declension, see §. 95. 4. α.

§. 131. Paradigm.

S. N.	εὐπλ(ο-ος)ους εὐπλ(ο-ον)ουν		ἱλεως	ἱλεων		
G.	εὐπλου		ἱλεω			
D.	εὐπλω		ἱλεφ			
A.	εὐπλου		ἱλεων			
V.	—		ἱλεως	ἱλεων		
P. N.	εὐπλοι	εὐπλοα	ἱλεφ	ἱλεω		
G.	εὐπλων		ἱλεων			
D.	εὐπλοις		ἱλεφς			
A.	εὐπλους	εὐπλοα	ἱλεως	ἱλεω		
V.	εὐπλοι	εὐπλοα	ἱλεφ	ἱλεω		
D. N. A. V.	εὐπλω		ἱλεω			
G. & D.	εὐπλοι		ἱλεων			
S. N.	εὐδαίμων	εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίων	ἐχθιον	μείζων	μείζον
G.	εὐδαίμονος		ἐχθίονος		μείζονος	
D.	εὐδαίμονι		ἐχθίονι		μείζονι	
A.	εὐδαίμονα	εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίονα	ἐχθιον	μείζονα	μείζον
V.	εὐδαιμον		ἐχθίω		μείζω	
			ἐχθιον		μείζον	
P. N.	εὐδαίμονες	εὐδαίμονα	ἐχθίονες	ἐχθίονα	μείζονες	μείζονα
G.	εὐδαιμόνων		ἐχθιόνων		μειζόνων	
D.	εὐδαίμοσι(ν)		ἐχθίοσι(ν)		μειζόσι(ν)	
A.	εὐδαίμονας	εὐδαίμονα	ἐχθίονας	ἐχθίονα	μείζονας	μείζονα
V.	εὐδαίμονες	εὐδαίμονα	ἐχθίους	ἐχθίω	μείζους	μείζω
			as nomin.		as nomin.	
D. N. A. V.	εὐδαίμονε		ἐχθίονε		μείζονε	
G. & D.	εὐδαιμόνοι		ἐχθιόνοι		μειζόνοι	

S. N.	ἀληθής ἀληθές	ὑγιής ὑγιές
G.	ἀληθ(έ-ος)οῦς	ὑγι(έ-ος)οῦς
D.	ἀληθ(έ-ι) εἰ	ὑγι(έ-ι)εἰ
A.	ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ ἀληθές	ὑγι(έ-α)ᾶ ὑγιές
V.	ἀληθές	ὑγιές
P. N.	ἀληθ(έ-ες)εῖς ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ	ὑγι(έ-ες)εῖς ὑγι(έ-α)ᾶ
G.	ἀληθ(έ-ων) ὦν	ὑγι(έ-ων)ὦν
D.	ἀληθέσι(ν)	ὑγιέσι(ν)
A.	ἀληθ(έ-ας)εῖς ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ	ὑγι(έ-ας)εῖς ὑγι(έ-α)ᾶ
V.	as nomin.	as nomin.
D.N.A.V.	ἀληθ(έ-ε)ῇ	ὑγι(έ-ε)ῇ
G. & D.	ἀληθ(έ-ου)οῦν	ὑγι(έ-ου)οῦν

Adjectives of one Termination.

§. 132. The adjectives of one termination are used only as masc. and feminine, since the notions which they express are for the most part applicable only to personal objects, or to neuter objects considered as persons. In poetry, however, we sometimes find an adjective of this sort in the genitive or dative agreeing with a neuter subst., expressed or implied; as, Eur. Orest. 264 *μανίαςιν λυσσήμασιν*: Id. Elect. 375 *ἐν πένητι σώματι*^a: Id. Cycl. 250 *τῶν ἡθάρων*, cf. Arist. Eccl. 585 *τοῖς ἡθάρσι*: Here. F. 177 *γίγασι πλευροῖς*. In the other cases the neuter notion is expressed by some other adj. of the same meaning, as *λυσσήματα μανικά*; but very seldom have they a proper neuter form, as *ἐπὶ λυδα ἔθνεα*, Hdt. VIII. 73. Some are usually appropriated rather to masc., others to femin. subst.; as, *ὁ μονίας, ἐθελοντής* (ἀνὴρ), *ἡ μαινάς* (γυνή), *ἡ πατρίς* (γῆ).

Endings.

1. *as*, gen. *ου* (I. decl.): *ὁ μονίας*, gen. *μονίου*. These adj. are joined only to masc. substantives.

2. *as*, gen. *αντος* (III. decl.): *ἀκάμας*, gen. *αντος*.

3. *άς*, gen. *άδος* (III. decl.): *ὁ ἡ φυγάς*, gen. *φυγάδος*.

These adj. are generally joined only to feminine subst.; but sometimes to masc. and neuter; as, Eur. Or. 835 *δρομάσι βλεφάρους*: Id. Phoen. 1512 *τίς Ἑλλὰς ἢ τίς βάρβαρος ἢ τῶν πάροιθεν εὐγενετῶν ἕτερος ἔτλα—τοιάδ' ἄχεα φανερά*. They are often used as substantives, the real subst. being understood, as *ἡ Ἑλλάς* (γῆ), Greece, &c.

^a Pors. Orest. 264.

4. *αρ*, gen. *αρος* (III. decl.): only *μάκαρ*, whereof a feminine form *μάκαιρα* is sometimes found.

5. *ης*, gen. *ου* (II. decl.): *ὁ ἐθελοντής*, gen. *ἐθελοντοῦ*.

These adj. are seldom joined to any but masc.; but some of them have a proper feminine form in *ις*, gen. *ιδος* (III. decl.), as *εὐώπης*, fem. *εὐώπις*.

6. *ης*, gen. *ητος* (III. decl.): *ὁ ἡ ἀργής*, gen. *ἀργήτος*.

Here belong all compounds in *-θνής*, *-δμής*, *-βλής*, *-πλής* and *-κμής*; and some simple words, as *γυμνής*, *χερνής*, *πένης*, *πλάνης*.

Obs. 1. Of *πένης* there is a rare feminine form *πένησσα*.

7. *ήν*, gen. *ήνος* (III. decl.): only *ὁ ἡ ἀπτήν*, gen. *ἀπτήνος*.

8. *ώς*, gen. *ώτος* (III. decl.): *ὁ ἡ ἀγνός*, gen. *ἀγνώτος*.

Obs. 2. The compounds of *κέρας* in *ως*, *ωτος*, are, in poetry, also declined after the second decl.: *Æsch. Prom. V. 590 τῆς βούκερω*; *Od. κ. 158 ὑψίκερων ἔλαφον*.—So *εὔχρων* *Æsch. Arist. : ἄχρων* *Plato Charm. 168 D*.

So all compounds ending in *βρώς*, *γνός*, *χρώς*, and *ἀπτώς*.

9. *ις*, gen. *ιδος* (III. decl.): *ὁ ἡ ἀνάκεις*, gen. *ἀνάκιδος*. For another form of acc. in *ιν*, see §. 109. 2.

These adj. are seldom joined with any but feminine subst., and like those in *ας*, *αδος*, are used as substantives, the subst. being understood; as, *ἡ πάτρις* (*γῆ*), *our country*.

10. *υς*, gen. *υδος*: *ὁ ἡ νέηλυς*, gen. *νεήλυδος*.

So only a few more similar compounds.

11. *ξ*, gen. *γος*, *κος*, *χος*: *ὁ ἡ ἄρπαξ*, gen. *γος*,

ὁ ἡ ἥλιξ, ... *κος*,

ὁ ἡ μῶνυξ, ... *χος*.

12. *ψ*, gen. *πος*: *ὁ ἡ αἰγίλιψ*, gen. *ιπος*.

13. Lastly, many compound adj. which end with an unchanged subst.; as, *ἄπαις*, *μακρόχειρ*, *αὐτόχειρ*, *μακραίων*, *μακραύχην*, *εὐρύν*, *εὐάκτιν*, *λεύκασπις*. They are declined like the subst. of which they are compounded; as, *μακραύχην*, *μακραύχενος*.

Obs. 3. Words ending in *τής*, *τηρ*, *τωρ*, &c., which properly are applied only to persons, are sometimes applied as adjectives to things; as, *μυλίτης λίθος*, *a millstone*; *ἰπνίτης ἄρτος*, *baked bread*. In poetry these words are used as common, as *παμβότορι γαίαν*, *Ἑρίνυνες λωβητήρες*; and *αὐτοκράτωρ* was so used in prose, as *πόλις*, or *βουλή*, *αὐτοκράτωρ*.

Obs. 4. Many adjectives have a double form: *διάκτωρ* and *διαίκτηρος*: *δίοψ* and *δίοπτος*: *ἀσπὴν* and *ἄσπηνος*: *βαθύθριξ* and *βαθύτριχος*: *δίπτυξ* and *δίπτυχος*: *δίξυξ* and *δίξυγος*: *εὐτριψ* and *εὐτριβής*: *ἐρίηρες* and *ἐρίηροι*: *ἐρυσάρματες* and *ἐρυσάρματοι*: *πηλογόνες* and *πηλόγονοι*: *πρωτόθρονες* and *πρωτόθρονοι*: *σῶες* and *σῶοι* (§. 126. *Obs. 5.*): *ἀρίγνῶτες* and *ἀρίγνῶτοι*; as in Latin, *opulens* and *opulentus*: *præcox* and *præcoquus*: *hilarus* and *hilaris*, &c.

Comparison of Adjectives.—Forms of Comparison.

§. 133. 1. The property expressed by an adjective may reside in one subject in a greater degree than in some other subject; or in the greatest degree of which it is capable.

2. A greater degree of any property is expressed by a form called the comparative (*more*); the greatest degree of any property by a form called the superlative (*most*); and the simple adjective, which expresses the property without any further notion of *more* or *most*, is called, in opposition to the comparative and superlative, the *positive*.

Obs. The superlative, as in Latin, may express a property existing in the highest degree compared with all others, or in a very high degree without any definite notion of comparison. In the latter case it is called the absolute superlative; as, “*the best man of all*,” or “*a very good man*.”

3. In Greek, adjectives and adverbs (see §. 141. 3.), and substantives (see §. 139. 5.), are capable of comparison. Participles, with the exception of some words which have an adjectival sense, as ἔρρωμένος,—έστερος,—έστατος, are not compared.

4. There are four forms of comparison:

1. The more usual in τερος (*tara* Sanscr.): τατος (*tama* Sanscr.^a).
2. ῶν (*iyas* Sanscr., *ior* Lat.): ιστος (*ista* Sanscr., *imus* Lat.^b).
3. Compounded of the other two, ίσ-τερος (as, λαλίστερος), more commonly έστερος, ίσ-τατος, more commonly έστατος^c.
4. The form αί-τερος αί-τατος seems to be another combination of the Sanscrit *i(yas)*^d with *tara* and *tama*.

§. 134. Comparative: τερος, τέρα, τερον.

Superlative: τατος, τάτη, τατον.

1. Adjectives in ος: (see also below 5. and §. 135. e. 2., b. 3., and §. 136. 2.)

Most of these adjectives drop the σ, and add the endings τερος, τατος, to the noun root, when the vowel is by nature or position long; as,

κουφ-ος,	Comp. κουφ-ό-τερος,	Sup. κουφό-τατος,
ισχυρ-ός,	. . ισχυρ-ό-τερος	... ισχυρό-τατος,
λεπτ-ός,	... λεπτ-ό-τερος,	... λεπτό-τατος,
σφοδρ-ός,	... σφοδρ-ό-τερος,	... σφοδρό-τατος,
πικρ-ός,	... πικρ-ό-τερος,	... πικρό-τατος.

^a Bopp Vergl. Gramm. 291.

^c Compare Bopp Ibid. 295.

^b Bopp Ibid. 298.

^d Ibid. 70.

But if the vowel of the penultima is short, the *o* is lengthened to *ω*, as

σοφ-ός	Comp. σοφ-ώ-τερος,	Sup. σοφ-ώ-τατος,
ἐχϋρ-ός,	... ἐχϋρ-ώ-τερος	... ἐχϋρ-ώ-τατος,
ἄξι-ος,	... ἄξι-ώ-τερος,	... ἄξι-ώ-τατος.

Obs. 1. The Attic poets sometimes lengthen the *o* into *ω* when the preceding vowel stands before a mute and a liquid, as *εὐτεκνώτατος*, *δυσποτμώτατος*. So in Epic the *ω* is sometimes found even when a long vowel precedes; as, *Od.* v, 366 *κακοξινώτερος*: *Od.* β, 350 *λῆρώτατος*: *Od.* ε, 105, *Il.* ρ, 446 *διϋρῶτερος*, *διϋρῶτατος*.

Obs. 2. *Κενός* and *στενός* form, according to the grammarians, *κενότερος*, *στενότερος*; this is a relic of the old forms *κεινός*, *στεινός*, but the readings are doubtful.

2. The endings *τερος*, *τατος*, are added to the noun root (as found in the neuter) of words in *ύς*, *εἶα*, *ύ*, in *ης*, *ες* (gen. *εος*), in *ας*, *αν*, and in the word *μάκαρ*; as,

γλυκύς,	N. ύ	—	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
ἀληθής,	N. ές	—	ἀληθέσ-τερος	ἀληθέσ-τατος
μέλας,	N. αν	—	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
τάλας,	N. αν	—	ταλάν-τερος	ταλάν-τατος
μάκαρ		—	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος.

Obs. 3. *Ἡδύς*, *ταχύς*, *πολύς*, take the form in *ων* and *ων* (see §. 136. 1.). From *ἰθύς* we find in Homer, *Il.* σ, 508, *ἰθύντατα*. The form *μακαριστότατος* in Xen. is the sup. of *μακαριστός* from *μακαρίζω*.—Thus also is formed *ἀξιόχρεώ-τερος* (Xen. Cyr. VII. 5. 71), from *ἀξιόχρεως*: *πενέστερος* from *πένης* (*ήτος*) follows the analogy of *ἀληθής*.

3. The compounds of *χάρις* insert *ω*, after the analogy of adjectives in *ος* with short penultimates:

ἐπίχαρις,	G. ἐπιχάριτ-ος,
	C. ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τερος,
	S. ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τατος.

Obs. 4. In Homer, *Od.* v, 392, we find the comp. *ἀχαρίστερος*.

4. The contracts in *εος* naturally form their comparative in *εώτερος*, but the *ε* and *ω* are contracted into *ω*:

P. πορφύρ-εος=πορφυρ-οῦς,
C. πορφυρεώτερος=πορφυρ-ώ-τερος,
S. πορφυρεώτατος=πορφυρ-ώ-τατος.

Obs. 5. The words in *ος* have sometimes a regular open form in *οώτερος*, *οώτατος*; as, *ἀπλωώτερος* (Thucyd.), *εὐχροώτατος* (Xenoph.) This form is peculiarly Ionic; as, *εὐρωώτερος*, *δυσπνοώτερος*, *εὐπνοώτερος*, *εὐχροώτερος*, *λευκοχροώτερος*, *ἀθροώτερος*, Hippocrates.

5. *Γεραίός*, *παλαιός*, *περαιός*, *σχολαίος*, and *φίλος* (see also §. 135. 3.),

are anomalous; they drop their final *os*, and take *τερος* and *τατος*; as,

γεραι-ός, C. γεραί-τερος, S. γεραί-τατος,
 φίλ-ος, ... φίλ-τερος, ... φίλ-τατος.

Obs. 6. Παλαιός and σχολαῖος have also the usual form; so in Xenophon παλαιώτερος and σχολαιώτερος.

Obs. 7. Φίλος has four forms:

φίλτερος, φίλτατος, most usual.
 φιλαίτερος, φιλαίτατος, frequent in Attic.
 φιλώτερος, φιλώτατος, rare.
 φίλιων, Hom., φίλιστος, only in Soph. Ajax 842.

Obs. 8. Μέσος and νέος have a (probably old) form μέσατος (μέσσατος), νέατος; which however are only used when a notion of position in a series of persons or things, &c., is to be expressed: μέσατος, *exactly the middle point in a line*: νέατος, νεάτος, *quite the last*; while μεσαίτατος expresses the general notion of *middle*, and νεώτατος, of *young, new*. In prose, νέατος is only used of musical notes, as νέατος φθόγγος, and then the feminine is contracted, as νήτη. We also find μυχοίτατος Od. φ, 146: μύχατος Eur. Hel. 189, from positive μύχιος.

Obs. 9. Ἀγρότερος, δημότερος, θηλύτερος, θεώτερος, ὀρέστερος, are not comparatives, but the *τερος* is the derivative ending. Σαώτερος, Hom. Il. α, 32, and Xen. Cyr. VI. 3, 4, is a real comparative, formed from σάος: so ὀπλό-τερος from an obsolete positive ὀπλός, of which we find traces in ὑπέροπλος.

§. 135. 1. Comp. έστερος, Sup. έστατος,
 or in certain cases,

Comp. στερος, Sup. στατος.

a. Adjectives in *ων, ον* (gen. *ονος*), add έστερος to the root (except πέπων, see *Obs.* 4.):

εὐδαίμων, N. εὐδαιμον,
 C. εὐδαιμον-έσ-τερος,
 S. εὐδαιμον-έσ-τατος.

Obs. 1. Aristophanes, Nub. 788, has ἐπιλησμούτατος from ἐπιλήσμων. Comp. *πίων*, §. 137. 9.

b. Adjectives in *ξ* add έστερος, or ίστερος to the root:

ἀφῆλξ, G. ἀφήλικ-ος, ἄρπαξ, G. ἄρπαγ-ος,
 C. ἀφηλικ-έσ-τερος, C. ἄρπαγ-ίσ-τερος,
 S. ἀφηλικ-έσ-τατος. S. ἄρπαγ-ίσ-τατος.

Obs. 2. From βλάξ we find, Xenoph. M. S. III. 13, 4, and IV. 2, 40, βλακώτερος and βλακώτατος, for which Buttmann wishes to read βλακικώ-τερος, ώτατος (from βλακικός).

c. The adjectives in *εις, εν*, add στερος, στατος, to the simple root, the *rr* being dropped for the sake of euphony (§. 91. II.).

χαρῖεις, N. χαρίεν,
 C. χαριέ-στερος, S. χαριέ-στατος.

d. Contracts in *oos*, *-ous*, add *έστερος* to the root, the *oe* being afterwards contracted ; as,

P. *ἀπλό-ος*, *ἀπλ-οῦς*,

C. *ἀπλο-έστερος*, *ἀπλ-ούστερος*,

S. *ἀπλο-έστατος*, *ἀπλ-ούστατος*.

So also the contracts in *ous*, *ουν* ; as, *εὔν-οος* = *εὔν-ους*, N. *εὔν-οον* = *εὔν-ουν*, C. *εὔν-ούσ-τερος*, S. *εὔν-ούσ-τατος*.

e. Ἐρρωμένος and ἄκρᾱτος add *έστερος* and *έστατος* to the crude root ; as, *ἐρρωμεν-έσ-τερος*, *ἐρρωμεν-έσ-τατος*, *ἀκρατ-έσ-τερος*, *ἀκρατ-έσ-τατος*. So also *αἰδοῖος*, Superl. *αἰδοι-έστατος*, and *αἰδοιότατος* ; and sometimes also, *ἄφθονος*, *σπουδαῖος*, and *ἄσμενος* : so *ἀφθονέστερος*, — *έστατος*, besides the usual forms in *ώτερος*, *ώτατος* ; from *ἄσμενος*, we find also *ἀσμενώτερος*, and the adverbial neuters *ἀσμεναίτατα* and *ἀσμενέστατα* ; in Hdt. I. 196. also *ἀμορφέστατος*. In poetry many other adj. are thus compared ; as, *εὔζωρος*, *ἥδυμος*, *ἐπίπεδος* ; this last also Xen. Hell. VII. 4. 13.

2. Comp. *ίστερος*, Sup. *ίστατος*.

a. The adj. in *ης* (gen. *ου*), of the I. declension add the compound suffix *ίσ-τερος*, *ίσ-τατος*, to their root ; as, *κλέπτης*, *κλεπτ-ίσ-τερος*, *κλεπτ-ίσ-τατος*, except *ὑβριστής*, *οὔ*, which has for the sake of euphony *ὑβριστότερος*. *Ψευδής*, though its genitive is *έος* (III. decl.) not *οὔ* (I.) follows this analogy, as *ψευδίστερος*, *-ίστατος*.

b. Analogously, *λάλος*, *μονοφάγος*, *ὀσφοφάγος*, *πτωχός*, drop the *ος*, and add *ίστερος* to the crude root ; as,

λάλ-ος, C. *λαλ-ίσ-τερος*, S. *λαλ-ίσ-τατος*.

3. *Εὔδιος*, *ἥσυχος*, *ἴδιος*, *ἴσος*, *μέσος* (see §. 134. Obs. 8.), *ὀρθριος*, *ὄψιος*, *παραπλήσιος*, *πρώϊος*, and *φίλος*, add *αίτερος*, *αίτατος*, to the root :

μέσ-ος, C. *μεσ-αί-τερος*, S. *μεσ-αί-τατος*,

φίλ-ος, ... *φιλ-αί-τερος*, ... *φιλ-αί-τατος*.

Obs. 3. The common form is sometimes found, as *ἥσυχώτερος*, Soph. Ant. 1089, *παραπλησιώτατος* Hdt. V. 87 : *ἰδιώτερος-τατος* (Attic) Arist.

Obs. 4. After this analogy *πέπων*, *πεπαίτερος*, *πεπαίτατος*.

§. 136. Comp. *ῖων*, neut. *ῖον*, or *ων*, neut. *ον*.

Superl. *ιστος*, *ίστη*, *ιστον*.

Obs. 1. The *ι* of these forms in *ῖων* is short in Ionic and old Epic, long in Attic Greek.

1. Some words in *us*, as *ἡδύς* (the other form *ύτερος*, *ύτατος*, being found only in un-Attic writers) :

ἡδ-ύς, C. ἡδ-ίων, N. ἡδ-ιον, S. ἡδ-ιστος,
 ταχ-ύς, C. θάσσω, (Att. θάπτω, ταχύτερος, Hdt.), N. θάσσω,
 S. τάχ-ιστος. (Att. θάπτω.)

Obs. 2. In many of these words in *us* the *ι* of the comparative seems to have had a sound of *j*, to the sigma sound of which the radical consonant assimilated itself^a; thus, ταχίων, ταχίων, τάσσω; and then to compensate for the loss of the aspirate, *τ* is changed to *θ*, θάσσω. When the aspirate returns in the superlative, the *τ* also returns to the beginning of the word, as τάχιστος. This ending σσων (Att. ττων), as a general rule, can only be used when the roots end in *δ*, *θ*, *κ*, *χ*; as, βραδύς, βραδίων and Hom. βράσσω: βαθύς, βαθίων and Dor. βάσσω: γλυκύς, γλυκίων and poet. γλύσσω: μακρός, μάσσω: παχύς, παχίων and Hom. πάσσω: ταχύς, θάσσω (Att. θάπτω): ἐλαχύς in Homer, κομη. ἐλάσσω; but also κρατύς in Homer, Ion. κρέσσω comparative (for κράσσω), Att. κρείσσω and κρείττω. In some words the *j* or *σ* is combined with the radical consonant, as μέγσων, μέζων, Att. μείζων.

Obs. 3. The other words in *us*, as βαρύς, βραχύς, δασύς, εὐρύς, ὀξύς, πρέσβης, take the form ὑτερος, ὑτατος, though in Attic poetry there occur some instances of the other form, as from βραχύς, πρέσβης, ὠκύς, the superlatives βράχιστος, πρέσβιστος, ὠκιστος.

2. Some adj. in *ros*: αἰσχρός, ἐχθρός, κυδρός (poet.), οἰκτρός, (compar. always οἰκτρότερος) form their comparatives from a form without the *ρ*, as found in the substantive, and take ἰων, ἰστος (see §. 133.

Obs. 2.); as,

αἰσχρός, C. αἰσχ-ίων (neuter *ον*), S. αἰσχ-ιστος; so also καλός, καλλίων, κάλλιστος, and μέγ-as—μεγίων=μείζων. See above, *Obs. 2.*

Obs. 4. This form of these adjectives is the usual one in Attic, but sometimes they are formed in ὅτερος, ὅτατος, as ἐχθρότατος, Soph., Demosth.; (for the decl. of this form ἰων ἰον, ὦν ὦν, see §. 129. *Obs. 2.* and §. 131.)

Obs. 5. From comparatives and superlatives adverbs may be formed.—See §. 141.

Anomalous forms of Comparison.

§. 137. There are several forms whose positive is obsolete, as ἀμείνων (Lat. *amānus*), and which are for that reason annexed to existing positives, with which they agree more or less in sense. When many forms are assigned to the same positive, it is clear that their meaning must more or less differ:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1. ἀγαθός, (Sansk. <i>bala</i> , robur; cf. <i>de-bilis</i> .)	ἀμείνων, N. ἄμεινον, βελτίων, βέλτερος, poet.	βέλτιστος, βέλτατος, Æsch.

^a Bopp Vergl. Gramm. 300.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
(κρατός, Hom. Od. V. 49.)	κρατίων, κράσσων, κρείσσων, late Att. κρείττων	κράτιστος,
(λῶ, <i>I wish</i> ; λῶϊα Theocr. XXVI. 32.)	λῶων,	λῶστος,
(φέρω, <i>I produce</i> .)	φέρτερος, poet.	φέρτατος and φέριστος, poet.
2. κακός, (χέρης ^a ,) (ἦκα,)	κακίων, χερείων, χείρων, ἡκίων, ἥσσων ^b , Att. ἥττων	κάκιστος, χείριστος,
3. ἀλγεινός, (ἄλγος,)	ἀλγεινότερος, ἀλγίων,	ἀλγεινότατος, ἄλγιστος,
4. μακρός, (μῆκος,)	μακρότερος, μηκίων (Lat. <i>mag-jor</i> <i>ma-jor</i>) μήσων, poet. μάσσων,	μακρότατος, μήκιστος,
5. μικρός, (ἐλαχύς, Homer.)	μικρότερος, ἐλάσσων, Att. ἐλάττων,	μικρότατος, ἐλάχιστος,
6. ὀλίγος,	μείων,	ὀλίγιστος,
7. πολὺς,	πλείων, or πλέων, by attraction for πολλίων,	πλείστος, by attraction for πόλιστος.
8. ῥάδιος, (ῥᾶ,)	ῥάων,	ῥᾶστος,
9. πῖων (πίως poetic),	πιότερος,	πίοτατος.

Obs. In the Epic and other dialects, the following forms also occur :

1. ἀγαθός, Comp. ("Ἀρης) ἀρείων (ἀρειότερος, Theogn.), λῶϊων, λωύτερος, (Ion. κρέσσων, Dor. κάρρων). Sup. κάρτιστος (cf. *κάρτα, valde*), (Dor. βέντιστος).
2. κακός, Comp. κακώτερος: χειρότερος, χερειότερος, χερείων (Dor. χερήων, acc. plur. χέρεια, χέρηα, like πλέα Hom.). Ion. ἔσσω for ἥσσω. Sup. κακώτατος, ἥκιστος.
3. ὀλίγος, ὀλίζων Alexandrin., but ὑπολίζωνες Il. σ, 519, (μείστος Bion V. 10.).
4. ῥῆϊδιος Ion., comp. ῥῆϊτέρος (Ion. ῥῆϊών), sup. ῥῆϊτατος and ῥῆϊστος (from ΡΗΙΣ, old neutr. ῥᾶ).
5. βραδύς, βράσσω, sup. βάρδιστος, from an old form, cf. Latin *tardus*.
6. παχύς, πάσσω.

Remarks on the Anomalous forms of Comparison.

§. 138. 1. The different meanings of the various forms of Comparison assigned to one Positive may be seen from the derivation of each: so ἄριστος from ἄρης (like ἀρι, ἀρετή), *the boldest, most valiant, best*, according to the notions of an heroic age: κράτιστος and κρείσσων for κράσσων, from

^a See Liddell and Scott ad voc

^b Id. ad v. ἦκα.

κρατύς (κάρα), *the highest, strongest*: ἀμείνων, Lat. Pos. *amarius*, of outward beauty, *agreeable*: βελτίων, Lat. *melior*, Sansc. *bala*, *strong*: the poetic φέρτερος, φέρτατος, φέριστος *vigorous*, from φέρω (from bearing fruit, as Lat. *ferax*, *fertilis*). In Hom. and Hes. we find προφερέστερος, τατος; and in Soph. προφέρτερος, τατος. The poetic φέριστος is used by Plato in the address, ὦ φέριστε. The regular forms ἀγαθώτερος, τατος, belong to late writers.

Obs. 1. It should be remembered especially in reading Aristotle, that βέλτιον frequently expresses the notion of ἀγαθώτερον, *more a good*.

Obs. 2. It is a curious fact that in almost all languages, the comparison of the word expressing the notion “good,” is irregular; the reason of this may be that good, being an absolute idea, does not in reality admit of degrees. Cf. Arist. Eth. X. iii. 2.

2. Κακός: the forms χείρων, ἥσσων, imply the notion of *weakness*: χείρων (from χέρης, χεῖρ, *power*), *being in a person's power*: ἥσσων from ἥκα, *slightly*. The Epic superlative ἥκιστος is not used in good Attic prose, except in its adverbial neuter form ἥκιστα, which is very common.

3. Μικρός: ἐλάσσων gives the notion of *smallness*, and *fewness* (ὀλιγος): μείων of *fewness*, rarely *smallness*. The regular forms of μικρός, ὀτερος, ὀτατος, always express their primitive notion of *smallness*: ὀλίγιστος always that of *fewness*, though ὀλιγος is often (for instance Il. β. 529.) used for *small*.

Obs. 3. The comparative μείων seems to belong to a radical MINY, as discernible in μυνύθω, Lat. *minuo* and *minus*^a, Slav. *mnii*, Goth. *minni*.

4. Πολύς, πλείων: these forms are derived from the root ΠΟΛ, with the endings *ίων*, *ιστος*, whence by the attraction of letters comes πλείων, of which πλέων is an abbreviated form. The Attic prose writers use the long form πλείων generally, and almost invariably in the contracted forms τὸν πλείω, πλείους, τὰ πλείω: but the neuter singular is generally πλεόν, and always when used adverbially. An especial Atticism is an abbreviated form of neut. sing. πλεῖν (from πλείων), as in the phrase πλεῖν ἢ μύριοι^b.

Obs. 4. Hdt. and the Dorians contract the *eo* in the cases of πλέων into *eu*, as Neuter πλεῦν for πλεόν, πλεῦνες, πλεύνων &c.: so the adverb πλεύνως.

Obs. 5. The positive of πióτερος,—τατος (πίος), is poetic.

Declension of πλέων.

Masculine and Feminine.

Neuter.

S. N.	πλέων, πλείων Att. usually	{ πλεόν, πλείων, πλεῦν Dor. and Ion., πλεῖν Att.
G.	πλέονος, πλείονος, πλεῦνος Ion. and Dor.	
D.	πλέονι, πλείονι	
A.	πλέονα, πλείονα, πλείω Att., πλέω Hdt., πλεῦνα Ion. and Dor.	{ πλεόν, πλείων, πλεῦν Dor. and Ion.
Pl. N.	πλέονες, πλείονες, πλείους Att., πλεῦνες Ion. and Dor., πλέες Homer	{ πλέονα, πλείονα, πλείω Att., πλεῦνα Dor. and Ion.
G.	πλεόνων, πλείονων, πλεύνων	
D.	πλεόνεσι, πλείοσι	
A.	πλέονας, πλείονας, πλείους Att., πλέους ^c , πλέας Hom., πλεύνας Dor. and Ion.	{ πλέονα, πλείονα, πλείω Att., πλέω ^d , πλεῦνα, πλεῖν Hdt. Il. 82.

^a Pott Indo-Germ. Sprach. ii. 69. Benfey Wurzel Lex. ii. 496, 470.

^b See Liddell and Scott ad voc.

^c Ellendt. ad voc. πολύς.

^d Hdt. viii. 66.

Other forms of Comparison^a.

§. 139. 1. Another mode of expressing the existence of a property in a greater or the greatest degree is, by adding either before or after the positive, the adverbs μᾶλλον, *more*, μάλιστα, *most* : all adjectives are capable of this mode of comparison, as θνητός, *mortalis* ; θνητὸς μᾶλλον (*magis mortalis*, not *mortalior*).

2. The notion of the superlative is sometimes increased by the addition of the superlatives πλείστον, μέγιστον, μάλιστα, to the superlative of the adjective : Il. β. 220 μάλιστα ἔχθιστος : Soph. O. C. 743 πλείστον ἐχθίστης : Eur. Med. 1323 μέγιστον ἐχθίστη : Thuc. VII. 42 μάλιστα δεινότατος : or by the addition of ὄχα, ἔξοχα : so Epic ὄχ' ἄριστος, ἔξοχ' ἄριστος.

3. Another form of expressing the superlative notion is, by a repetition of the positive, as Soph. O. R. 465 ἄρρητ' ἄρρητων : Id. Elect. 849 δειλαῖα δειλαίων : Id. Philoct. 65 ἔσχατ' ἐσχάτων κακά.

4. The words ἐν τοῖς are, in Hdt., Thucyd. and Plato, and late writers, joined with the superlative and give it emphasis : Hdt. VII. 137 ἐν τοῖσι θεϊότατον : Thuc. I. 6 ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι : Plat. Symp. p. 178 B ἐν τοῖς πρεσβύτατον, and Thuc. III. 81, with a feminine subst., στάσις ἐν τοῖς πρώτῃ, III. 17 ἐν τοῖς πλείεσται. This idiom may be explained by supplying the dative of the superlative to τοῖς, as ἐν τοῖς θειοτάτοις θεϊότατον, cf. Plat. Cratyl. 427 E, or by taking τοῖς as a demonstrative, Homer, Il. ρ, 753. See §. 444. Obs. 1.

§. 140. 1. From some forms of comparison there proceed further forms, as ἐσχατώτερος Arist. Met. X. 4 : τὰ ἐσχατώτατα, *the extremes*, Xen. Hell. II. 3, 49 : πρώτιστος, often in Hom. and Aristoph. Also Aristoph. Equites 1165, ΚΑ. ἐγὼ σοι πρότερος ἐκφέρω διφρόν : ΔΔΑ. ἐλλ' ἐγὼ προτεραίτερος with a comic force : so poet. ἀσσότερος, ἀσσότατος, from the compar. ἀσσον. So G. T. 3 Epist. John 4 μειζοτέραν : Ephes. iii. 8 ἐλαχιστότερος.

2. From μόνος we find, in poetry and even in prose, the superlative μονώτατος, and from αὐτός the comic notion αὐτότερος, and in Arist. Plut. 83 αὐτότατος.

3. Many adjectives which express the notion of order or succession or position occur only or mostly in their forms of comparison, as they are used only relatively in comparison to others. The root of most of these words is a local adverb, or preposition considered as an adverb.

(from πρό) πρότερος *prior*, πρώτος (contracted from πρόατος, Dor. πρᾶτος) *primus*, προτέρω *adv.*

(.. πάρος) παροίτεροι Il. ψ, 459 *in front*.

(.. ἔνερθε) ἐνέρτερος

(.. ὀπισθεν) ὀπίστατος

(.. κάτω) κατώτατος

(.. ἄνω) ἀνώτερος *superior*, ἀνώτατος *supremus*.

(.. ὑπέρ) ὑπέρτερος *superior*, ὑπέρτατος, poet. ὑπατος *supremus*.

(.. ὑπό?) ὑστερος, *posterior*, ὕστατος *postremus*.

(.. ἐξ) ἔσχατος, *extremus*.

(.. πλησίον, *prope*) (πλησίος Homer) πλησιαιέτερος or πλησιέστερος *proxior*, πλησιαίτατος, -έστατος *proximus*.

(.. ἀγχοῦ) ἀγχοτέρη Hdt. *proxior*, ἀγχιωτος Æsch. and Soph. *proximus*, ἀγχι, ἀσσον, ἀσσοτέρω Hom., ἀγχότατος Eur.

(.. πρόσω) προσώτερος, προσώτατος.

^a Cf. §. 783.

4. Many other forms of comparison, for which there exists no positive adjective form, are derived from adverbs; as, ἡρέμα, ἡρεμώστερος, ἡρεμώτατος: προὔργου, προὔργιαίτερος, προὔργιαίτατος: πέρα, περαιτέρω adv., and περαιτέρος adj. in Pindar: so ἄφαρ, ἀφάρτερος: ἐκάς, ἐκαστέρω, ἐκαστάτῳ: τῆλε, τηλοτάτῳ Hom.: ἐγγύς, ἐγγύτερον, ἐγγύτατα (ἐγγιον, ἐγγιστα).

5. Substantives also have forms of comparison:—*a.* When the substantive expresses an adjectival notion; as, βασιλεὺς, *king*, βασιλεύτερος (Epic), *more a king—more kingly*; δούλος, *slave* (slavish), δουλότερος, *more slavish*; κλέπτης, *thief*, κλεπτίστατος, *a thorough thief*; κύων, gen. κυν-ός, *dog*, κύντερος (Epic), *more like a dog—shameless*: so ἐταιρότατος Plat. Phædo 89 D. *b.* When, the positive adjective being obsolete, the comparative and superlative forms are assigned to the substantive, and express the existence of the substantival notion in a greater or greatest degree in some subject. The poets, especially the Epic, furnish many examples of this form, as κέρδος, *gain*, κερδίων, *more profitable*; κέρδιστος, *very profitable*; κῆδος, *relationship*, κήδιστος, *nearest relation*, all Epic. Many forms of comparison which have no direct adjectival positive are to be explained in this way: so αἰσχίων, -ιστος—ἀλγίων, -ιστος—καλλίων, -ιστος from αἰσχος, ἄλγος, κάλλος: but see also §. 136. 2.

6. Nearly all the ordinal numerals, and many pronouns and pronominal adjectives, have the comparative or superlative form in their positive: so the Sanscrit joins to many of its pronominal adjectives the endings *tarās*, *ā*, *ām* (comp.), and *tamās*, *ā*, *ām* (superl.), and to many words which express number the ending *tas*. So the following numerals, pronouns and adj., in which is contained a notion of duality, have a comparative form: ἕτερος (from *ī*, *hic*, and *τέρος*), *hic de duobus*, *alter* (Sanscr. *i-taras*, *is e duobus* from *aj-am*, *ij-am*, *id-am*, *is*, *ea*, *id*); οὐδέτερος, *neuter*; δεύτερος, πότερος, (Ion. κότερος, Ind. *kataras*, i. e. *quis e duobus*, *uter*, from *kas*, *quis*?), ὁπότερος, ἐκάτερος (Sanscr. *akataras*, *unus e duobus*, f. *akas*, *ā*, *am*, *unus*, *a*, *um*, Gr. *ekás*); the adjectives which express opposition in space—duality of position—as *under* and *over*, *out* and *in*, &c.; as, δεξιτερός, *dexter*, and ἀριστερός, *sinister*; ἐσώτερος and ἐξώτερος, ἔντερον from ἔντος, cf. *inter(us)* and *exter(us)*; ἀνώτερος and κατώτερος, προσώτερος, ὀπίστερος, ὑπέρτερος: the pronominal adjectives ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, σφέτερος (clearly comparatives, from the obsolete pronominal forms ἡμός, ὑμός, σφός), which express personal opposition: so *noster*, *vester*.

7. Superlative forms:—*a.* All ordinal numerals (except δεύτερος), as referring to a greater number, *a.* ending in *ομος*, *imus*, as *πρόμος*, *primus*, *ἑβδομος*, *septimus*, *ὄγδοος* for *ὄγδομος*, then *ὄγδοος*, as *οκτώμος* for *οκτίμος*; *b.* in *τος*, *tus*, *στος*, as *πρώτος*, *τέταρτος*, *quartus*, Ind. *tschaturthas*, *ἕκτος*, *sextus*, Ind. *schaschtas*, *εἰκοστός* (*τος* changed to *σος*, as *τάσος*. *ὄσος* for *τότος*, *ὄτος*). *β.* Πόστος, ὁπόςτος (Ind. *jatamas*, *qui e pluribus*) ἐκαστος (Ind. *ekatamas*, i. e. *unus de pluribus*), when not two only, but a greater number are spoken of. *γ.* The adjectives which express a local opposition, when in reference not to two only, but a greater number; as, ὑπατος, *summus*, ἐσώτατος, ἐνδότατος, *intimus*, ἀνώτατος, ὀπίστατος^a.

Comparison of Adverbs.

§. 141. 1. We must distinguish herein between adverbs derived from adjectives, and primitive adverbs.

2. The compar. and superl. of adverbs derived from adjectives

^a Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 292 sqq.

have generally no adverbial endings, but use for the comp. the neut. sing., for the superl. the neut. plural^b, of the corresponding forms of comparison of their adjectives ; as,

σοφῶς	(from σοφός)	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
σαφῶς	(... σαφής)	σαφέστερον	σαφέστατα
χαριέντως	(... χαρίεις)	χαριέστερον	χαριέστατα
εὐδαιμόνως	(... εὐδαίμων)	εὐδαιμονέστερον	εὐδαιμονέστατα
αἰσχροῦς	(... αἰσχρός)	αἰσχῖον	αἰσχιστα
ἡδέως	(... ἡδύς)	ἡδίον	ἡδιστα
ταχέως	(... ταχύς)	θάσσον, ττον	τάχιστα.

3. Sometimes however the adverbial ending *ως* is retained in the comparative, as *χαλεπωτέρως*, *ἀγριωτέρως*, *ἐνδεεστέρως*, *ἀληθεστέρως*, *μοχθηροτέρως*, *φιλοτιμοτέρως*, *ἐχθιόνως*, *καλλιόνως*, especially *μειζόνως* &c.

Obs. 1. An adverbial superlative form in *ως*, in classical authors, is not sufficiently established.

4. All primitive adverbs in *ω*, as *ἄνω*, *κάτω*, *ἔξω*, *ἔσω*, regularly retain the *ω* in the ending of the forms of comparison ; as,

ἄνω	Comp. ἀνωτέρω	Superl. ἀνωτάτω
κάτω	..... κατωτέρω	..... κατωτάτω

So also most other primitive adverbs ; as,

ἀγχοῦ	ἀγχοτέρω	ἀγχοτάτω
πέρα	περαιτέρω	
τηλοῦ	τηλοτέρω	τηλοτάτω
ἐκάς	ἐκαστέρω	ἐκαστάτω
ἐνδον	ἐνδοτέρω	ἐνδοτάτω
μακράν	μακρότερον	μακροτάτω and μακρότατον
ἐγγύς	ἐγγυτέρω	ἐγγυτάτω
	ἐγγύτερον	ἐγγύτατα
	ἐγγίον	ἐγγιστα
πρό	προτέρω	
ἄπο	ἀπωτέρω	ἀπωτάτω

Obs. 2. *Πρῶτ* and *ὀψέ* use in comparison the neuter forms of the adjectives formed from them, *πρώτιος*, *ὀψιος*, as *πρωτῆϊτερον* or *πρωαίτερον*, -*τατα*—*ὀψιαίτερον*, -*τατα*. *Μάλα*, *ἄγχι*, and *ἐγγύς*, have no proper adverbial endings, but follow the analogy of adverbs derived from adjectives ; as, *μᾶλλον*, *μάλιστα* ; *ἄσσον*, *ἄγχιστα* ; *ἐγγιον*, *ἐγγιστα* : the two last forms are old, but not Attic ; *ἄγχι*, *ἄσσον*, *ἄγχιστα*, are almost entirely confined to the poets, and only used by prose writers in certain phrases, as *ἄγχιστα γένους*, *nearest relations*.

^a For the difference between neuter sing. and plur. of the superl. adj., see *Elms. Ach.* 181.

Obs. 3. The comparative of μάλα would be μάλαιον or μάλαον: the α is transposed (μάαιλον) and contracted; hence the circumflexed â in μάλλον, the λ being doubled to compensate for the transposed α. An analogous transposition takes place in that of ι in τύπτεις (II. pers.) from τύπτεισι.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Pronoun.

§. 142. 1. The pronoun is not, like the substantive, confined to the signification of some definite thing or things, as perceived objectively by the senses or the mind, but is universally applicable to, and may represent (*pro nomine*) any object or objects, as being the expression for certain abstract subjective relations or positions, in which any thing or person may be conceived for the time to stand. For instance, the personal pronoun expresses the relation in which an object stands to the principal subst. in the thought, whether it is the person speaking (*I*), or spoken to (*Thou*), or spoken of (*He, She, it*).

2. Pronouns are divided into five classes:

a. *Personal Pronouns*:—I. person ἐγώ, II. σύ, III. αὐτός, and in the gen. οὗ. From these all other pronouns are, both in form and meaning, derived.

β. *Demonstrative Pronouns*, which express the relations (real or supposed) of proximity, so as to point out and bring an object into particular notice; as, ὃδε ἐστὶν ἀνὴρ ἄριστος, *the person I point out, this man here, is the best.*

γ. *Relative Pronouns*, which express the relations of an object spoken of, with reference to something before, whereby the thing spoken of is signified to be the same as that which was denoted by a preceding demonstrative pronoun; as, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀνὴρ, ὃν εἶδες, *the man before us is the same as the man you saw.*

δ. *Indefinite Pronouns*, which express the absence of relations to any thing else, denoting something without defining in any way who or what it is; as, οὗτις, *no one*—τι, *any thing*—τις, *any one.*

ε. *Interrogative Pronouns*, which express the relation in which the mind stands to something out of its cognizance; signifying something spoken of, but with the additional notion of ignorance of what it is, and a question as to who or what it is; as, τίς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶν ἄριστος; *who is the best man?*

3. Objects may not only be represented independently as standing in certain relations or positions, but also as invested with these relations or positions as qualities, whence most pronouns are either adjectival both in sense and form, as ἐμός, *mine, belonging to me who am speaking*; or adverbial, when these relations express the mode and manner of the existence of such an object.

Obs. Supposing it were possible to conceive man without names for things, the pronouns would express the various relations of locality in which surrounding objects would first present themselves to the mind. Some philologists have treated pronouns on this assumption^a, with much ingenuity, but such theories depend on an arbitrary view of language as being the gradual creation of man.

4. As all pronouns represent either substantives or adjectives or adverbs, they are divided into *a.* Substantival pronouns; as, αὐτός, οὗτος, τὶς, ταῦτα ἐποίησε, *he, this man, some man has done this.* *b.* Adjectival Pronouns; as, ἐμός, σός, οὗτος πατήρ, *my, thy, this father has done something.* *c.* Adverbial Pronouns; as, οὕτως, πῶς ἐποίησε; *thus, how, has he done this?*

5. The Personal Pronouns occur only as substantival and adjectival, the Relative as adjectival and adverbial, the rest in all three forms.

Table of the different Pronouns.

§. 143. I. *Personal Pronouns:*

- a.* Substantival:—*a.* ἐγώ,—σύ,—αὐτός, ἵ, ὁ, and the obsolete ἱς or ἰς, gen. οὗ &c. Lat. *is, ea, id.*—*b.* Reflexive, ἐμαυτοῦ, ἡς—σεαυτοῦ, ἡς—ἐαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ, ἡς, and the old οὗ.—*c.* Reciprocal, ἀλλήλων.
- b.* Adjectival (*Possessive Pronouns*): ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν—σός, σή, σόν—ός, ἡ, ὄν—ἡμέτερος, τέρα, τερον—ὕμέτερος, τέρα, τερον—σφέτερος, τέρα, τερον—νωίτερος, τέρα, τερον—σφωίτερος, τέρα, τερον.

II. *Demonstrative Pronouns:*

- a.* Substantival: ὁ, ἡ, τό—ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε—οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο—ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο—αὐτός, αὕτή, αὐτό.
- b.* Adjectival: the same as the substantival, and the pronouns of quantity and quality, τοῖος, τοιοῦτος, *talis*,—τόσος, τοσοῦτος, *tantus*.
- c.* Adverbial: τῇδε, ἐκεῖ, τότε, οὕτως, &c.

^a Donaldson's New Cratyl. p. 158.

III. *Relative Pronouns* :

- a. Adjectival : οἷς, ἧ, ὅ, and its compounds, as οἷστις, ἧτις, ὅ τι, *quicunque*, οἷος, *qualis*, ὁποῖος, ὅσος, *quantus*.
 b. Adverbial : ἧ, οὐ, ὡς.

IV. *Indefinite Pronouns* :

- a. Substantival : τίς, (*ali*)*quis*, τί, (*ali*)*quid*, οὗτις, οὗτι, ἐκά-
 τερος, ἕκαστος, *quisque*, ποτερός, πᾶς, ὁ ἢ τὸ δεῖνα, ἄλλος, *alius*.
 b. Adjectival : τίς, e. g. ἀνὴρ τίς, οὗτις, οὗτι, ποιός, ποσός,
 ποστός, ποτερός, ἐκότερος, ἕκαστος, πᾶς, ἄλλος.
 c. Adverbial : πῶς, πού, ποτέ, &c.

V. *Interrogative Pronouns* :

- a. Substantival : τίς, *quis*? τί, *quid*? πότερος, *uter*? in de-
 pendent questions, ὅστις, ὁπότερος;
 b. Adjectival : τίς, τί, πότερος, ποῖος, πόσος, πόστος; in de-
 pendent questions, ὅστις, ὁπότερος, ὁποῖος, ὁπόσος, ὁπόστος;
 c. Adverbial : πῶς, πού, πότε, πόθεν, πόσε; in dependent ques-
 tions, ὅπως, ὅπου, ὁπότε, ὅποι, ὅπη, &c.

Declension of Pronouns.

§. 144. The forms marked with an asterisk are enclitic :

		<i>Singular.</i>	
N.	ἐγώ	σύ	
G.	*μοῦ, ἐμοῦ	*σοῦ	*οὔ
D.	*μοί, ἐμοί	*σοί not enclit.	*οἶ
		<i>Ep. and Ion.</i>	
A.	*μέ, ἐμέ	*σέ	*έ
		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.	(νῶϊ) νώ	(σφῶϊ) σφώ	*σφωέ (see 4.)
G. & D.	(νῶϊν) νῶν	(σφῶϊν) σφῶν	*σφῶϊν
		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς, N. *σφέα
G.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφῶν
D.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	*σφίσι(ν)
A.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς, N. *σφέα.

Remarks.

1. The gen. sing. of the three pronouns is in Homer, and from him in the Attic poets, frequently ἐμέθεν, σέθεν, ἔθεν. These forms do not throw back their accent, except ἔθεν from οἶ, which has an accent only when used as a reflexive.

2. The long dual forms νῶϊ, νῶϊν of ἐγώ, σφῶϊ, σφῶϊν of σύ, are Ionic; for them the Attic uses νώ, νῶν, σφώ, σφῶν Od. δ. 62; νώ and σφώ are often written with ι subsc. as if contracted.

3. The dat. and acc. plur. in *ἰν*, *ᾧς*, of pronouns of the I. and II. person are sometimes used as short by the poets, and then are written as oxytons, or perispomena, *ἡμιν* or *ἡμίν*, *ἡμας* or *ἡμάς*, *ὑμας* or *ὑμάς*^a, *ὕμιν* or *ὕμιν*.

4. The acc. of *οὗ* in Attic poetry is *νίν*, sing. for *ἐ*, *him*, *her*, *it*, *σφᾶς*, *σφέα*, or for plur. *them*. The dual *σφῶέ* is not used in Attic; it is found in Epic, but only as the accusative.

5. The dat. and acc. plur. of the III. person are found even in the Attic poets as well as others in an abbreviated form, dat. *σφί* or *σφίν*, for *σφίσιν*: acc. *σφέ* for *σφᾶς*; the tragedians probably always used *σφίν*, not *σφί*: *σφί* and *σφίν* are sometimes, but very seldom, used in poetry for the dat. sing., and also sometimes in Ionic prose^b, and the form *σφε* more frequently as the acc. sing. for *αὐτόν*, *ἡν*, *ό*, and also for the reflexive *ἑαυτόν*. *Æsch.* Sept. 617, *Soph.* Trach. 166.

6. In some fragments of Sappho and Alcæus we find a form *ᾄσφι* for the dat. of *οὗ*, and *ᾄσφε* for the accusative^c.

7. The terminations of the accusatives *ἐμέ*, *σέ*, find no analogy in any other language except Latin.

8. The *σφ* of the plural of *οὗ* probably is a double relic of the digamma, which, as we have seen in §. 9, is replaced in some words by *φ*, in others by *σ*.

§. 145. *Dialects*^d.

Singular.

N.	<i>ἐγών</i> , <i>Æol.</i> and <i>Epic</i> ; <i>ἐγώνγα</i> and <i>ἐγώνη</i> , <i>Doric</i> ; <i>ἰών</i> and <i>ἰων- γα</i> , <i>Bæotic</i> .	<i>τύ</i> , <i>Doric</i> ; and <i>τυγα</i> ⁱ <i>τύνη</i> , besides <i>σύ</i> , <i>Ep.</i> (<i>τού</i> and <i>τούν</i> , <i>τούγα</i> , <i>Bæotic</i> , <i>τουνή</i> La- con.).	
G.	<i>ἐμέο</i> , <i>ἐμεῦ</i> , <i>*μεῦ</i> , <i>Ep.</i> and <i>Ion.</i> <i>ἐμέιο</i> , <i>Ep.</i>	<i>τέο</i> , <i>τεοῦ</i> ^k , <i>τεῦ</i> , <i>Doric</i> ; <i>σέο</i> , <i>*σεῦ</i> <i>Ep.</i> and <i>Ion.</i> <i>σέιο</i> , <i>Ep.</i> ; <i>τεοίο</i> , <i>Il. θ.</i> 37. <i>σέθεν</i> , poetic.	<i>έο</i> , <i>*εῦ</i> , <i>Ep.</i> and <i>Ion.</i> <i>είο</i> , <i>Ep.</i> ; <i>είιο</i> , late <i>Ep.</i> <i>έθεν</i> , <i>Ep.</i> (as reflexive, accented, §. 143. 2.) <i>έοῦ</i> , <i>Dor.</i> <i>έοῦς</i> , <i>Æol.</i> and <i>Dor.</i>
	<i>ἐμέθεν</i> , <i>Ep.</i> <i>μέθεν</i> , <i>Dor.</i> ^e <i>ἐμεύνη</i> , <i>Lac.</i> ^f <i>ἐμεῦς</i> , <i>ἐμοῦς</i> , <i>Æol.</i> and <i>Dor.</i> <i>ἐμῶς</i> , <i>Dor.</i> <i>ἐμέος</i> , <i>Dor.</i> ^g <i>ἐμίο</i> , <i>ἐμίως</i> , <i>ἐμίω</i> , <i>Dor.</i>	<i>τέως</i> , <i>τίως</i> , <i>τίω</i> , <i>τιοῦς</i> , <i>Dor.</i> <i>τίν</i> , <i>Dor.</i> ; <i>τεῖ(ι)</i> <i>Dor.</i> and <i>Ep.</i> (generally accented). <i>τίνη</i> , <i>Tarent.</i> <i>*τοί</i> , <i>Ep.</i> and <i>Ion.</i>	
D.	<i>ἔμοι</i> , <i>Bæotic</i> ; <i>ἐμίν</i> , <i>ἔ- μινγα</i> , <i>Dor.</i> ; <i>ἐμίνη</i> , <i>Tarent.</i> ^h		<i>ἰν</i> , <i>Dor.</i> (generally ac- cented). <i>σφί(ν)</i> <i>Herod.</i> and <i>Poetry.</i> <i>έοι</i> , <i>Ep.</i> (reflexive; accented).

^a Ellendt. *Lex. Soph.* ad voc. *ἐγώ* et *σύ*.

^b Herod. viii. 132. and (reflexively) 136.

^c Ahrens *Dial. Æol.* 125 p.

^d See Ahrens *Dial. Dor. et Æol.*

^e Ahrens 249 p.

^f Herm. *Opusc.* i. 256. Donaldson's New

Crat. p. 163. Böckh *Corp. Inscript.*

^g Ahrens 248 p.

^h Donaldson's New *Crat.* p. 163.

ⁱ Ahrens *Dial. Dor.* 248 p.

^k Ahrens 250.

Singular.

A.	ἐμεῖ ^a , Dor. ^a (?)	τέ, Dor. and Ep. (accented).	έέ, Ep. (accented), or *ξ, as neut., Il. a, 236.
		τύ, Doric; enclitic, Theocr. I. 56, Aristoph. Eqq. 1225.	for pl. Hom. Hymn. Vener. 268.
		τεῖ ^a , Dor. ^b (?)	
		τίν, in Theocr.	ῖν for αὐτόν, -ήν, Hesych. and in a Fragm. of Ibycus.
			*νίν, Dor. (and Att. poet.) him, her, it; also sometimes for the plural: Soph. Elect. 436, Æ. T. 868, Eur. Med. 1312.
			*μίν, Epic and Ion. (him, her, it: also sometimes for the plural).
			*σφέ, Dor. (and Att. poet.)

Dual.

N.	νῶϊ, νῶϊν	} Ep.	σφῶϊν(σφῶϊ and σφῶ)	} Ep.	
G.D.	νῶϊν		σφῶϊν		*σφῶϊν,
A.	νῶϊ (and νῶ)		σφῶϊ (and σφῶ)		*σφῶε, *σφῶ } Ep.

Plural.

N.	ἡμέες, Ion. ἄμές, Dor. ἄμμες, Æol.	ὑμέες, Ion. ὑμές, Dor. ὑμμες, Æol.	
G.	ἡμέων, Ion. and Ep. ἡμείων, Ep. ἄμμεων, Æol.	ὑμέων, Ion. and Ep. ὑμείων, Ep. ὑμμέων, Æol.	*σφέων, Ion. and Ep. σφείων, Ep. Æol.
D.	ἄμμι(ν), Æol. and Ep. ἄμμῃσι, Æol. ἄμίν ^c .	ὑμμι(ν), Æol. and Ep. (besides ὑμίν).	σφί, Ion. sometimes accented as reflexive, Hdt. vii. 149; *σφίν, *σφί, and *σφίσι(ν), Ep.; *φίν, in Callim. Dian. 125. 213; *ψίν, Dor. ἄσφιν, Æol.
A.	ἡμέας, Ion. and Ep. (besides ἦμας). ἄμμε, Æol. and Ep. ἄμέ, Dor. ἄμέ, Byzant. decr. in Demosth. 256. 1.	ὑμέας, Ion. ὑμμε, Æol. and Ep., Æsch. Eum. 620. ὑμέ, Dor.	*σφέας, Ion. and Ep. *σφέ, Ep.; ἄσφε, Æol.; *ψέ, Dor.

^a Ahrens 253.^b Ibid. 254 p.^c Ibid. 259 p.

Obs. 1. Bentley observed, that in certain passages in Homer the metre required a form $\mu\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$ for $\epsilon\mu\omicron\upsilon$, answering to the Latin *mei*^a.

Obs. 2. For some other very rare and doubtful dialectic forms of the pronouns, see Ahrens *Dial. Dor.* p. 247 sqq. and *Dial. Æol.* p. 123.

Further remarks on the three Personal Pronouns.

§. 146. 1. ^bThe following tables exhibit the forms in the Sanscrit and German, as far as they furnish roots for the Greek and Latin personal pronoun.

I. Person.

	<i>Sanscrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>German.</i>
N.	<i>Ah-am</i>	$\epsilon\text{-}\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\iota\omega\nu\text{-}\gamma\alpha$	e-go	i-ch
G.	<i>mé</i>	$\mu\omicron\upsilon$	mei	mei-ner
D.	<i>mé</i>	$\mu\omicron\iota$	mihi	mi-r
A.	<i>mám, má</i>	$\mu\epsilon$	mehe=me	mi-ch

Dual.

N.	<i>áva-am áv-am</i>	$\nu\acute{\omega}\iota^c$	nos
G.	<i>náu</i>	$\nu\acute{\omega}\iota\nu$	nos-tri
D.	<i>náu</i>	$\nu\acute{\omega}\iota\nu$	no-bis
A.	<i>náu</i>	$\nu\acute{\omega}\iota$	nos

Plural.

N.	<i>asmé</i>	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma$
G.	<i>asmá-kam</i>	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\mu}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$
D.	<i>asmab-'yam</i>	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\nu$
A.	<i>asm-án, nas</i>	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\epsilon$

2. The oblique cases of the personal pronoun are, as in all the Indo-Germanic languages, formed from roots differing from the nominative.

3. The ϵ of the Greek $\epsilon\gamma\acute{\omega}$, which is also the root of the personal verb $\epsilon\mu\iota$, and the ι of $\iota\omega\nu\text{-}\gamma\alpha$, and of *Ich*, seems to be a modification of the Sanscrit *ah*. The $\gamma\acute{\omega}$ is a termination (as *am* in Sanscrit), strengthened by the guttural to compensate for the loss of an aspirate. In German this same guttural is retained in *ch*, and in Gothic in *k*.

4. The root of most of the cases seems to be μ , which occurs again as the personal ending of the I. person of the verb, as $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\text{-}\mu$. The ϵ in $\epsilon\mu\omicron\upsilon$, &c. is a prefix, as in other Greek words, such as $\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\omicron\text{-}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$, &c.

5. The dual $\nu\acute{\omega}\iota$ is from the root *na*, Lat. *nos*. The true nominative form, corresponding to *áv-am*, seems to have been lost, and the acc. $\nu\acute{\omega}\iota$ (*náu*) to have supplied its place.

6. The root of the plural is *asma*, whence also springs the Sanscr. subst. verb *asmi*, *I am*. The σ is dropped by assimilation.

^a Donaldson's *New Crat.* p. 165.

^b Bopp *Vergl. Gramm.* 326 sq. Benfey *Wurzel Lexix.* ii. 151.

^c Buttm. *Lexil.* 82.

§. 147. II. Person.

	<i>Sanskrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>German.</i>
N.	<i>tv-am</i>	τὺ, σὺ, Æol. τοῦ-ν	tu	du
G.	<i>tava</i>	τεῦ	tui	dei-ner
D.	<i>tub'yam</i>	τεῖν	ti-bi	di-r
	<i>té</i>	τοί		
A.	<i>tv-ám</i>	τέ	te	di-ch
<i>Dual.</i>				
N.	<i>yuv-ám</i>	σφῶϊ	cf. Latin plu- ral, vos.	
G.	<i>vdm</i>	σφῶϊν		
D.	<i>vám</i>	σφῶϊν		
A.	<i>vám</i>	σφῶϊ		
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	<i>yus'mé</i>	ὑμμες		
G.	<i>yus'mákam</i>	ὑμμέων		
D.	<i>yus'mab'yam</i>	ὑμμιν		
A.	<i>yus'mán</i>	ὑμμε		

Obs. 1. The σ in the dual σφῶϊ, &c. seems to be a prefix.

Obs. 2. The dative termination ν answers to the Sanscrit locative form in \bar{i} or \bar{in} .

Obs. 3. With regard to the ι of σφῶϊ, we may remark that the Sanscrit neuter dual ended in \bar{i} .

Obsolete Pronoun of the Third Person, ἷς (^a see also §. 654).

§. 148. There is an old nominative of this person ἷς or ἷς, ἷ or ἷ, whence ἷνα, Lat. *is, is-te*, Angl. *it*. Besides the nom. given by grammarians, we find the dat. ἵν for αὐτῷ Hesych., and ἵν acc. Hesych., and in a fragment of Ibycus; Hermann reads ἵν as the dat. and acc. in several passages of Pindar. The acc. μίν and νίν belong doubtlessly to this root. In some dialects we find compounds of this pronoun, as ἱγνητες Rhod. for αὐθιγενεῖς, *hoc in loco nati*; ἰθαγενεῖς (ἰθα like ἐνθα).

The use of Reflexive Pronoun οἶ, οἷ, ἐ, for the III. Person.

§. 149. 1. The pronoun οἶ, οἷ, ἐ, was originally and properly only reflexive, but as the real pronoun of the third person (ἷς) was not in use, it supplied its place, except in the nom. sing. and dual, where the demonstrative pronoun αὐτός was used as the pronoun of the III. person. In the nom. plural σφεῖς, properly the reflexive form, was in time used for the third person; it is first found Hdt. VII. 168.

2. The root of this pronoun began with ΣΦ, or Σς, as may be seen from the Sanscrit *svayam*, as *swas*, Lat. *suus*; and from its being a digam-mated word; and this original termination is represented in the forms οἶ &c. by the aspirate; (comp. ἡδύς,) Sanscr. *svadas*, Lat. *suavis*. Probably there was originally only a singular form of this pronoun, as in Latin; for σφίν, σφέ, σφός, are clearly singular in their form, answering to ἐμίν, ἐμέ, ἐμός.

^a Ellendt. Lex. Soph. ad v. γ.

3. The Doric forms $\psi\acute{\epsilon}$, $\psi\acute{\iota}\nu$, are transpositions of $\sigma\phi$; so in Latin, *ipse*, from *is* and *pse*.

The Reflexive Pronouns, ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ.

§. 150. 1. The reflexive οὐ being also used for the third personal pronoun, the reflexive relation (that is, when the subject of the verb is also its object, as *I blame myself*), is generally signified by a pronoun compounded of the acc. of the three pronouns, ἐμέ, σέ, ἐ, and αὐτός, *self*. The nominative is wanting, as a reflexive pronoun properly signifies only the object of the verb, referred it to a preceding subject.

2. The reflexive pronoun of the third person has a neuter and a plural, as well as a singular, form, while in that of the first and second person the two elements are in the plural declined separately, as ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, &c., but ἑαυτῶν, although Herodotus and the good Attic writers use σφῶν αὐτῶν, σφίσιιν αὐτοῖς, σφᾶς αὐτούς, for ἑαυτῶν, &c.

<i>Singular.</i>			
G.	ἐμαυτοῦ, ἦς	σεαυτοῦ, ἦς, or σαυτοῦ, ἦς,	ἑαυτοῦ, ἦς, or αὐτοῦ, ἦς,
D.	ἐμαυτῷ, ἡ,	σεαυτῷ, ἡ, or σαυτῷ, ἡ,	ἑαυτῷ, ἡ, or αὐτῷ, ἡ,
A.	ἐμαυτόν, ἦν	σεαυτόν, ἦν, or σαυτόν, ἦν	ἑαυτόν, ἦν, ό, or αὐτόν, ἦν, ό.
<i>Plural.</i>			
G.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν,	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν,	ἑαυτῶν, or αὐτῶν,
D.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, αἷς,	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, αἷς,	ἑαυτοῖς, αἷς, or αὐτοῖς, αἷς,
A.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, ᾶς,	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, ᾶς	ἑαυτούς, ᾶς, ᾶ, or αὐτούς, ᾶς, ᾶ.

Obs. 1. Homer does not use the compound forms, but always $\epsilon\acute{\mu}'$ αὐτόν, (αὐτόν σε sometimes,) σοὶ αὐτῷ, οἱ ἐοὶ αὐτῷ, ἐ αὐτήν, &c.; and even separates them by another word, as ἐμεῦ περιδῶσομαι αὐτῆς. The enclitic pronouns are accented in these combinations.

Obs. 2. The Ionic form was ἐμεωῦτοῦ, σεωῦτοῦ, ἐωῦτοῦ.

Reciprocal Pronouns.

§. 151. To signify the notion of interchange, *each other*, the Greeks used an abbreviated compound pronoun, ἀλλήλων, &c. (for ἄλλοι ἄλλων, ἄλλοι ἄλλοις, ἄλλοι ἄλλους, the second α being softened to η , and the last λ dropped for euphony) expressing two parties,

both affecting each other as objects. It has no nominative case or singular number.

	Plural.	Dual.
G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλοιον, αιν, οιν
D.	ἀλλήλοις, αἰς, οἰς	
A.	ἀλλήλους, ας, α	ἀλλήλω, ᾱ, ω.

Adjectival Personal Pronouns.

§. 152. The notion of personal possession, *mine, thine, his, &c.*, is expressed by the following forms, derived from the genitive of the substantive pronouns :

ἐμός, ἡ, ὅν, *meus, a, um*, from ἐμοῦ

ἡμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, *noster, nostra, um*, from ἡμῶν

νοῦτερος, τέρα, τερον, *of us two*, (only Epic) from νῶϊν

σός, ἡ, ὅν, *tuus, a um*, from σοῦ

ὑμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, *vester, vestra, um*, from ὑμῶν

σφωῖτερος, τέρα, τερον, *of you two*, (only Epic) from σφῶϊν

έός, ἡ, ὅν, *εἰς, ἡ, ὅν, Dor. and Ep.* ; εἰς, ἡ, ὅν, Dor.,

Ep. and Att., *suus, a, um*, from οὗ (but the Attics generally use the genitives, *ἐαυτοῦ* and *αὐτοῦ*).

σφέτερος, τέρα, τερον, *belonging to them, suus*, from σφῶν, generally only in the plural.

Obs. 1. In Doric and Epic we find ἀμός or ἐμός, ἡ, ὅν, *ours* : ὑμός, ἡ, ὅν, *yours* : σφός, ἡ, ὅν, *his* : τέός, ἡ, ὅν, for σός ; ἀμός and ἐμός are found sometimes in tragedy, but generally only in the singular sense of *ours* for *mine*.

Obs. 2. On the use of these pronouns, see the Syntax.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

§. 153. They are all of three terminations, but differ from adjectives of this class by having a neuter form in ο. The same forms are used both as substantival, as ὅδε ἦλθεν, *he came*, and adjectival pronouns, as ὅδε οἶκος, *this house*.

Obs. 1. The primitive characteristic of most of them is τ, as τὸ, τοῦτο, τότε &c., as in Sanscrit, Latin and English, (in German the *t* becomes *d*;) as, *tad*, gen. *tasja*, *tasjās*, *tasja*, acc. *tam*, *tām*, *tad*, *this*; Latin *tam*, *tum*, *tantus*, *talis*; English *this*, *that*, &c.; German *dann*, *da*, *damals*. The τ is often changed to σ or the rough breathing, (the Latin *h*;) as, σήμερον, σῆτες, ὁ ἡ οἱ οὗτος, αὐτή, Lat. *hic*, Sanscrit *sās*, *sā*, Lat. *hic*, *hæc*, Germ. *hier*, *her*, Eng. *here*: lastly, the τ may be changed to κ, as seen by comparing τῆνος and κείνος.

Obs. 2. They are all formed by composition of the III. personal pronoun with τ, a rough breathing, or κ.

Obs. 3. The relative, indefinite and interrogative pronouns are modifications of the demonstratives. They severally have the characteristic of

their respective demonstratives; as, τοῦ, (demonst.) *of this man*; οὗ, *of this whom*; κού, *any where*; κοῦ, *where?*—τόσος, (demonst.) *so much*; ὅσος, *as much* as; κόσος, Attic πόσος; *how much?*

Singular.

	the			this			ipse	ipsa	ipsum
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A.	τόν	τήν	τό	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό

Plural.

N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	τούς	τάς	τά	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

Dual.

N. A.	τώ	τά	τώ	τούτω	ταύτα	τούτω	αὐτώ	αὐτά	αὐτώ
G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	τούτοιιν	ταύταιιν	τούτοιιν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν

Obs. 3. The Attic poets rather preferred the masculine dual τῷ instead of the feminine τά. CEd. Col. 1600. Electr. 975. See 388. 2. 6.

Like ὁ ἡ τό—ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, τοῦδε, τῆσδε, plur. οἷδε, αἷδε, τάδε :

.. οὗτος—τοσεῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο(ν) ;
 τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο(ν) ;
 τηλικούτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικούτο :
 . αὐτός—ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνή, ἐκεῖνο, *that* ;
 ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, *alius*.

Dialects.

a. ὁ ἡ τό: Dor. ᾧ for ἡ; gen. τῷ Dor., τοῖο Ep., τᾶς Dor.; dat. τᾷ Dor.; acc. τάν Dor.; plur. τοῖ and ταῖ Dor. and Ep., rare in Attic, τοῖ Soph. Aj. 1404.; gen. τᾶν Ep., τᾶν Dor.; dat. τοῖσι, ταῖσι, τῇσι and τῆσι Ep.; acc. τῷς, τός Dor. Æol.

b. ὅδε: Ep. dat. plur. τοῖσδεσι and τοῖσδεσσι for τοῖσδε, both the elements being declined. The Epic dat. τοισίδε is found also in tragedy.

c. In οὗτος and αὐτός, the Ionic inserts ε before the long endings; as, τουτέου, ταυτέης, τουτέῳ, τουτέους, τουτέων—αὐτέη, αὐτέων, αὐτέοισι.

d. ἐκεῖνος (the ε does not belong to the root) is in the Ionic dialect and also in Attic poetry κείνος, Æol. κήνος, Dor. τῆνος.

Remarks on the Demonstrative Pronoun.

§. 154. 1. Ὁ, ἡ, τό, had originally a proper demonstrative force (see §. 444.), but in the Attic era of the language it sank for the most part to the definite article. As this article always implies a relative either expressed or understood, *this*, *which*, and the two together link into one another as the parts of a joint, they are called by the old grammarians ἄρθρα, *articuli*, and by the latter grammarians distinguished as *articulus praepositivus*, ὁ, ἡ, τό, and *postpositivus*, ὁς, ἥ, ὅ.

2. Ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε, is formed from the union of ὁ, ἡ, τό, with the enclitic δέ.

3. Οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, is formed from ὁ-τός, ἡ (ἡ) τή, το τό, the *υ* being merely euphonic: the former part of the compound agrees in its declension with the article, as οὗτος=ὁ, αὕτη=ἡ, τοῦτο=τό. From the composition of τοῖος, τόσος, τηλίκος, with οὗτος, arise the pronouns τοιούτος, τοσοῦτος, τηλικοῦτος, which differ from the declension of οὗτος only in having *ου* as well as *οᾱ* in the neuter.

4. Αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ, is formed from αὖ and τός (see §. 656.), Ion. *ωὐτός*.

Obs. Of the forms of ὁ αὐτός, arising from crasis, ταῦτά &c., (see §. 14.3.) τὸ αὐτό, in its crasis ταυτό, generally takes the *υ*, as ταυτόν.

§. 155. Relative Pronoun.

	Singular.			Plural.			Dual.		
N.	ὅς	ἡ	ὃ	οἱ	αἱ	ἃ	ὧ	ἄ	ῶ
G.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν	οἷν	αἷν	οἷν
D.	ᾧ	ἧ	ᾧ	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς	οἷν	αἷν	οἷν
A.	ὃν	ἣν	ὃ	οὓς	ἄς	ἃ	ὧ	ἄ	ῶ

Dialects:—ὃ Dor. and Homer. for ὅς, so Eur. Hipp. 525; οἶο Ion. and Ep. for οὗ; οὖ sometimes in Epic; ἧς Il. π, 208. All its forms (except ὅς, ἡ) are supplied in Doric and the old language by the article, as τό for ὃ, τοῦ for οὗ, τῆς for ἧς &c.; as also occasionally in the tragedians^b.—(See §. 445.) Both are used in Epic as the metre requires.

Indefinite and Interrogative Pronouns.

§. 156. 1. The indefinite and interrogative pronouns are expressed by the same forms, but are distinguished by *accent*, the former being enclitic; and by *position*, the former being placed after the word to which they belong: the identity of form is accounted for by the similarity of meaning, both having reference to an uncertain object.

Obs. 1. When the interrogative pronouns are in a dependent sentence, the relative ὃ is prefixed to them, but this relative is not (except in ὅστις) declined; as, ὁ ποῖος, ὁ πόσος, ὁ πότερος, the accent remaining the same as in the simple word.

Declension of τίς, τίς, ὅστις.

2. The indefinite τίς, τι, *any one*, has its accent on the ultima of the cases and is enclitic throughout: the interrogative τίς, τί, *who? what?* has the accent throughout on the *ι*.

3. In the gen. and dat. sing. masc. and neut. both these pronouns are replaced by the forms of the article τοῦ, τῷ, and these, when indefinite, are enclitic, when interrogative, perispomena.

^a See Elms. Med. 254.

^b Ellendt ad voc. ii.

For the neut. plur. *τινά*, the Attics use *ἅττα*, Ionic *ἄσσα*, (*ἅττα* is for *ἅτινα*) which is often joined to adjectives to give them a slight degree of definiteness; as, *δεινὰ ἅττα, μικρὰ ἅττα*, *certain, some dangers*. This form is not enclitic.

4. *ὅστις, ἥτις, ὃ τι*, has a double inflexion, and the *τίς* being considered as enclitic, the accent is the same as the simple *ὅς*: in the gen. and dat. sing. and plur. it sometimes has a shorter form, the relative *ὅς* not being declined.

Sing. N.	τίς	N. τί	τίς, <i>quis?</i>	τί, <i>quid?</i>
G.	τινός or τοῦ		τίνος or τοῦ	
D.	τινί - τῷ		τίνι - τῷ	
A.	τινά	N. τί	τίνα	τί
Plur. N.	τινές	N. τινά and ἅττα	τίνες	τίνα
G.	τινῶν		τίνων	
D.	τισί(ν)		τίσι(ν)	
A.	τινάς	N. τινά ... ἅττα	τίνας	τίνα
D. N. A.	τινέ		τίνε	
G. D.	τινοῖν		τίνοιν	
<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὃ τι	οἵτινες
G.	οὗτινος or ὅτου, ἥστινος			ᾧτινων or (seldom) ὅτων
D.	ᾧτινι - ὅτῳ, ἥτινι			οἷσσι(ν) or (seldom) ὅτοις, αἷσσι(ν), οἷσσι(ν)
A.	ὅντινα	ἥντινα, ὃ τι		οὔστινας ἄστινας, ἅτινα or ἅττα.

Obs. 2. The long forms *ἥστινος, οἷσσισι, ᾧτινι*, are used but rarely by the Attic writers. The negative compounds of *τίς, οὔτις, μήτις* &c., are declined like the simple *τίς*, as *οὔτινες* &c.

Obs. 3.—*Dialects*: *a.* *τίς, τί*: Gen. *τέο* Ep. and Ion., *τεῷ* Ep., Ion. and Dor., Dat. *τέῳ, τῷ* Ep. and Ion., Plur. gen. *τέων* Ep. and Ion., Dat. *τέοισι* Ep. and Ion. (Soph. Trach. 984 *τοῖσι* for *τίσι*).

b. *τίς, τί*: Gen. *τέο* Ep. and Ion., *τεῷ* Ep., Ion. and Dor., *τέῳ* Ionic.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
c. ὅστις:	N. ὅτις, Neut. ὅττι Ep.		
	G. ὅτεν Ep. and Ion., ὅττεο,		ὅτεων Ep. and Ion.
	ὅττεν Ep.		
	D. ὅτεω, ὅτῳ Ep. and Ion.		ὀτέοισι Ep. and Ion., ὀτέῃσι Hdt.
	A. ὅτινα Ep., N. ὅττι Ep.		ὀτινας Ep., ἄσσα Ep. and Ion., ἅττα Att.

Obs. 4. The form *ἄσσα* is formed from *ἄ* and *σά* Doric and Megaric for (*τά*) *τινά*^a.

Obs. 5. An old Ionic form of *τίς* was *ἄμός*; whence *οὐδαμός* = *οὐδεῖς* (*οὐδαμοί, οὐδαμῶν*, Hdt.) and the adverbs *ἄμόθεν, ἀμη-γέπη, οὐδαμῶς*, &c.

^a Eustath. p. 143.

§. 157. Declension of *ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, δέινα*.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	ὁ, ἡ, τὸ δέινα, <i>any one</i>	οἱ δέινες
G.	τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ δέινος	τῶν δείνων
D.	τῷ, τῇ, τῷ δέινῃ	wanting
A.	τὸν, τὴν, τὸ δέινα	τοὺς δείνας

Obs. 1. Sometimes, but rarely, δέινα is used as indeclinable, as τοῦ τῷ τὸν δέινα.

Obs. 2. This pronoun was not generally used till Plato and Demosthenes, and was never admitted into poetry, except Arist. Aves 648; Ranae 918, and Thesm. 622. The derivation of it is a matter of mere conjecture.

Correlative Pronouns.

§. 158. 1. Co-relation in its widest sense signifies that two words correspond to one another; as, οὗτος, *he*, οὗς, *who*: τίς; *who*?

2. But those pronouns are properly termed correlatives, when they are different modifications of the same form; the relations both of adjectival and adverbial pronouns are four, viz. *interrogative*, *indefinite*, *demonstrative* and *relative*. The same word is the root of all the four forms, which are distinguished partly by a difference of accent, partly by a different initial letter, the interrogative and indefinite beginning with π, the demonstrative with τ, the relative with the rough breathing.

3. The strictly correlative adjectival pronouns express correlative notions of quantity and quality; they are

<i>Interrogative.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Demonstrative.</i>	<i>Relat. & Depend. Interrogative.</i>
πόσος, η, ον; <i>quantus</i> ?	ποσός, ἡ, όν, <i>aliquantus</i>	τόσος, η, ον, <i>tantus</i> τοσόςδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε, gen. τοσοῦδε, τοσησδε τοσοῦτος, -αῦτη, -οὔτο(ν)	ὅσος, η, ον ὀπόσος, η, ον <i>quantus</i>
ποιός, ᾱ, ον; <i>qualis</i> ?	ποιός, ᾱ, όν, <i>of such a cha- racter</i>	τοῖός, ᾱ, ον, <i>talis</i> τοιόςδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε τοιούτος, -αῦτη, -οὔτο(ν)	οἷος, ᾱ, ον, <i>qualis</i> ὀποιός, ᾱ, ον
πηλίκος, η, ον; <i>of what size</i> ?	πηλίκος, η, ον, <i>of any size</i>	τηλίκος, η, ον, <i>of such a size</i> τηλικόςδε, ἡδε, όνδε τηλικούτος, -αῦτη, οὔτο(ν)	ἡλίκος, η, ον, <i>of what size</i> ὀπηλίκος, η, ον

Obs. 1. Τόσος and τοῖος are mostly poetic, and used in prose only when they answer to their proper relatives, or when the demonstrative sense is to be especially brought out, as ἐκ τόσου, *so long since*: τόσος καὶ τόσος Demosth. in Phorm. p. 914, so τοῖος καὶ τοῖος Plato. The ending of τοῖος is *ιος*, as in ἑτεροῖος.

Obs. 2. The following are correlative, but do not occur in all four forms: ποδαπός^a; ὀποδαπός; *cujas*? where born? παντοδαπός, ἡμεδαπός.

^a Buttm. Lexil. p. 323. Lobeck Phryn. p. 56.

nostras, ὑμεδαπός, *vestras*, ἀλλοδαπός, ἄλλος ἄλλοιός, ἕτερος ἑτεροίος, πᾶς παντοίος. The words τύννος, τυννοῦτος, τυννουτοσί, *tum parvus*, have no correlatives.

§. 159. The correlative pronominal adverbs express the relations of place, time, mode, or property :

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relative.	Dependent Interrogative.
ποῦ; <i>ubi?</i> (πόθι; poet.) πόθεν; <i>unde?</i> ποῖ; <i>quo?</i> (πόσε; poet.)	πού, <i>any where</i> (ποθί poet.) ποθέν, <i>alicunde</i> ποί, <i>aliquo</i>	wanting (<i>hic, ibi</i>) (τόθι Homer) (τόθεν Apoll.) wanting	οὐ, <i>ubi</i> (ὄθι poet.) ὄθεν, <i>unde</i> (οἶ poet.)	ὅπου (ὀπόθι Ep.) ὀπόθεν ὀποι (ὀπόσε Hom.)
πότε; <i>when?</i> πηνίκα; <i>quo temporis puncto?</i> <i>quota hora?</i> —	ποτέ, <i>aliquando</i> wanting (οὐ) πώ, <i>πώποτε</i>	τότε, <i>then</i> (τηνίκα Theocr. and Apollon.) τηνι- <i>hoc</i> κάδε, <i>ipso</i> τηνι- <i>tem-</i> καῦτα, <i>pore</i> —	ὅτε, <i>quum</i> ήνίκα, <i>quo ipso tempore</i> —	ὅποτε ὀπηνίκα —
πῶς; <i>how?</i> πῇ; <i>whither? where? how?</i>	πώς, <i>in some way</i> πή, <i>aliquo</i>	(τώς Hom. and Soph. Aj. 841.) οὕτω(ς), ᾧδε— (ὥς almost entirely poet.) (τῇ poet.) τῇδε or ταύτῃ	ὥς, <i>as</i> ἧ, <i>where</i> (ἧχι or ἧχι Ep.)	ὅπως, <i>as</i> ὀπη, <i>where, whither</i>

Obs. 1. Here also belong the following, which stand only in a certain degree of correlation, and are mostly poetic: ἐκεῖ (*ἐκεῖθι* and *κεῖθι* poet.), ἐκεῖθεν (*κεῖθεν* poet.), ἐκεῖσε (*κεῖσε* poet.); and the Epic τῆμος, τημόσδε, τημοῦτος, *tum*, ἦμος, *quum* (ὀπῆμος Arat. 566.), ὅφρα τόφρα, *quamdiu tamdiu*; τέως poet., τεῖως Ep., *tam diu*, ἕως (*εἰως*, *εἰος* Ep.), *quam diu*.

Obs. 2. The notions of *here, there*, are expressed in the common language by ἐνθα, (*ἐνθαδέ*), ἐνθαῦθα (Ion. ἐνθαῦτα); of *hence, thence*, by ἐνθεν, (*ἐνθένδε*) ἐντεῦθεν (*ἐνθεῦτεν*, Ion.): ἐνθα and ἐνθεν, in the old and the poetic dialects, have a demonstrative as well as a relative force; in prose only a relative, except in certain combinations, as ἐνθα μὲν—ἐνθα δέ, ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν, and when they express time, as ἐνθα λέγει, *then says he*; ἐνθεν, *thereupon*.

Obs. 3. Homer frequently uses ᾧδε to express position, *here, hither*; so Theocr. frequently; occasionally Aesch., Soph., Aristoph., and Ionic prose.

Obs. 4. ὧς for οὕτως occurs in prose only in certain phrases: καὶ ὧς, *vel sic*, οὐδ' ὧς, μηδ' ὧς, *ne sic quidem*, or in relation to a preceding ὧς; in other relations very rarely.

Lengthening of Pronouns.

§. 160. There are certain small words which are attached so closely to certain pronouns for the purpose of increasing their force, that they form but one word and express but one peculiar pronominal relation: they are.

a. The enclitics γέ (γά Dor. and Æol.) with the I. and II. personal pronoun, to bring the person prominently forward. The accent of ἐγώ is drawn back, except in the gen. ἐμοῦ, as being a contraction from ἐμέο, ἔγωγε, ἐμοῦγε, ἔμοιγε, ἔμεγε, σύγε.

b. The particles δὴ (very commonly in δῆποτε) and οὖν, with ὅστις and the relatives of size, or quantity, or quality, (not with the simple ὅς, though ὅθεν δὴ, *undecunque*, Plat. Phædr. p. 267 D), to extend the relation to all the objects which the pronoun can comprehend; as, ὅστιςδὴ, ὅστιςδῆποτε, ὅστιςοὖν, ἥτιςοὖν, ὅτιοὖν, *quicumque* (gen. οὐτινοςοὖν or ὅτουοὖν, ἥστιν-οςοὖν, dat. ὧτιν-οῖν or ὅτριν-οῖν &c.); — ὅποσοςδὴ, ὅποσοςοὖν, ὅσοςδὴ, ὅσοςδῆποτε, *quantumcumque*; — ὅπηλικοςοὖν, *of what age soever*, ὀπηοὖν, ὀπουοὖν, ὀπωςοὖν, ὀπωςτιοὖν (especially with a negative, as οὐδ' ὀπωςτιοὖν, *ne minime quidem*), ὀπουδὴ, ὀπουδῆποτε.

c. The enclitic δέ, with certain demonstratives, to strengthen their demonstrative force; as, ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε; τοίοςδε; τοσόςδε; τηλικόςδε; τοῖος, τῶσος, τηλικός, the accent being changed when this δέ is attached to them.

d. The enclitic πέρ is attached to all the relatives to strengthen the reference to the preceding demonstrative, *just who*; as, ὅσπερ. ἥπερ, ὅπερ (gen. οὐπερ &c.); ὅσοςπερ; οἷόςπερ (gen. ὅσουπερ, οἷουπερ &c.); ὅτιπερ, ὅθενπερ.

e. The inseparable *i demonstrativum* (i *hic*) is, though not till the Attic æra, attached to the demonstratives and certain other small adverbs, to strengthen the demonstrative notion. It has always the acute, and absorbs the preceding short vowel, and shortens a preceding long vowel or diphthong:

οὗτοςί (*hicce, celui-ci*) αὐτῇί, τουτί,

Gen. τουτουί, ταυτησί, dat. τουτώί, ταυτῇί,

Pl. οὐτοίί, αὐταίί, ταυτί,

ὀδί, ἡδί, τοδί from ὅδε; ὠδί from ὦδε; οὕτωςί from οὕτως,

ἔκειν-οσί (in Aristoph. and Lucian), ἔκεινωνί &c.,

τοσουτονί, τοσονδί, *as large as he who is before you*;

So ἐντευθενί from ἐντεῦθεν; ἐνθαδί from ἐνθάδε; νυνί from νῦν; δευρί from δεῦρο; in the common Attic dialect νυνμενί (Aristoph.) for νυνί μέν; likewise ἔν γε ταυθί (from ἐνταυθί) Aristoph. Thesm. 646.

Obs. 1. If σ precedes the *i*, ν is sometimes added to the *i* before a vowel, as οὔτοςίν, ἔκειν-οσίν, οὕτωςίν.

Obs. 2. The comedians, to the cases of οὗτος which end in a short vowel, add γί and δί, formed from γεί, δεί, as τουτογί, ταυταγί, τουτοδί.

Obs. 3. The Æol. and Dor. add νη to the personal pronouns to increase their personality, as ἐγώνη, ἐμεύνη, ἐμίνη. The Epic adds τέ to all the relatives, as ὅστε, *just who*; this was retained in the common language in ἐφ' ὧτε, οἷσ τε, ἄτε, ὥστε.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Numerals.

§. 161. 1. The Numerals express the relations of number and quantity.

2. They are divided into

I. *Cardinal*, which signify a definite number, as δέκα, *ten*.

II. *Derivatives* from the cardinal, which signify a definite number, but in its relation to other persons or things; as, τρίτος, *the third*, τρίς, *thrice*.

3. Numerals are either substantival, as ἡ δυάς, *duality*; adjectival, as τρεῖς, *three*; or adverbial, as τρίς, *thrice*.

4. The four first cardinals and the round numbers from 200 (διακόσιοι) to 10,000 (μύριοι) and its compounds, are inflected like adjectives. To express *thousands*, χίλιοι is joined with the numeral adverbs, as τρισχίλιοι, *three thousand*.

5. The derivatives are divided into

a. *Ordinals*, which implies that the object occupies a particular position in a succession of numbers; as, δέκατος, *the tenth*. They are declined with three terminations ος, η, ον (but δεύτερος, α, ον). Up to 20 they end in τος (except 2, 7, 8), and have the accent as far back as possible; from 20 upwards they end in στός: they are all derived from the corresponding cardinal, except πρῶτος from πρό, *foremost, first*. The neut. is used adverbially, as πρῶτον, and sometimes we find regular adverbs in ως, as πρῶτως.

b. *Multiples*, which signify the number of parts of which a whole is composed—*how many*? They are compounded of πλόος and are declined with three terminations όος, όν, όον. A more rare form, but especially used in Ionic, ends in φάσιος, as διφάσιος, *double*.

The adverbial multiples are formed from the cardinals by the addition of χᾶ, χῆ or χῶς, as πένταχᾶ, πενταχῆ, πενταχῶς.

The adverbs expressing *how often*? are (with the exception of the three first) formed from the cardinals by dropping the final letter and adding άκis, as πεντάκis.

c. *Proportionals*, which express the relations of number or quantity in which one thing stands to another. They are all compounds of πλάσιος, ία, ίον; as, διπλάσιος, *twice as many*; rarely with the ending πλασιών, ον, as ἑκατονταπλασιών.

Obs. 1. A peculiar sort of numeral exists in Greek, ending in αἶος, which signifies the day on which any thing happened; as, δευτεραῖος, *on the second day*: πεμπταῖοι ἀφίκοντο, *they arrived on the fifth day*. Eur. Elect. 171 τριταῖον θυσίαν. Homer uses πεμπταῖος Od. ξ, 257.

Obs. 2. There are no distributive numerals in Greek, but they use instead, either the cardinals compounded with σύν, or, which is more usual, the cardinal with ἀνά, εἰς, κατὰ, as σύνδυο, σύντρεις ἦσαν, *bini, terni, ἀνὰ δέκα ἀφίκοντο, they came in number ten.*

6. The substantival numerals, expressing abstract numbers, are all, except the first, formed from the cardinals, with the ending ᾰς, gen. ᾰδος, as ἡ δυάς, *duality*, but ἡ μονάς, *an unit*.

7. There are also other numerals which express only an indefinite quantity or indefinite number, as ἔνιοι, *some*; πάντες, *all*; πάντα, *all things*; πολλοί, *many*; πολλά, *much*; ὀλίγοι, *few*; ὀλίγον, *little*; οὐδεὶς, *no one*; οὐδέν, *nothing*, &c. So adverbs, as πολλάκις, see §. 167.

Signs of Number.

§. 162. For this purpose the twenty-four letters of the alphabet are used, and the three obsolete letters in their proper places, as F (Ϝ) 6, ζ 90, η 900. Up to 900, a stroke is placed above the letter, afterwards below, as α 1000, ρ' 100, ρ 100,000. (See the Alphabet.)

Obs. Another mode of expressing number is the old Attic, which is found in old inscriptions: I I (the first letter of ἴος, the old form of εἶς), 2 II—3 III—4 IIII—5 Π (the first letter of Πέντε)—6 ΠΙ (5 and 1)—7 ΠΙΙ &c.—10 Δ (Δέκα)—11 ΔΙ &c.—15 ΔΠ—20 ΔΔ—21 ΔΔΙ &c.—30 ΔΔΔ—40 ΔΔΔΔ—100 Η (ἑκατόν according to the old mode of writing the aspirated ἑκατόν), 200 ΗΗ &c.—1000 Χ (χίλιοι)—2000 ΧΧ—10,000 Μ (Μύριοι).—50, 500, 5000, 50,000, are expressed by placing the letters Δ (10), Η (100), Χ (1000), Μ (10,000), within the Π (5), to signify that the numbers so placed are to be multiplied by 5; as, $\overline{\Pi\Delta}$ πεντάκις δέκα, 5 times 10=50; $\overline{\Pi\eta}$ =500; $\overline{\Pi\chi}$ =5000; $\overline{\Pi\mu}$ =50,000—thus 3650 may be written XXX $\overline{\Pi\eta}$ Η $\overline{\Pi\Delta}$ =3650.

§. 163. Numerals.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.
1 α' εἰς, μία, ἓν	πρῶτος, η, ον, <i>primus</i>
2 β' δύο	δεύτερος, α, ον
3 γ' τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος, η, ον
4 δ' τέσσαρες, α, or τέτταρ.	τέταρτος, η, ον
5 ε' πέντε	πέμπτος, η, ον
6 ς' ἕξ	ἕκτος, η, ον
7 ζ' ἑπτά	ἑβδομος, η, ον
8 η' ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος, η, ον
9 θ' ἐννέα	ἐννατος, η, ον
10 ι' δέκα	δέκατος, η, ον

11	ια' ἑνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος, η, ον
12	ιβ' δώδεκα	δωδέκατος, η, ον
13	ιγ' τρισκαίδεκα	τρискаιδέκατος, η, ον
14	ιδ' τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος, η, ον
15	ιε' πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος, η, ον
16	ις' ἑκκαίδεκα	ἐκκαιδέκατος, η, ον
17	ιζ' ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἐπτακαιδέκατος, η, ον
18	ιη' ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος, η, ον
19	ιθ' ἑννεακαίδεκα	ἐννεακαιδέκατος, η, ον
20	κ' εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός, ή, όν
21	κά εἴκοσιν εἷς, μία, ἕν	εἰκοστός πρῶτος. η, ον
30	λ' τριᾶκοντα	τριᾶκοστός, ή, όν
40	μ' τεσσαράκοντα οὔ τετταρ	τεσσαρακοστός, ή, όν
50	ν' πενήκοντα	πεντηκοστός, ή, όν
60	ξ' ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός, ή, όν
70	ο' ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός, ή, όν
80	π' ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός, ή, όν
90	Ϛ' ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός, ή, όν
100	ρ' ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός, ή, όν
200	σ' διακόσιοι, αι, α	διᾶκοσιοστός, ή, όν
300	τ' τριᾶκόσιοι, αι, α	τριᾶκοσιοστός, ή, όν
400	υ' τετρακόσιοι, (ποῦ τεσ- σαρακ.), αι, α	τετρακοσιοστός, ή, όν
500	φ' πεντακόσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστός, ή, όν
600	χ' ἑξακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑξακοσιοστός, ή, όν
700	ψ' ἑπτακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑπτακοσιοστός, ή, όν
800	ω' ὀκτακοσιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακοσιοστός, ή, όν
900	Ϙ' ἑνακόσιοι, αι, α	ἐνακοσιοστός, ή, όν
1000	,α χίλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστός, ή, όν
2000	,β δισχίλιοι, αι, α	δισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
3000	,γ τρισχίλιοι, αι, α	τρισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
4000	,δ τετρακισχίλιοι, αι, α	τετρακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
5000	,ε πεντακισχίλιοι, αι, α	πεντακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
6000	,ς ἑξακισχίλιοι, αι, α	ἑξακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
7000	,ζ ἑπτακισχίλιοι, αι, α	ἐπτακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
8000	,η ὀκτακισχίλιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
9000	,θ ἑννακισχίλιοι, αι, α	ἐννακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
10,000	,ι μύριοι, αι, α	μυριοστός, ή, όν
20,000	,κ δισμύριοι, αι, α	δισμυριοστός, ή, όν
100,000	,μ δεκακισμύριοι, αι, α	δεκακισμυριοστός, ή, όν.

Dialects.

§. 164. 1. *Cardinal*.—Εἷς is lengthened by Hesiod (Theog. 145.) into ἕεις. An Epic form of μία is ἰα, ἰῆς, ἰῆ, ἰαν; in the masculine, this form occurs only in ἰῶ for ἐνί, Il. ζ, 422. For εἷς Theocrit. XI. 33, uses ῆς (al. ῆς). For dialectic forms of δύο, see §. 166. Τέσσαρες Ion. τέσσερες, Dor. τέτορες and τέττορες, Æol. (also Ep.) πίσυρες; from τέσσαρες Homer forms dat. pl. τέττασιν—πέμπε, 5, Æol.—δωδέκα and δυοκαίδεκα for δώδεκα, Ep., Ion., and poet.—εἰκόσι, 20, Ep., εἵκατι, Dor., τετρώκοντα, 40, Dor., ὀγδώκοντα, 80, Ion., ἐννήκοντα, 90, Ep., διακάτιοι, 200, &c., Dor.: εἰνακόσιοι, 900, Ion. for ἑννακόσιοι. The long *a* in the forms in ἀκοντα and ἀκόσιοι, as τριάκοντα, διακόσιοι, τριακόσιοι, is in Epic and Ionic η, as τριήκοντα: so also τεσσερήκοντα, although the *a* in τεσσεράκοντα is short. Homer uses ἑννεάχιλοι and δεκάχιλοι Il. ε, 860, ξ, 148.

2. *Ordinal*.—Πρῶτος, Dor. πρᾶτος; an Epic form is πρόμος, *primus*. Epic forms of τρίτος, ἔβδομος, ὄγδοος, are τρίτατος, ἑβδόματος, ὀγδόατος: also of τέταρτος, τέτρατος (*per metathes.*, as τέττασιν, above). For ἕνατος, Homer uses ἕνατος and εἵνατος; so in some other words from the same root, as εἰνάκις, εἰνάνυχες, &c.

Observations.

§. 165. 1. The forms δεκατρεῖς, Ν. δεκατρία, δεκατέσσαρες, δεκαπέντε, &c., are less common than τρισκαίδεκα, τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα, &c.

2. In τριάκοντα and τεσσαράκοντα, the antepenultima is usually *a* and not η, as in the other numerals, on account of the ι and ρ preceding. (Comp. I. decl.)

3. Other forms of τρισκαίδεκα and τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα, are τριακαίδεκα and τεσσαρακαίδεκα, but all four are generally indeclinable.

4. In the compound numerals the smaller number with καί is generally prefixed to the larger, though the larger not unfrequently stands first without καί, and sometimes with it; as,

25 : πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι(ν), or εἴκοσι πέντε, or (rarely) εἴκ. καὶ πέντε.

345 : πέντε καὶ τεσσεράκοντα καὶ τριακόσιοι, or τρ. τ. π.

5. The same rule holds good in the ordinals; as, πεμπτός καὶ εἰκοστός, or εἰκοστός πεμπτός. Sometimes the place of καί is supplied by ἐπὶ, the smaller number being placed first; as, πέντε ἐπὶ εἴκοσι, πεμπτός ἐπὶ εἰκοστῷ. The numbers compounded of 8 or 9, are frequently expressed by a subtraction from the following ten: two forms of expressing this are in use:

a. 49 : ἐνὸς δέοντος πενήκοντα, *undequingiginta*.

48 : δυοῖν δέοντων πενήκοντα, *duodequingiginta*.

39 : νῆς μῆς δεούσης τεσσαράκοντα, *naves undetriginta*.

b. 48 : δυοῖν δέοντες πενήκοντα ἄνδρες.

49 : ἐνὸς δέοντες πενήκοντα ἄνδρες.

39 : νῆς μῆς δέονσαι τεσσαράκοντα.

So in the *Ordinals*, as ἐνὸς δέοντος πενήκοστός ἀνὴρ, or ἐνὸς δέων πενήκοστός ἀνὴρ, *undequingagesimus vir*.

6. Fractions are expressed thus:

1. Simple fractions:

a. $\frac{1}{2}$ by the adj. ἡμισυς, and when applied to magnitudes, weights, mea-

tures, &c. by adding the inseparable word ἡμι, *half*, to the whole substantive, which takes the ending *ον* or *ιον*; as, ἡμιτάλαντον, $\frac{1}{2}$ talent: ἡμιμναῖον, $\frac{1}{2}$ mina.

b. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, &c. by compounding the ordinals *τρίτος*, &c. with the subst. *μόριον*; as, *τριτημόριον* $\frac{1}{3}$, *τεταρτημόριον* $\frac{1}{4}$, *πεμπτημόριον* $\frac{1}{5}$, &c.

Obs. *Τριτημόρον*, *τριτημόριον* is also used for $\frac{1}{3}$ of an obol.

2. Mixed numbers :

a. When the whole number is 1, the preposition *ἐπί* is prefixed to the ordinal of the denominator of the fraction; as, *ἐπίτριτος* $1\frac{1}{3}$, *ἐπιτέταρτος* $1\frac{1}{4}$, &c.

b. When the whole number is greater than 1, and the fraction is $\frac{1}{2}$, a. ἡμι is compounded with the name of the sum, weight, measure, &c., and an ordinal is prefixed signifying one more than the whole number, from which ordinal the $\frac{1}{2}$ is to be subtracted, as *τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον* $2\frac{1}{2}$ talents, the third being a half, the other two whole talents; (so in Germ., *dritte halb Stund*, 2 miles and a half): β. But less frequently the cardinal is used with ἡμισυ; as, *αἱ δύο καὶ ἡμισυ δραχμαί*, the two drachms and a half: or. γ. The whole is divided into halves, and the word compounded with ἡμι is in the plural, as *τρία ἡμιτάλαντα*, 3 half talents = $1\frac{1}{2}$.

§. 166. Declension of the four first Cardinals

N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	δύο and δύο	Epic.
G.	ένός	μιᾶς	ένός	δυοῖν, Att.	δυεῖν
D.	ένί	μιᾷ	ένί	δυοῖν, more rarely	δυσί(ν)
A.	ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν	δύο	

N.	τρεις,	Neut. τρία	τέσσαρες or τέτταρες, Neut. a
G.	τριῶν		τεσσάρων
D.	τρισί(ν)		τέσσαρσι(ν) (poet, τέτρασι)
A.	τρεις,	Neut. τρία	τέσσαρας, Neut. a

οὐδεῖς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν
οὐδενός.	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός
οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί
οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν

Plur. οὐδένες, οὐδένας, *nobodies*, Eur. Andr. 700. Iph. in Aul. 371.

Obs. 1. The accent of the gen. and dat. of *μία* is anomalous, *μιᾶς*, *μιᾷ*, as if the nom. were an oxyton of the I. decl. The accent of *οὐδεῖς* and *μηδεῖς* follows that of the simple form *εἷς*, &c.; the forms *οὐθείς*, *μηθείς* for *οὐδεῖς*, *μηδεῖς* are not older than Aristotle, and probably arose from an incorrect pronunciation of the δ before the rough breathing, whence the δ was in time changed to the aspirate; so, ὅθ' Ἑρμῆς for ὅδε, Böckh Corp. Inscr. I. 12.

Obs. 2. Δύο is often used as an indeclinable for all cases; the dat. *δυσί* is very seldom found in the old Attic writers; whether *δυεῖν* is ever used as a dat. is very uncertain. Ἀμφω has in the gen. and dat. *ἀμφοῖν*, the acc. is *ἄμφω*, and it is sometimes indeclinable. For δύο and τρεῖς the poets use *δισσός*, *τρισσός*, Ion. *διξός*, *τριξός*.

Obs. 3. The Epic and later writers use *τέτρασιν* as the dat. of *τέσσαρες*.

Dialects.

a. There is an Æolic form *δεῖς* for *εἷς*.

b. The Æolic uses *ἦα* for *μία*. The gen. and dat. of *μία* is Ion. *μῆς, μῇ*.

c. Of *δύο* there is an Ion. gen. *δυῶν*, dat. *δυοῖσιν*. The Epic forms of *δύο* are:

N. *δύω, δύο* — *δοίω* — *δοιοί, αἱ, á*.

D. *δοιοῖς, δοιοῖσι*.

A. *δύω, δύο* — *δοίω* — *δοιούς, ás, á*.

§. 167. *Numeral Adverbs.*

1 <i>ἅπαξ, once.</i>	18 <i>ὀκτωκαιδεκάκισ</i>
2 <i>δῖς, twice.</i>	19 <i>ἐννεακαιδεκάκισ</i>
3 <i>τρίς</i>	20 <i>εἰκοσάκισ</i>
4 <i>τετράκισ</i>	30 <i>τριακοντάκισ</i>
5 <i>πεντάκισ</i>	40 <i>τεσσαρακοντάκισ</i>
6 <i>ἑξάκισ</i>	50 <i>πεντηκοντάκισ</i>
7 <i>ἑπτάκισ</i>	60 <i>ἑξηκοντάκισ</i>
8 <i>ὀκτάκισ</i>	70 <i>ἑβδομηκοντάκισ</i>
9 <i>ἐννεάκισ, ἐννάκισ</i>	80 <i>ὀγδοηκοντάκισ</i>
10 <i>δεκάκισ</i>	90 <i>ἐνενηκοντάκισ</i>
11 <i>ἐνδεκάκισ</i>	100 <i>ἑκατοντάκισ</i>
12 <i>δωδεκάκισ</i>	200 <i>διακοσιάκισ</i>
13 <i>τρισκαιδεκάκισ</i>	300 <i>τριακοσιάκισ</i>
14 <i>τεσσαρεςκαιδεκάκισ</i>	1000 <i>χιλιάκισ</i>
15 <i>πεντεκαιδεκάκισ</i>	2000 <i>δισχιλιάκισ</i>
16 <i>ἑκκαιδεκάκισ</i>	10,000 <i>μυριάκισ</i>
17 <i>ἑπτακαιδεκάκισ</i>	20,000 <i>δισμυριάκισ</i>

Multiple Adjectives.

1 <i>ἁπλός, ἀπλοῦς, single.</i>
2 <i>διπλοῦς, double.</i>
3 <i>τριπλοῦς</i>
4 <i>τετραπλοῦς</i>
5 <i>πενταπλοῦς</i>
6 <i>ἑξαπλοῦς</i>
7 <i>ἑπταπλοῦς</i>
8 <i>ὀκταπλοῦς</i>
9 <i>ἐννεαπλοῦς</i>
10 <i>δεκαπλοῦς</i>
100 <i>ἑκατονταπλοῦς</i>
1000 <i>χιλιαπλοῦς</i>
10,000 <i>μυριαπλοῦς</i>

Proportional Adjectives.

<i>διπλάσιος</i>
<i>τριπλάσιος</i>
<i>τετραπλάσιος</i>
<i>πενταπλάσιος</i>
<i>ἑξαπλάσιος</i>
<i>ἑπταπλάσιος</i>
<i>ὀκταπλάσιος</i>
<i>ἐννεαπλάσιος</i>
<i>δεκαπλάσιος</i>
<i>ἑκατονταπλάσιος</i>
<i>χιλιοπλάσιος</i>
<i>μυριοπλάσιος</i>

Substantival Numerals.

1 μονάς, sometimes ἐνάς,	10 δεκάς
2 δυνάς	20 εἰκάς
3 τριάς	30 τριᾱκάς
4 τετράς	40 τεσσαρακοντάς
5 πεντάς, πεμπτάς	50 πεντηκοντάς
6 ἑξάς	100 ἑκατοντάς
7 ἑβδομάς	1000 χιλιάς
8 ὀγδοάς	10,000 μυριάς
9 ἐννεάς	20,000 δύο μυριάδες.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Verbs^a.

§. 168. 1. There are three forms termed *voices* :

- a. Active, for transitive and neuter verbs, as τύπτω, *I beat* ; ἀνθῶ, *I flourish*.
- b. Middle, for neuter, reflexive, or reciprocal verbs, as ἔπομαι, *I follow* ; ἡδομαι, *I am pleased* ; βουλευέσθαι, *to deliberate*.
- c. Passive, for passive verbs, as ἐδιώχθησαν, *they were pursued*.

2. The original form of the Greek verb was in μι. This may be seen from the substantive verb and copula εἰμί, and the older forms of the verb yet retained in the Æolic dialect^b compared with the Latin *sum*, &c., and from a comparison with the Sanscrit verb ; as for instance, δάμναμι (Dor. for δάμνημι) with the Sanscrit *damjami*, and the Latin *inquam* :

δάμνα-μι	<i>damjā-mi</i>	<i>inquā-m</i>
δάμνα-ς	<i>damjā-si</i>	<i>inqui-s</i>
δάμνα-τι	<i>damjā-ti</i>	<i>inqui-t</i>
	<i>dajā-was</i>	
δάμνα-τον	<i>damjā-thas</i>	
δάμνα-τον	<i>damjā-tas</i>	
δάμνα-μες	<i>damjā-mas</i>	<i>inqui-mus</i>
δάμνα-τε	<i>damjā-tha</i>	<i>inqui-tis</i>
δάμνα-ντι	<i>damjā-nti</i>	<i>inquū-nt.</i>

^a For the sorts of verbs, and the power, primary and secondary, of their voices, see Syntax.

^b Greg. Corp. p. 619. Lennep. Anal. p. 173. Ahrens. Dial. Æol. p. 134.

Relations of Verbs.

3. *a.* The relation of *time* is expressed by the *tenses* (*tempora*).
- b.* The relation of *mood*, that is, the way in which an action or state is spoken of, is expressed by the *moods* (*modi*).
- c.* The relation of *Person* and *Number* is expressed by the *persons* (singular and plural) of the tenses^a.

Conjugation of Verbs.

§. 169. 1. The Conjugation, or Inflection, of verbs to denote the above relations properly belongs only to the *Verbum Finitum*: it is however extended to a portion of the *Verbum Infinitum*, viz. to the Participials formed from the *Verbum Finitum*.

The Verb in those forms, in which the notion is completely defined by mood, tense, number, person, is called *Verbum Finitum*, in distinction to *Verbum Infinitum*, which comprehends those forms, in which mood and person are not defined.

2. The personal forms declare whether the subject of the verb is the *speaker* (*I do*), or the person *spoken to* (*thou doest*), or the person *spoken of* (*he does*); and also the relation of number, whether the subject is an individual (singular), or two (dual), or many persons (plural).

3. Every form of the *verbum finitum* expresses a variety of relations, each of which must be distinguished, and which, beginning from those of person, may be considered in the following order: *τύπτω*, *I beat*; *a.* first person: *b.* singular: *c.* present: *d.* indicative: *e.* active.

Obs. The Greek conjugation is particularly copious in its distinct forms of expression for each relation, and in only a few cases employs the auxiliary verb.

4. There are two sorts of conjugation: 1. the form in *ω*, which includes by far the greater number of verbs; 2. the older form in *μι*, as *ἴστημι*.

Of the Root of Verbs.

§. 170. 1. In every verbal form we must distinguish between the *Radical* syllables, which contain the primitive notion of the verb, and the *Formal* syllables, which express the various relations of the verb.

2. The root is contained in one or more syllables, as *λύ-ω*.

^a For the powers of the moods and tenses, see Syntax.

παιδεύ-ω. The formal syllables are either prefixed to the root (augment or reduplication), or affixed to the end of it (inflexive termination):

ἐ-λυ-ον, λύ-σω, ἐ-λυ-σα, πε-παύ-σο-μαι.

3. Besides the formal syllables, the relations of the verb are sometimes signified by the change of the component letters; as,

τρέπ-ω, τέ-τροφ-α, ἐ-τρέπ-ην.

4. The final letter of the root is called the characteristic (the distinguishing letter) of the verb; and the verbs are divided into *pure*, *mute*, or *liquid*, as the characteristic is either a *vowel*, a *mute*, or a *liquid*; as,

λύ-ω, τιμά-ω; τρίβ-ω; φαίν-ω.

The two last are comprehended under the term *impure*.

5. The root of mute verbs in ω is found by taking from the aor. II. the augment and tense ending, or the reduplication and tense ending from pft. II.; as,

ἐ-τυπ-ον or τέ-τυπ-α gives us the root of τύπτω, τυπ,

ἐ-παθ-ον, the root of πάσχω, παθ,

and of *pure* and *liquid* verbs, which have no aor. II., by cutting off the tense ending from the future, as κρίν-ω gives us the root of κρίνω.

Obs. 1. The Latin derivatives, which, it must be remembered, represent very ancient forms of the Pelasgic tongue, retain the simple form, as ἐ-παθ-ον, *pat-i*, ἐ-λαθ-ον, *lat-ere*, φυγ-εῖν, *fug-ere*.

Obs. 2. Where the aor. II. is obsolete, the simple substantive of the verb will frequently give the root, as βήξ = βήχς of βήσσω, καλύβη of καλύπτω, ἀφή of ἄπτω.

Of the Formal Syllable.

Augment and Reduplication.

§. 171. 1. The augment is employed in the indicative mood only of all the historic tenses, that is, the imperfect, aorist and pluperfect.

There are two augments, *the Syllabic* and *the Temporal*.

Syllabic Augment.

2. The syllabic augment is ε, and is prefixed to verbs whose root begins with a consonant,—to the root in the second aorist; to the strengthened root in the imperf. and first aorist: and to the

reduplication in the plpf., so that each form is increased by a syllable ; as,

βουλεύω, impf. ἐ-βούλευον. aor. ἐ-βούλευσα, plpf. ἐ-βε-βουλεύεην.

3. When the root begins with ρ , the ρ is doubled ; as,

ῥίπτω, ῥριπτον, ῥριψα.

Dialects.

Obs. 1. The three verbs, βούλομαι, δύναμαι, μέλλω, take in the Attic dialect (but mostly in the new Attic only), η as the augment instead of ϵ ^a ; as, ἐβουλόμην and ἡβουλόμην, aor. ἐβουλήθην and ἡβουλήθην : ἐδυνάμην and ἡδυνάμην, aor. ἐδυνήθην and ἡδυνήθην (but always ἐδυνάσθην) : ἐμέλλον and ἡμέλλον : so in G. T. This augment η is rare in the Epic and Ionic dialect. The tragedians generally used the simple ϵ , and always with βούλομαι ; and so almost always the old Attic writers and Aristophanes. The aorist of μέλλω is always ἐμέλλησα, which has only the sense of “delay.”

Obs. 2. All poets (except the Attic) were allowed to drop the augment for the metre, as λῖσε, στείλαντο, θέσαν. Hdt. drops the syllabic augment in the words διαιτᾶτο, διαιτήθη II. 112 : ὑποδεκᾶτο IV. 167 : κατέατο (from κάθημαι) IX. 90.

Obs. 3. The augment of the imp. and aor. is sometimes dropped in tragedy^b, but only in the narratives of messengers and at the beginning of trimeters, or if in the middle of the verse, at the beginning of a new sentence ; but in many apparent omissions of the augment it is in reality an elision after a long vowel. (See §. 18. 11.) The imp. χρῆν^c is usually used instead of ἐχρῆν, even in prose.

Obs. 4. The plpf. is found sometimes in Attic Greek without the augment ϵ ^d ; as, γέγνητο Thucyd., ἀποσπεύεγῃ, διαβέβληντο, πεπόνθειμεν, δεδίει, πεφύκει Plat., πεπύσμην Arist., καταλείπτο, ἀποκέκοπτο, προκεχωρήκει, διυπεπόμφει, τετελευτήκει, ἀποδεδράκει Xen., πεπόνθεσαν Æschin. So in G. T. δεδώκει &c.

Obs. 5. The forms in σκον have no augment^e.

Obs. 6. The Epic poets dropped the reduplicated p for the metre, as ἔρεξας ; and for the same reason doubled the other liquids and σ , as ἔσσενα, ἐλλίσσετο, ἔλλαβε. (So also in G. T. occasionally, as 2 Cor. xi. 21 ἐραβδίσθην.)

Temporal Augment.

§. 172. The temporal augment is used with verbs beginning with a vowel, and consists in the reduplication of that vowel, so that the two vowels coalescing into one long vowel, the time or quantity is increased :

^a Greg. Corp. p. 109.

^b On this disputed point, see R. P. Pref. Hec. p. iii. Elms. Bacch. 1132. (Ed. Col. 1606. Dawes Misc. Crit. 488—591. Valck.

Ph. 856. Herm. El. Metr. 33. 77.

^c R. P. Pref. Hec. p. xvii. Dawes Misc. Crit. 471.

^d Moeris p. 194.

^e Spitzner de Vers. Her. 211.

αᾶ becomes	η,	as ᾠγω	Imp. ἦγον	Pf. ἦχα	Plpf. ἦχεν
εε	- η,	- ἐλπίζω	- ἤλπιζον	- ἤλπικα	- ἤλπικεν
ῒ	- ῒ,	- ἵκετεύω	- ἵκτευνον	- ἵκέτευκα	- ἵκετεύκειν
οο	- ω,	- ὀμιλέω	- ὀμίλεον	- ὀμίληκα	- ὀμιλήκειν
ῦῦ	- ῦ,	- ὕβριζω	- ὕβριζον	- ὕβρισμαι	- ὕβρίσμεν
ααι	- η,	- αἰρέω	- ἤρεον	- ἤρηκα	- ἤρήκειν
ααν	- ην,	- αὔλέω	- ἠύλεον	- ἠύληκα	- ἠύλήκειν
οοι	- ω,	- οἰκτιζω	- ὤκτιζον	- ὤκτικα	- ὤκτίκειν.

Remarks.

§. 173. 1. The augment is not admitted in the verbs which begin with η, ι, ῦ, ου, ω, ει (except εικάζω, which in Attic is sometimes, though rarely, augmented^a); as,

ἡττάομαι, impf. ἡττώμεν, pf. ἡττημαι, plpf. ἡττήμεν: ἵπώω, aor. ἵπωσα: ὑπνώω, aor. ὑπνωσα: ὠφελέω, impf. ὠφέλων: οὐτάζω, impf. οὐταζον: εἴκω, impf. εἴκον, aor. εἴξα: but,

εὔδω, (prose καθεύδω,) impf. καθεύδον and καθήδον.

εὔχομαι, impf. Att. ηὔχόμεν, aor. Att. ηὔξαμεν.

εἰκάζω, aor. εἵκασα, and Att. ἦκασα, pf. εἵκασμαι, and Att. ἦκασμαι.

2. Those beginning with ευ in the common dialects have not the augment, but in Attic take it (except εὔρίσκω, and even of this the forms ηὔρισκον, ηὔρέθην^b are, though but rarely, found; the perfect is always εὔρηκα).

3. Ἐλληνίζω and ἔζομαι are also unaugmented; and in tragedy the forms ἄνωγα, καθεῦδον, καθήμεν, have not the augment^c.

4. The verbs beginning with ᾠ, followed by another vowel, retain a instead of changing it to η, the α however being lengthened; as,

αἰώ, audio (poet.), impf. ᾠών, but in Ionic ἐπήϊσα (Hdt.) from ἐπαῖω.

ἀηθέσσω, imp. ἀήθεσσον.

Except:

αἶδω (ᾄδω), impf. ᾄδον (ᾔδον).

αἶρω (αἴρω), aor. ἤειρα and αἶρα. Epic III. pl. pf. pass. ᾠωρτο.

αἴσσω (Att. ᾄσσω), aor. ᾔεξα (Att. ἤεξα).

5. Verbs beginning with ᾠ, αυ, οι, followed by a vowel, do not admit the augment; as,

αὔαινω, impf. αὔαινον: ἐξήγνηε and ἐξανάνθη, from ἐξαναῖνω.

οἰακίζω, impf. οἰάκιζον.

But οἶομαι (οἶμαι), impf. ὠόμεν (ᾠμεν), aor. ὠήθην (inf. οἰήθηναι).

6. Many verbs beginning with οι^d and a consonant follow this analogy, and take no augment; as,

οἰκουρέω, aor. οἰκούρησα.

οἶνώω, part. pass. οἶνωμένος and ὠνωμένος.

οἰστρέω, aor. οἰστρησα Eurip.^e

^a Valck. Ph. 165. Mœris p. 182.

^b Elms. Her. 305. Lobbeck Phryn. p. 140.

Buttm. Lexil. p. 29. note. Elms. Cœd.

Tyr. 9.

^c R. P. Pref. Hec. p. xvi. Dawes Misc. Crit. 471.

^d Lobbeck Phryn. p. 153. Elms. Bacch. 686.

^e Elms. Bacch. 32.

7. The twelve verbs following beginning with ϵ , take as their augment ϵ instead of η :— $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\omega$, imp. $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega\nu$, aor. $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\alpha\sigma\alpha$: $\epsilon\theta\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, to which also belongs $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega\theta\alpha$, from the Ep. $\epsilon\theta\omega$: $\epsilon\acute{\omega}$, aor. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha$: $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$: $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omega$, aor. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\kappa\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ f. $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\upsilon$: $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\nu$ (ἘΛΩ), aor. of $\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$: $\epsilon\acute{\nu}\nu\upsilon\mu\iota$, ($\delta\mu\phi\acute{\iota}\epsilon\nu\nu\mu\iota$ prose), pf. pass. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$, $\epsilon\pi\iota\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$: $\epsilon\pi\omicron\mu\iota$: $\epsilon\rho\gamma\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omicron\mu\iota$: $\epsilon\rho\pi\omega$, $\epsilon\rho\pi\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omega$: $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\alpha\omega$: $\epsilon\chi\omega$. Compare $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$ (ἘΩ), $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\iota$: and $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\kappa\epsilon\iota$ and $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\kappa\epsilon\iota$.

8. The six verbs following take the syllabic instead of the temporal augment before their initial vowel; probably from having originally had the digamma^a:

$\alpha\gamma\nu\acute{\mu}\iota$, aor. $\epsilon\alpha\zeta\alpha$, aor. II. pass. $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\nu$. In G. T. $\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\zeta\alpha$, $\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$: besides a future formed from these, $\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, Matt. xii. 20.

$\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\omicron\mu\iota$, perf. $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha$, and $\eta\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha$ Att.

$\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ (Ion. and poet.), impf. $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\alpha\nu\omicron\nu$ Hdt. IX. 5, but $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\delta\alpha\nu\omicron\nu$ II. ω , 25, Od. γ , 143; perf. $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha$, aor. II. $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\nu$.

$\omicron\upsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\epsilon\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\rho\omicron\nu\nu$, &c.

$\acute{\omega}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\epsilon\acute{\omega}\theta\omicron\nu\nu$, &c.

$\acute{\omega}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\iota$, impf. $\epsilon\omega\nu\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$, aor. $\epsilon\omega\eta\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, perf. $\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu\eta\mu\iota$.

9. The three following verbs have both the syllabic and temporal augment:

$\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, impf. $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omicron}\rho\omega\nu$, perf. $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\kappa\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\mu\iota$.

$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\gamma\omega$, impf. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omega\gamma\omicron\nu$, aor. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\phi\zeta\alpha$ (inf. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\acute{\iota}\xi\alpha\iota$), &c. G. T. with a threefold augment, $\eta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\phi\chi\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ John ix. 10, &c.

$\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\omicron\mu\iota$, aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\nu$, Att. (inf. $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\nu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}$) and $\eta\lambda\omega\nu$ ^b.

So the compound $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu\omicron\chi\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ from $\omicron\nu\omicron\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, and $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\kappa\alpha$, $\acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\epsilon}\omega\kappa\alpha$, $\acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ ^c, G. T., $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu\tau\alpha\iota$.

10. The following Present Perfects, which are formed with the Syllabic augment, take in the second syllable of their Plpft. the Temporal also:

$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\omega$, perf. II. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\kappa\alpha$, plpf. $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$.

$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\omega$ (poet.), $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\omicron\mu\iota$, perf. II. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\alpha$, plpf. $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\lambda\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$.

$\epsilon\rho\gamma\omega$, perf. II. $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\rho\gamma\alpha$, plpf. $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\rho\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$.

11. The verb $\epsilon\omicron\rho\tau\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ is augmented in the second syllable, as $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\rho\tau\alpha\zeta\omicron\nu$.

Obs. 1. The syllabic augment before an aspirated vowel is itself aspirated, as $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\rho\omega\nu$, &c.

Obs. 2. The augment formed from $\epsilon\iota$ or $\alpha\iota$ (η) and from $\omicron\iota$ (φ) has the ι subscript.

§. 174. 1. The short $\acute{\alpha}$ in the Doric becomes $\bar{\alpha}$ in the augment, and $\alpha\iota$ is unchanged, as $\bar{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\nu$ instead of $\eta\gamma\omicron\nu$, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\epsilon\omicron\nu$ instead of $\eta\rho\epsilon\omicron\nu$.

2. In all poetry (except Attic) the temporal as well as the syllabic augment is omitted for the metre, as $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon$, (but always $\eta\lambda\iota\theta\omicron\nu$ and $\eta\lambda\theta\omicron\nu$ ^d.) Sometimes also when the metre is not affected by it, as where the vowel is long by position, where Homer uses the augment in some words and omits it in others, as $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\tau\omicron$, $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\chi\alpha\tau\omicron$: ι and \omicron are never without the augment (except $\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ II. α , 328, and $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu\tau\omicron$ Od. γ , 471.); and the diphthongs $\alpha\iota$ and $\omicron\iota$ but rarely.

3. In Ionic prose as well as in the Epic dialect, the temporal augment

^a Buttm. Lex. p. 244.

^c Buttm. Irreg. Verbs 7, note. Vincer

^b Buttm. Irreg. Verbs ad v. Dawes Misc. Gr. Gr. p. 74. Bähr Hdt. ii. 165.

^d Buttm. Lex. p. 24.

Crit. 561.

may be dropped; so by Hdt. *regularly* in verbs beginning with αι, ει, ευ, ου, and *generally* in those beginning with οι, and even in some beginning with a simple vowel; and in Ionic prose even in the perfect, as ἄμμαι, ἔργασμαι, οἴκημαι, ἀγωνίδαται: in the common dialect this happens only in οἶδα, in the Epic writers only in ἄνωγα.

4. The Epic and Ionic dialects also drop the augment ε prefixed by the other dialects to some verbs beginning with a vowel; as, ᾠθει Homer, οἴκα Hdt., so ὦρακα, ὠρέων Ion., (but always ἔολπα, ἔοργα.)

5. In Epic the following digamated verbs beginning with a vowel take the syllabic augment; as, ἀνδάνω, aor. ἔαδον—ἄπτω, aor. pass. ἐάφθη—εἴδομαι, ἑισάμην, ἐεισάμενος—εἶμι, εο, aor. ἐεισάμην—εἴλω, ἐέλιεον, perf. ἔελμαι, aor. ἐάλην, ἐάλην, plpf. ἐύλει, ἐόλητο—εἶρω, ἔερμαι, ἐέρμην—εἶσα, ἐέσσατο—ἐννυμι, ἐεστο, ἐεσσάμην—ΕΙΠΩ, aor. ἔειπον.

6. Many Epic digamated verbs have a quasi-augment ε in the present tense, and retain it throughout their whole forms, as ἐέλδομαι—ἐέσκω—ἐέλπομαι—ἐέργω—ἐέργνυμι.

Reduplication.

§. 175. 1. The reduplication, which is the augment of the perfect, consists in the repetition of the first letter of the root with ε: if the first letter is an aspirate it is changed into its corresponding tenuis. It marks a completed action, and is therefore used with the perfect, fut. III. or exactum, and plpf., which as being the historic tense of the perfect has the augment also; as, βε-βούλευκα—κε-κοσμήσομαι—ἐ-βε-βουλεύκειν. The reduplication remains through all the moods and participials.

2. The reduplication is used with all verbs beginning with a single consonant (except ρ), or with a mute and liquid except γν, βλ, (but βέβλαμμαι, from βλάπτω, and βεβλασφήμηκα, Dem. pro Cor. 228. 14.) and mostly γλ. All verbs beginning with a double consonant, or with two consonants, not a mute and liquid, or with ρ, γν, βλ, and some with γλ, have only the simple augment; as,

λύω	Pf. λέ-λυκα	Plpf. ἐ-λε-λύκειν
θύω	- τέ-θυκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-τε-θύκειν
φυτεύω	- πε-φύτευκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-πε-φυτεύκειν
χορεύω	- κε-χόρευκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-κε-χορεύκειν
γράφω	- γέ-γραφα	- ἐ-γε-γράφειν
κλίνω	- κέ-κλιμαι	- ἐ-κε-κλίμην
κρίνω	- κέ-κρικα	- ἐ-κε-κρίκειν
πνέω	- πέ-πνευκα	- ἐ-πε-πνεύκειν
θλάω	- τέ-θλακα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-τε-θλάκειν
ρίπτω	- ῥριφα	- ῥρίφειν
γνώριζω	- ἐ-γνώρισμαι	- ἐ-γνώρισμην

βλασάνω	Pf. ἐ-βλάστηκα	Plpf. ἐ-βλαστήκειν
ἐκγλύφω	- ἐξ-ἐ-γλυμμαι	- ἐξ-ε-γλύμμην
ζηλόω	- ἐ-ζήλωκα	- ἐ-ζηλώκειν
ξενόω	- ἐ-ξένωκα	- ἐ-ξενώκειν
ψάλλω	- ἔ-ψαλκα	- ἔ-ψάλκειν
σπείρω	- ἔ-σπαρκα	- ἔ-σπάρκειν
κτίζω	- ἔ-κτισμαι	- ἔ-κτίσμην
πτύσσω	- ἔ-πτυγμαι	- ἔ-πτύγμην.

Obs. 1. The two verbs μιμνήσκω (root ΜΝΑΩ) and κτάομαι, though not beginning with a mute and liquid, take the reduplication, as μέμνημαι, κέκτημαι : ἐμεμνήμην, ἐκεκτήμην : and, after this analogy μεμνηστευμένη. The regular form ἔκτημαι is Ionic, and sometimes Attic. Many forms in which apparently the first of two consonants is doubled in the perfect, as βέβληκα, δέδμμαι &c., are really syncopated forms from βάλλω, δέμω, &c. It is remarkable that the excepted combinations βλ, γλ, γν, are also exceptions to the general rule in the prosody, of a vowel before a mute and liquid being short.

3. Five verbs, beginning with a liquid, do not repeat that letter, but take for their reduplication the lengthened augment ει, the ι supplying the place of the second consonant, as may be seen in ἔμμορα and εἴμαρμαι.

λαμβάνω	Pf. εἴληφα, εἴλημμαι	Plpf. εἰλήφειν, εἰλήμμην
λαγχάνω	- εἴληχα (εἰληγμένος)	- εἰλήχειν
λέγω (<i>I collect</i>)	- εἴλοχα (συνείλοχα)	- εἰλόχειν (συνειλόχειν)
	- εἴλεγμαi	- εἰλέγμην
ῥΕΩ	- εἴρηκα (εἴρηται)	- εἰρήκειν
μείρομαι	- εἴμαρται (<i>aspirated</i>) but II. perf. act. ἔμμορα.	

Obs. 2. In the Attic poets we sometimes find the regular reduplication, as λελήμμεθα, ξυλλελεγμένος ; but λέλογχα for εἴληχα is not pure Attic. The perfect of διαλέγομαι is διείλεγμαι, though λέγω in the sense of "*I say*," has the regular reduplication, as perf. pass. λέλεγμαι (the perf. act. is wanting). The plpf. of ἵστημι also takes ει, as εἰστήκειν.

Obs. 3. Beyond the systematic exceptions given above, the reduplication is never omitted in classic Greek, except Hdt. I. 118 ἐπαλιλόγητο from παλλιλογέω, to avoid the inharmonious reduplicated form. The Homeric forms δέγμαι, δέχεται, are syncopated presents, ἐδέγμην, πέρθαι, aorists, γεύμεθα in Theoc. XIV. 51, is imperf., ἔλειπτο in Apoll. I. 45, is either imp. or Epic aorist. It must however be denied that these forms may be considered as instances of the omission of the reduplication.

Obs. 4. The reduplication of the perfect is retained in several Latin verbs, *do, de-di, mordeo, mo-mordi*, &c.

Obs. 5. In late Greek the augment of the perfect ει passes into the aorist, as παρειλήφθην.

Dialects.

§. 176. 1. The reduplication is used with ρ only in the Homeric perfect, $\rho\epsilon\rho\upsilon\pi\omega\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ Od. ζ, 59, $\rho\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\phi\theta\alpha\iota$ Pind. Frag. 281, $\rho\epsilon\rho\alpha\pi\iota\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$ Anacreon; while the poetic perfects $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\mu\omicron\rho\alpha$ from $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, and $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ from $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\omega$, are formed after the analogy of the verbs beginning with ρ .

2. In the Epic dialect the aor. II. act. and mid. frequently have the reduplication, and retain it through all the moods; and sometimes, though rarely, the augment is added to the reduplication in the indicative; as,

κάμνω, conj. aor. κεκάμω.

κέλομαι, ἐκεκλόμην.

κεύθω, κέκυθον, besides $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon\theta\omicron\nu$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon\sigma\alpha$.

κλύω, κέκλυθι, κέκλυτε imper.

λαγχάνω, λέλαχον.

λαμβάνω, λελαβέσθαι.

λανθάνω, lateo, λέλαθον, -όμην.

λάσκω, λελάκοντο.

μάρπτω, μέμαρπον, and ρ being dropped μεμάποιεν, Hes. Scut. 252.

πάλλω, ἀμ-πεπαλόν.

πεπαρεῖν, = σημήναι, Pind. Pyth. ii. 57.

πείθω, πέπιθον, -όμην.

πλήσσω, (ττω), πέπληγον, -όμην.

πυνθάνομαι, πεπύθοιτο.

ΤΑΓΩ, τεταγών.

ΤΕΜΩ, τέτμον, ἔτετμον, conj. τέτμης, τέτμη.

τέρπω, τεταρπόμην.

τυγχάνω, τετυκείν, -έσθαι.

φείδομαι, πεφιδέσθαι.

ΦΕΝΩ, ἔπεφνον, πέφνον.

φράζω, πέφραδον, and with syllabic augment ἐπέφραδον.

χαῖζω, κέκαδον, κεκάδοντο.

χαίρω, κεχάροντο, κεχάροιτο.

3. The reduplication takes $\epsilon\iota$ instead of ϵ in the Epic perf. of $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omega$ and $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\mu\iota$, as $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\iota\kappa\alpha$, $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$.

4. Some of these reduplicated forms have a reduplicated future formed, and even an aorist I., from them.—See §. 267.

Attic Reduplication.

§. 177. 1. Many verbs beginning with α , ϵ , or \omicron , which were not digammated^a, repeat in the pft. and plpft. the first two letters of the root before the temporal augment, and this is called the Attic reduplication.

2. This is used in the following verbs:

α . Verbs whose second radical syllable is short by nature:

ἀλέω, ὦ

ἐμέω, ὦ

(ἀλ-ήλεκα)

ἀλ-ήλεσμαι

ἐμ-ήμεκα

ἐμ-ήμεσμαι

(ἀλ-ηλέκειν)

ἀλ-ηλέσμην

ἐμ-ημέκειν

ἐμ-ημέσμην

ἀρόω, ὦ

ἐλάω (ἐλαύνω)

(ἀρ-ήροκα)

ἀρ-ήρομαι

ἐλ-ήλακα

ἐλ-ήλαμαι

(ἀρ-ηρόκειν)

ἀρ-ηρόμην

ἐλ-ηλάκειν

ἐλ-ηλάμην

ὀμοῶ, ὄμνυμι

ὀλεῶ, ὄλλυμι

ὀμ-ώμοκα

ὀμ-ώμοσμαι

ὀλ-ώλεκα pf. II. ὀλ-ῶλα (ὀλῶ)

ὀμ-ωμόκειν

ὀμ-ωμόσμην

ὀλ-ωλέκειν

ὀλ-ώλεω

^a Buttm. Lexil. p. 537.

ἐλέγχω	ὀρύττω		
(ἐλ-ήλεγχα)	ἐλ-ήλεγμαι	ὀρ-ώρυχα	ὀρ-ώρυνγμαι & ὥρυνγμαι
(ἐλ-ηλέγγειν)	ἐλ-ηλέγγμην	ὀρ-ωρύχειν	ὀρ-ωρύγγμην, ὠρύγγμην.

So also ἐλίσσω (ἐλ-ήλιχα), ἐλ-ήλιγμαι (the aspirate being dropped) and εἰλιγμαι; ὄζω ('ΟΔΩ), ὄδ-ωδα; φέρω ('ΕΝΕΚΩ), ἐν-ήνοχα, ἐν-ήνεγμαι; ἐσθίω ('ΕΔΩ), ἐδ-ήδοκα, ἐδ-ήδεσμαι; ἄγω, pf. ἤχα, ἀγήνοχα (from ἀγήγοχα, a lengthened form of ἄγηχα).

β. Verbs, whose second radical syllable, being by nature long, is shortened after the reduplication, (except ἐρεῖδω):

ἀλείφω	ἀκούω		
ἀλ-ήλιφα	ἀλ-ήλιμμαι	ἀκ-ήκῶ	ἤκουσμαι
ἀλ-ηλίφειν	ἀλ-ηλίμμην	ἤκ-ηκόειν	ἤκούσμην
ἘΛΕΥΘΩ,	ἔρχομαι	ἐρεῖδω	
ἐλ-ήλυθα		ἐρ-ήρεικα	ἐρ-ήρεισμαι
ἐλ-ηλύθειν		ἐρ-ηρείκειν	ἐρ-ηρείσμην
ἀγείρω	ἐγείρω		
ἀγ-ήγῆρκα	ἀγ-ήγερμαι	(ἐγ-ήγῆρκα)	ἐγ-ήγερμαι
ἀγ-ηγέρκειν	ἀγ-ηγέρμην	(ἐγ-ηγέρκειν)	ἐγ-ηγέρμην
		ἐγρήγορα	ἐγρηγόρειν.

Obs. 1. The forms in brackets are not found in old writers.

Obs. 2. The plpft. with the Att. reduplication very seldom takes a new augment, though we always find ἡκηκόειν: so διωρώρυκτο Xen. The

Dialects.

§. 178. The following forms of these perfects and pluperfects are found in the Dialects:

αἰρέω, Ion. ἀρ-αίρηκα, ἀρ-αίρημαι.

ἸΑΚΩ, *acuo* (cf. ἀκή), Ep. ἀκ-αχμένος.

ἀλάσμαι, Ep. pres. perf. ἀλ-άλημαι, ἀλ-άλησθαι, ἀλ-αλημένος.

ἀλυκτέω, pres. pft. ἀλ-αλύκτημαι.

ἸΑΝΕΘΩ, Ep. ἀν-ήνοθα.

ἸΑΡΩ (*ἀραρίσκω*) poet. ἄρ-ᾶρα (*ā* for *η*, probably on account of the *ρ*), intrans. Ion. ἄρ-ηρα (*ἀρ-αρνία* Ep.) ἀρ-ήρεμαι, ἀρ-ηρεμένος.

ἸΑΧΩ (*ἀκαχίζω*), Ep. and Ion. ἀκ-ήχεμαι, ἀκ-άχημαι; Ep. ἀκ-ηχέδαται, ἀκ-ηχεμένος, ἀκαχημένος, ἀκάχησθαι.

ἐγείρω, Ep. ἐγρηγόρθασιν, ἐγρήγορθε, ἐγρηγόρθαι.

ἸΕΔΩ (*ἐσθίω*), Ep. ἐδ-ηδώς, ἐδ-ήδομαι.

ἐλάω, ἐλαύνω, un-Attic ἐλ-ήλασμαι; Ep. ἐλ-ηλαμένος, ἐλ-ηλάδατο, ἐλ-ηλέδατο.

ἸΕΝΕΘΩ^a, Ep. ἐπ-εν-ήνοθε, κατ-εν-ήνοθε.

ἐρεῖδω, Ep. ἐρ-ηρέδαται.

ἐρείκειν (trans.), Ion. ἐρ-ήριγμαι.

^a Buttm. Lexil. ad voc. ἀνήνοθεν.

ἐρείπω, poet. ἐρ-ήριπα; Ep. ἐρ-έριπτο (ει being shortened into ι, cf. ἀράρνις, and above §. 177. b.), later ἐρ-ήρειπτο.

ἐρίζω, Ep. ἐρ-ήρισμαι.

ἔχω, Ep. συνοχ-ωκότε, from ὄχα (hence ἡ ὀχή), ὦχα, ὄκ-ωχα (hence ἡ ὀκωχή).

ἡμύω, Pl. χ, 491 ὑπεμνήμυκε—ἡμυκε—ἐμ-ήμυκε, then strengthened ἐμνήμυκε (cf. παλαμναῖος from παλαμή, νώνυμνος from ὄνομα, δίδυμνος for δίδυμος).

δύσασθαι, poet. ὀδ-ώδυσμαι.

οἶχομαι, Ep. παρόχηκεν; Ep. and Attic poet. οἶχωκα (οἶχα, οἶκωχα, then, ι being omitted for euphony, οἶκ-ωχα.)

ὀπτω (ὀράω), Ion. ὀπ-ωπα.

δρέγω, poet. ὀρ-ώρεγμαι, III. pl. ὀρ-ωρέχεται.

ὀρνυμι, poet. ὀρ-ωρα; Ep. ὀρ-ώρεται, conj. ὀρ-ώρηται.

Obs. The augment is used in these Epic pluperfects or not, as the metre requires, as ἡλ-ήλατο, ἡρ-ήρειστο, ἡρ-ήρει, ὥρ-ώρει.

Attic Reduplication in Aorist II.

§. 179. 1. In the Epic dialect some verbs form the aor. II. with the Attic reduplication, the reduplicated vowel, and not the vowel of the root, being augmented in the indicative; a trace of this formation yet remains in the Attic dialect in two aorists:

ἄγω, aor. II. ἤγ-αγον, infin. ἀγαγεῖν.

φέρω, (root ἔΓΚΩ,) aor. II. ἤν-εγκον, infin. ἐν-εγκεῖν.

2. The following are Epic aorists:

ἄΧΩ (ἀκαχίζω), ἤκ-αχον, Part. ἀκαχών, ἡκ-αχόμεν, Opt. ἀκαχοίμην.

ἀλέξω, ἤλ-αλκον, ἀλ-αλκεῖν, ἀλ-αλκών.

ἄΡΩ (ἀραρίσκω), ἤραρον, Part. ἀρ-αρών, conj. ἀράρη.

ἄΦΩ (ἀπαφίσκω), ἤπ-αφον, ἀπ-άφοιτο.

ἐνίπτω, ἐν-ἐνῖπον.

ὀρνυμι, ὥρ-ορε.

Comp. the reduplicated present forms δνίνημι, ἀτιτάλλω, ὀπιπτεύω and ἰτητέον.

3. In two Epic aorists the reduplication takes place in the middle of the word, ἐνίπτω, ἡνῖπαπεν, ἐρύκω, ἡρύκακον.

Augment and Reduplication in Composition.

§. 180. 1. Verbs compounded with a preposition take the augment and reduplication of the simple verb between the preposition and the verb; the prepositions ending with a vowel are elided before the augment, except περί and πρό, whereof the latter generally forms a crasis with the augment into προῦ: and ἐν and σύν resume their ν which had been dropped or assimilated in composition; as,

ἀπο-βάλλω	ἀπ-έβαλλον	ἀπο-βέβληκα	ἀπ-εβεβλήκειν
περι-βάλλω	περι-έβαλλον	περι-βέβληκα	περι-εβεβλήκειν
προ-βάλλω	προ-έβαλλον	προ-βέβληκα	προ-εβεβλήκειν
	προῦβαλλον		προῦβεβλήκειν

ἐμ-βάλλω	ἐν-έβαλλον	ἐμ-βέβληκα	ἐν-εβεβλήκειν
ἐγ-γίγνομαι	ἐν-εγίγνομην	ἐγ-γέγονα	ἐν-εγεγόνειν
συν-σκευάζω	συν-εσκεύαζον	συν-εσκεύακα	συν-εσκευάκειν
συρ-ρίπτω	συν-έρριπτον	συν-έρριφα	συν-ερρίφειν
συλ-λέγω	συν-έλεγον	συν-είλοχα	συν-ειλόχειν.

Obs. 1. In later Greek the augment is prefixed to the whole word, as ἐπρόσθηκαν, ἐσυμβούλευον. So in G. T. we find ἐπροφήτευσαν (Lachm. Tisch.), and Jude 14 προεφήτευσεν.

2. Verbs compounded with δύν and εὖ take the augment,

α. before the whole compound verb, when the simple verb begins with a consonant or immutable vowel: εὖ however, generally, is not augmented. In G. T. the augment is used and omitted even in the same verb.

εὖ-δοκιμέω	ἡὖ-δοκίμουν	—	ἡὖ-δοκίμηκα	—	ἡὖ-δοκιμήκειν
εὖ-ωχέομαι	εὖ-ωχούμην				
δυσ-τυχέω	ἐ-δυστύχουν	—	δε-δυστύχηκα	—	ἐ-δε-δυστυχήκειν
δυσ-ωπέω	ἐ-δυσώπουν				

β. in the middle before the simple verb when it begins with a vowel capable of the temporal augment; as,

εὖ-εργετέω	—	εὖ-ηργέτουν	—	εὖ-ηργέτηκα
δυσ-αρεστέω	—	δυσ-ηρέστουν	—	δυσ-ηρέστηκα.

But even here the augment is omitted in several compounds of εὖ: so almost always εὐεργετέω, aor. εὐεργέτησα. The form προσηγγελλίστατο occurs in G. T., Gal. iii. 8.

3. In all other compounds the augment is prefixed to the whole compound; as,

μυθολογέω	ἐμυθολόγουν	μεμυθολόγηκα
οἰκοδομέω	ᾠκοδόμουν	ᾠκοδόμηκα.

Obs. 2. The general principle of these rules (independently of euphony, as in the compounds of δύν and εὖ) seems to be, that when the compound verb is only a slight modification of the simple (as is generally the case in compounds of prepositions), the augment naturally belongs to that which is in reality the verb, and not to that which modifies it; but where there is no original verb, or where it is not in use, or where the compound verb is not merely a modification of the simple, but itself a new verb, expressing by the union of the two elements of which it is composed a new notion, the whole compound is treated as a simple verb with an independent meaning, and therefore has the augment. The accidental usages of dialects, the uncertain application of recognised, though as yet undefined, analogies in speaking the language, the peculiarities of certain writers, and in some cases probably the laws of euphony, have produced many anomalies, as will be seen in the following remarks.

Remarks.

§. 181. 1. The following six verbs take the augment both before the preposition and the verb :

ἀμπέχομαι	ἡμπειχόμεν	ἡμπεσχόμεν and ἡμπισχόμεν, Aor. II.
ἀμφιγνοέω	ἡμφεγνόουν and ἡμφιγνόουν	
ἀνέχομαι	ἡνειχόμεν	ἡνεσχόμεν, Aor. II.
ἀνорθόω	ἡνώρθουν	Pf. ἡνώρθωκα Aor. ἡνώρθωσα
ἐνοχλέω	ἡνώχλουν	.. ἡνώχληκα .. ἡνώχλησα
παροινέω	ἐπαρώνουν	.. πεπαρώνηκα .. ἐπαρώνησα ^a .

Obs. 1. So G. T. ἀπεκατεστάθη St. Matt. xii. 13. It occurs also in Lucian, Ducas, Theophan.

2. This analogy is followed by three verbs, derived from words which are compounded with prepositions :

διαιτάω (from διαίτα), ἐδιήτων and διήτων, pf. δεδιήτηκα, plpf. M. ἐξεδεδιήτητο.

διακονέω (from δούκονος), impf. ἐδιηκόνουν and διηκόνουν, pf. δεδιηκόνηκα^b.

ἀμφισβητέω (from ἄμφισβήτης), impf. ἡμφεσβήτουν and ἀμφεσβήτουν.

Obs. 2. It would seem in all these verbs that there was a doubt whether they were to be considered as independent compounds, or as modified simple verbs; and the augment being used by some in one place, and others in another, in course of time common usage assigned them a double augment. The derivation of διαίτα and δούκονος^c from prepositions is doubtful.

3. *Exceptions to §. 180. 1.*—Many verbs compounded with a preposition take the augment before the preposition, as by virtue of their independent meaning they have the character of simple verbs. In some of them the position of the augment varies :

ἀμφιγνοέω (νοέω)	Impf. ἡμφιγνόουν or ἡμφεγνόουν (see the rest in paragraph 1.)
ἀμφιέννυμι	Aor. ἡμφίεσα, pf. ἡμφίεσμαι
^d ἐπίσταμαι	Impf. ἡπιστάμην, Aor. ἡπιστήθην
ἀφίημι	.... ἀφίουν and ἡφίουν or ἡφίειν
καθίζω	.... ἐκάθιζον (old Att. also καθίζε) pf. κεκάθικα
καθέζομαι	.... ἐκαθεζόμεν and καθεζόμεν (without augm.)
κάθημαι	.... ἐκαθήμην and καθήμην
καθεύδω	.... ἐκάθευδον, seldom καθηῦδον.

4. The following verbs (though their simple forms are either obsolete, as ἀπολαύω, ἀποδιδράσκω, or exist only in poetry or some dialects,) have the augment between the preposition and the verb; as,

ἀφικνέομαι	Impf. ἀφικνούμην	Perf. ἀφίγημαι
ἐξετάζω	.... ἐξήταζον	
ἀποδιδράσκω	.... ἀπεδίδρασκον	
ἀπαντάω	.... ἀπήντων	Aor. ἀπήντησα
ἀπολαύω	.... ἀπέλανον and ἀπήλανον	Perf. ἀπολέλανκα
	Aor. ἀπέλανσα, sometimes also ἀπήλανσα.	

^a Lob. Phryn. p. 154. Damm. Lex. Hom. ii. 914.

^b Dawes Misc. Crit. 561. Valck. Dialect. 278.

^c Buttm. Lexil. p. 232.

^d Schweigh. Hdt. iii. 15.

5. An apparent exception to §. 180. 1. is formed by those verbs which, though apparently compounded with prepositions, are really only derived from words so compounded; as,

ἐναντιοῦμαι	(f. ἐναντίος)	Impf. ἤναντιοῦμην
ἀντιβολέω	(f. ἀντιβολή)	... ἤντιβόλουν
	Aor. ἀντιβόλησα, ἤντιβόλησα and (old Attic) ἤντεβόλησα	
ἀντιδικέω	(f. ἀντίδικος)	... ἤντιδίκουν
ἐμπεδῶ	(f. ἐμπεδος)	... ἤμπέδουν
ἐμπολάω	(f. ἐμπολή)	... ἤμπόλων
	Aor. ἤμπόλησα, pf. ἤμπόληκα and (in Lucian) ἐμπεπόληκα.	
προοιμιάζομαι,	(f. προοίμιον)	Pf. πεπροοιμίασμαι
ἐγγυάω (f. ἐγγύη),	impf. ἡγγύων, aor. ἡγγύησα, aor. pass. ἡγγυήθην,	
	pf. ἐγγεγύηκα, ἐγγεγύημαι (generally), and ἡγγύηκα, ἡγγύημαι.	
	There is also a formation without the augment, as ἐγγυήσατο, ἐγγυηκῶς &c. : also ἐνεγγύων, ἐνεγγύησα, ἐνεγγυησάμην ^a .	

Obs. 3. Homer and the tragedians avoid the augment before the preposition. Hence in Homer we find ἀντεβόλησα not ἤντεβόλησα.

6. Many verbs however, which are clearly only derivative, are augmented in the best writers according to the rule in §. 180. 1., as if they were compounded of a preposition and verb: so παρανομέω, παρηνόμουν and παρενόμουν, παρηνόμησα, pf. παρανενόμηκα, though not formed from παρά and νομέω or ἀνομέω, but derived from παράνομος: so,

διακονέω (f. διάκονος), aor. διηκόνησα, pf. δεδιηκόνηκα and δεδιακόνηκα.	ἐπιτηδεύω (f. ἐπιτηδές), pf. ἐπιτετήδευκα, aor. ἐπετήδευσα.
ἐγκωμιάζω (f. ἐγκώμιον), impf. ἐνεκωμιάζον.	κατηγορέω (from κατήγορος), impf. κατηγορόουν, and pf. κατηγόρηκα.
ἐγχειρέω (f. ἐν and χεῖρ, not χεῖρέω), ἐνεχειρουν: so ἐγχειρίζω, aor. ἐνεχειρίσα.	προθυμούμαι (πρόθυμος), impf. προθυμούμην and ἐπροθυμούμην.
ἐκκλησιάζω (f. ἐκκλησία), impf. ἐκκλησιάζον (without augm.), aor. ἐξεκλησίασα.	προξενέω (πρόξενος), impf. προὔξενουν, aor. προὔξენησα.
ἐνεδρεύω, insidior (f. ἐνέδρα), aor. pass. ἐνηδρεύθην Demosth. p. 836, 2.	προφήτεῦω (from προφήτης), aor. προεφήτευσα.
ἐπιθυμέω (f. ἐπιθυμία), aor. ἐπεθύμησα.	συνεργέω (σύνεργος), impf. συνήργουν.
	ὕποπτεῦω (ὑπόπτος), aor. ὑπόπτευσα.

7. Verbs compounded of a noun and verb are very seldom augmented in the middle: like ἵπποτροφέω (f. ἵππότηρος), pf. ἵπποτετρόφηκα Lycurg. p. 167, 31.

Of the Inflexive Endings.

§. 182. 1. The Inflexive endings correspond to the three relations of Time, Mode and Person:—1. The Tense Characteristic.—

^a Lob. Phryn. p. 155.

2. The Modal Vowel. — 3. The Personal ending — as παιδεύ-σ-ο-μαι : and this last is divided into the Active, Passive and Middle Ending:

Obs. Whatever convenience there may be to beginners in the forming the tenses from the present, it must not be forgotten that they are, the present as well as most of the rest, formed from the root. (See next sect.)

Of the Relation of the Tenses to the Root.

§. 183. I. Taking the root of the verb as the principle of formation, tenses may be divided into

1. Tenses derived from the pure root of the verb, by merely adding the tense termination, and if the tense admits it, the augment or the reduplication :

Aor. II. ἔ-τυπ-ον, ἐ-τυπ-όμεν

Fut. τύπ-σω = τύψω, τύπ-σομαι = τύψομαι

Pft. II. τέ-τυπ-α, plpft. ἐ-τε-τύπ-ειν

Aor. II. pass. ἐ-τύπ-ην, fut. II. pass. τυπ-ήσομαι

Aor. I. act. ἔ-τυπ-σα = ἔτυψα

Fut. III. τε-τύπ-σομαι = τε-τύψομαι.

2. Where the root has undergone some euphonic changes :

Pft. act. τέ-τυφ-α

Aor. I. pass. ἐ-τύφ-θην

Fut. I. pass. τυφ-θήσομαι

Pft. midd. or pass. τέ-τυμ-μαι

Plpft. ἐ-τε-τύμ-μεν.

3. Where the root has been strengthened, to express present time :

Pres. τύπτ-ω, to express time *now* present.

Impft. ἔ-τυπτ-ον which *was* present.

Fut. τυπτ-ήσω which *will be* present.

On the Relation of the Tenses to each other.—Tempora, Prima and Secunda.

II. The aor. II. is the oldest form of the verb, the active form for the transitive, the passive for the intransitive meaning. In the earlier stages of a language, when its forms corresponded to the simple requirements of social life, the tense most commonly required would be one which should communicate past events. In course of time, as the want was felt, the definition of present time would naturally be expressed by a more emphatic form of the root, that is, the strengthened form ; and then the notion of time present being embodied in this form, a past tense might be formed from this present, to express something which was present in past time ; and, further, new past tenses might be formed from the old root by new-fashioned additions or inflexions (as in the aor. I.) to express rela-

tions of past time, already expressed more or less exactly by the tenses in existence. So that two sorts of tenses were developed, of which the (so called) *tempora secunda* are the ancient, and the *tempora prima*, the recent formation; as,

Old formation, ἔ-τυπ-ον, τύπ-σω, ἐ-τυπ-όμεν, τύπ-σομαι, ἐ-τύπ-ην, τυπ-ήσομαι, τέ-τυπ-α.

New formation, τυφ-θήσομαι, τέ-τυφ-α, ἔ-τυπ-σα, ἐ-τυπ-σάμεν, ἐ-τύφ-θην, ἐ-τύπτ-ον, τυπτ-ήσω.

Obs. 1. No verb has the whole of these tenses; pure verbs have only the *tempora prima*; mute and liquid verbs may have *tempora prima* and *secunda*; but of no verb do we find all the forms in use. The fut. III. is altogether wanting in the liquid verbs, and in some of the other classes.

Obs. 2. That which is generally called the fut. primum of the active voice, is in reality formed in most verbs directly from the root by adding the future termination, as τύπ-σω, like as in the pass. II. fut. τυπ-ήσομαι, but as there is generally no fut. formed directly from the present root, this has assumed the name of fut. primum, and is classed with the *tempora prima*, while the grammarians invented a second fut. after the analogy of liquid verbs, by adding ἔσω to the root, abbreviating and contracting it, as τυπέσω, τυπέω, τυπῶ; and this, though not found in the language, has found its way into grammars as the II. future active. In some verbs we find a real I. future, formed by adding the future ending ἦσω to the present root, as τυπτ-ήσω.

The Tense Characteristic, the Tense Ending, and the Tense Root.

§. 184. 1. The tense characteristic is the consonant which stands immediately after the root of the verb. So the tense characteristic of the perfect and plpft. is κ or the aspirate; as,

πε-παίδευ-κ-α

τέ-τριψ-α (for τέ-τριβ-ᾶ)

ἐ-πε-παίδευ-κ-ειν

ἐ-τε-τρίψ-ειν:

That of the future and aor. I., act. and midd., and fut. III. is σ; as,

παιδεύ-σ-ω

παιδεύ-σ-ομαι

ἐ-παίδευ-σ-α

ἐ-παίδευ-σ-αμεν.

That of the aor. I. passive is θ. The fut. I. pass., besides the charact. σ, has also the θ of the aor. I., as θησ:

ἐ-παιδεύ-θ-ην

παιδευ-θ-ήσομαι.

The Futures, First Aorists, and First Perfects alone have a tense characteristic.

2. The characteristic joined to the personal ending which follows it forms the Tense Ending; so in παιδεύσω, σ is the characteristic, ω the personal ending, σω the tense ending.

3. Lastly, the root of the verb with the characteristic and the

augment is called the Tense Root, as *ἐπαίδευ-* is the tense root of the aor. I. active.

Obs. In the tenses which have no tense characteristic, tense-ending and personal-ending exactly coincide. Either name will be used as it is by the context opposed to the other tenses or to the other persons.

4. *Table of the Endings of I. Pers. Ind. of all the Tenses in the three voices.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Pres.	ω	ομαι	
Impf.	ον	όμεν	
Perf. I.	κα or χα (ά), see below 7.	μαι	
Perf. II.	α	wanting	
Plpf. I.	κειν (είν)	μην	
Plpf. II.	ειν	wanting	
Aor. I.	σα (α)	σάμην (άμην)	θην
Aor. II.	ον	όμεν	ην
Fut. I.	σω (ῶ)	σομαι (οὔμαι)	θήσομαι
Fut. II.	wanting	wanting	ήσομαι
Fut. III. (exactum)	wanting	σομαι	

5. The future termination in *σω* and *ω* seems to be derived from the addition of the future (*ἔσω, ἔσομαι*) of *εἶναι* to the root of the verb, as in *μαχ-έσομαι*: so in Latin *pot-ero, fac-so (faxo)*. In most cases however, the *έσω* undergoes some change; either, 1. the *ε* coalesces with the preceding short vowel, as *τιμα-έσω, τιμήσω—φιλε-έσω, φιλήσω*; or, 2. the *ε* is wholly lost, which is the case, *a.* with all verbs which retain a short vowel in their conjugation, as *σπάω, σπάσω*, and all whose root ends in a diphthong or long vowel, as *παίω, παύσω—β.* with those whose root ends in a P or K letter. as *τρίβω, τρίψω—γ.* sometimes in a T letter, as *σπεύδ-σω*, for euphony, *σπεύσω*; or, 3. *έσω* is lengthened into *ήσω*, as in verbs ending in *ξω* or *ψω*, as *ἔψω, ἐψήσω*, &c. (see §. 259.); or, 4. the *σ* is dropped and *έω* contracted to *ῶ*, as in all liquid verbs, *στελλω, στελέσω, στελέω, στελῶ*; thus is formed the Attic fut. in many pure verbs.

6. The aor. I. is also derived from the aor. of *εἶναι, ἔσα*, in retaining or modifying which it follows the future of its verb: the full form is very seldom found, as in *ἐμαχεσάμην*. The lengthening of the penult. of the aor. I. in liquid verbs seems to arise from a transposition and contraction analogous to that in *μείζων* from *μεγίω*, *ἀμείνων* from *ἀμενίων*: so *ἐτένεσα, ἐτένεα, ἐτέενα, ἔτεινα*.

7. The perfect seems to be formed from the proper perfect of *εἶμι, ἦκα*, but the *η* is always dropped, except where it has been retained in the future; the *κα* is sometimes aspirated into *χα*, as *ἔλοχα*, and the aspirate *χ* is sometimes replaced by an aspirated *ά*, which is thrown upon the preceding letter, as *τέτυφα*.

§. 185. 1. The iterative form of the imperf. and aor. in *σκον*^a is used in the Ionic, Epic, and after them sometimes in tragic^b authors, to signify a frequently repeated action; it is confined however to the ind. mood, and is declined as the imperfect:

<i>εσκον</i>	<i>εσκες</i>	<i>εσκε(ν) &c.</i>	<i>εσκόμην</i>	<i>έσκου (εο, ευ)</i>	<i>έσκετο &c.</i>
<i>ασκον</i>	<i>ασκες</i>	<i>ασκε(ν) &c.</i>	<i>ασκόμην</i>	<i>άσκου</i>	<i>άσκετο &c.</i>

2. It is formed by adding *σκον*, generally with the vowel *ε*, instead of *ον*, to the tense root of the imperf. and aor. II., and *ασκον* to that of the aor. I. instead of *α*.

a. Impft. *θέλ-εσκον* &c. In verbs in *άω*, *άεσκον* is contracted to *ασκον*, which is lengthened to *άασκον* for the metre. Verbs in *έω* have *εσκον* and *έεσκον*, and for the metre *είεσκον*: the termination *εσκον*, of verbs in *έω*, is found only in *κάλεσκε*, *καλέσκετο*, *όλχεσκε*, *πωλέσκετο* Hom., *ήχεσκε* Hdt. The verbs in *όω* have, in the old writers, no iterative form. In verbs in *μι* the modal vowel is dropped, as *τίθεσκον*, not *τίθησκον*, *δίδοσκον* &c. In the following verbs, *ασκον* is used instead of *εσκον*: *ρίπτ-ασκον*, *κρύπτ-ασκον*, *άνασει-ασκε*, *ροίζ-ασκε* from *ρίπτω*, *κρύπτω*, *άνασειώ*, *ροίζώ*.

b. Aor. II. *βάλεσκε* &c.: in the verbs in *μι* the modal vowel is dropped, as *στάσκον*, not *στήασκον*, *δόσκον*.

c. Aor. I. *ελάσασκεν*, *θρέξασκον* II. σ, 599: in *άγνώσασκε* for *άγνοήσ-ασκε*, *οη* is contracted to *ω*, as in *έβωσα*.

Obs. 1. The iterative forms are not usually augmented^c, perhaps as being originally Ionic^d, though II. ρ, 423 *ώρσασκεν*, Od. υ, 7 *έμισγέσκοντο*, II. λ, 125 *είασκε*, II. β, 271 *είπεσκεν*.

Obs. 2. The aorist iterative forms are rare. The aor. I. is not found in prose.

The Personal Ending and the Modal Vowel.

§. 186. There are two elements in the tense ending — *a.* The Immutable, the tense characteristic, which remains through all the moods and participials, as *σ* of the aor. I., and is only found^e in those tenses which have a tense characteristic. — *β.* The Mutable, which is composed of, 1. The Personal ending, which signifies the person and number of the verb, and naturally changes to express these varying relations; 2. The Modal vowel, which signifies the modal relations of the verb, and varies accordingly; thus

1. Pers. Sing. Ind. Pres.	<i>βουλεύ-ο-μαι</i>	Conj.	<i>βουλεύ-ω-μαι</i>
3. ... Fut.	<i>βουλεύ-σ-ε-ται</i>	Opt.	<i>βουλεύ-σ-οι-το</i>
1. ... Plur. ... Pres.	<i>βουλεν-ό-μεθα</i>	Conj.	<i>βουλεν-ώ-μεθα</i>
2.	<i>βουλεύ-ε-σθε</i>	...	<i>βουλεύ-η-σθε</i>
1. ... Sing. ... Aor. I. Mid.	<i>έβουλεν-σ-ά-μην</i>	...	<i>βουλεύ-σ-ω-μαι</i>
3.	<i>έβουλεύ-σ-α-το</i>	Opt.	<i>βουλεύ-σ-αι-το</i>

Obs. 1. In these forms *βουλεν* is the verbal root; *βουλεν*, *βουλενσ*, *έβουλενσ*,

^a Spitzner de Vers. Her. 209. Fisch ad Well. ii. 340.

^b Soph. Antig. 963.

^c Spitzner de Vers. Her. 211. Etym. Mag. v. *δμοικλήσασκεν*.

^d Buttm. Gr Gr. 382.

are the *tense roots*, of the present, fut., aor. I. ; the vowels *ο, ω, ε, οι, η, α, αι*, the modal vowels ; and *μαι, ται* etc. the personal endings. The modal vowel varies not only with the moods, but in the ind. and conj. with the persons ; for the I. person it is generally *ο* (conj. *ω*), for the others *ε* (*η*).

Obs. 2. In the present tense of verbs in *ω*, the *ω* practically represents the personal ending, and the tense ending, and the modal vowel.

General remarks on the Personal Ending and Modal Vowel.

§. 187. 1. There seem to be three stages marked out in the form and derivation of the verb.

a. When the form was *μ* and the modal vowel *ε*, which before *μ* or *ν* after impure roots became *ο*, as *λέγ-ο-μ*. In pure roots in *ε* the modal vowel *ε* coalesced with the *ε* of the root into *η*, as *θέ-ε-μ* = *τίθημι* or into *ει*, as *εἶμι*. After a root in *α*, it formed *η*, as *στα-ε-μ* = *ἵστημι*. In roots in *ο* the *ε* coalesced with the *ο* in *ω*, as *δο-ε-μ* = *δίδωμι*.

β. Where the form *μ* was dropped, and the modal *ο* of the impure verb lengthened to *ω*, which became thus the personal ending, the tense ending, and modal vowel ; and this was recognised in course of time as the proper ending for an active verb.

Hence in pure roots (which evidently were the last to yield, as we may see from those which kept their place in the language) when the *μ* was dropped, the verbal termination *ω* was substituted, as *αἰρέ-ω, τιθέ-ω*.

γ. Where verbs were formed from substantives or adjectives by the addition of the modal-personal ending *ω* to the noun root, as *φιλέ-ω, δουλό-ω*.

δ. These were sometimes in the Bæotic or Æolic dialects formed into verbs in *μ*, after the analogy of the old forms, as *φίλημι*.

§. 188. 1. The personal ending and modal vowel are generally pronounced as one syllable, as *βουλεύσ-αις* not *βουλεύσ-αι-s*.

2. We may observe generally that in the principal tenses the III. plur. is formed from the original form by an euphonic change, as *ουσι* for *οντι* : in the historic tenses by dropping the *τι*, as *ἔλεγον* for *ἐλέγοντι*.

3. The pft. and plpft. midd. have no modal vowel, but the personal ending is affixed immediately to the root, as *βέβουλεδ-σαι*. The aor. pass. follows the aor. II. of verbs in *μ*.

4. The modal vowel of the conjunctive is the *ο* or *ε* of the ind. lengthened into *ω* or *η*.

5. The modal vowel of the optative is *ι*, added to the modal

vowel of the ind. of the hist. tenses, $o-i=oi$. The opt. plpf. which has ϵi in the ind., takes the same modal vowel as the opt. impf.

6. The modal vowel of the imperative is the same as the original indicative ϵ , except aor. I. act. and middle, where it is a , as $\piαι-δευσάτω$, which however is changed to o in the II. sing. imp. act., as $\piαῖδενσον$.

7. The principal tenses have their II. and III. dual in ov , and the III. plur. in σi ($\sigma iν$) in the act., in $\nuται$ in the middle. The historic tenses have their II. dual in ov , the III. in $\etaν$, and the III. pl. in ν in the act., in $\nuτο$ in the middle. The conjunctive follows the principal, the optative the historic tenses; and the analogy between the personal endings of the principal and historic tenses in the indicative and the subjunctives is very remarkable, especially in the middle voice:

Principal Tense.

S. $\beta ου λ ε υ -ο$ } $\mu αι$	$\beta ου λ ε υ -ε$ } $\sigma αι$	$\beta ου λ ε υ -ε$ } $\tau αι$
$\beta ου λ ε υ -ω$ }	$\beta ου λ ε υ -η$ }	$\beta ου λ ε υ -η$ }
D. $\beta ου λ ε υ -ό$ } $\mu ε θ ο ν$	$\beta ου λ ε υ -ε$ } $\sigma θ ο ι ν$	$\beta ου λ ε υ -ε$ } $\sigma θ ο ι ν$
$\beta ου λ ε υ -ώ$ }	$\beta ου λ ε υ -η$ }	$\beta ου λ ε υ -η$ }
P. $\beta ου λ ε υ -ό$ } $\mu ε θ α$	$\beta ου λ ε υ -ε$ } $\sigma θ ε$	$\beta ου λ ε υ -ο$ } $\nu τ αι$
$\beta ου λ ε υ -ώ$ }	$\beta ου λ ε υ -η$ }	$\beta ου λ ε υ -ω$ }

Historic Tense.

S. $\epsilon \beta ου λ ε υ -ό$ } $\mu \eta ν$	$\epsilon \beta ου λ ε υ -ε$ } $ο$	$\epsilon \beta ου λ ε υ -ε$ } $το$
$\beta ου λ ε υ -οί$ }	$\beta ου λ ε υ -οι$ }	$\beta ου λ ε υ -οι$ }
D. $\epsilon \beta ου λ ε υ -ό$ } $\mu ε θ ο ν$	$\epsilon \beta ου λ ε υ -ε$ } $\sigma θ \eta ν$	$\epsilon \beta ου λ ε υ -ε$ } $\sigma θ \eta ν$
$\beta ου λ ε υ -οί$ }	$\beta ου λ ε υ -οι$ }	$\beta ου λ ε υ -οί$ }
P. $\epsilon \beta ου λ ε υ -ό$ } $\mu ε θ α$	$\epsilon \beta ου λ ε υ -ε$ } $\sigma θ ε$	$\epsilon \beta ου λ ε υ -ο$ } $\nu τ ο$
$\beta ου λ ε υ -οί$ }	$\beta ου λ ε υ -οι$ }	$\beta ου λ ε υ -οι$ }

Obs. 1. There is some variation in the termination of the II. and III. dual of the historic tenses. In the old Epic dialect ov as well as $\etaν$ is found in the III. dual^a; and in the Attic writers $\etaν$ instead of ov is the more usual termination of the II.^b; as,

Common dialect	$ov, \etaν$	
Epic	.. ov, ov	} as well as $ov, \etaν$.
Attic	.. $\etaν, \etaν$	

Obs. 2. The first dual does not exist in the active voice; its place is supplied by the first plural. In the middle voice it does not very often occur in the older writers^c; II. ψ , 485: Soph. Phil. 1079: Id. El. 950.

^a Buttm. Ausf. Gr. Gr. i. 342. Irreg. Lennep Anal. p. 320. Dindorf. Arist. Vesp. 867. Stallb. ad Plat. Symp. p. 189 C.

^b Elms. Ach. 733. 1041. Herm. CEd. Col. 1381. Monk Alc. 282. 677. Buttm. Gr. Gr. i. 342; see also Valek. Phoen. 1310.

^c Elms. Ach. 733. Iph. Taur. 777. Herm. Elect. 933. Athen. p. 98 A.

Table of the Modal Vowels.

	Indicative.		Conjunct.		Opt.	Imper.	Inf.	Part.
Person.	Pres. & Fut. Active.	Imp.Aor.II.Act.&Mid. Pres. & Fut. Mid.	Act.	Mid.				
S. 1.	ω	ο	ω	ω	οι	-	ει, ε	ω, ο
2.	ει	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ει	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
D. 1.	-	ο	-	ω	οι	-		
2.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
P. 1.	ο	ο	ω	ω	οι	-		
2.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ο	ο	ω	ω	οι	ε		

	Indicative.			Optative.	Imper.	Infinitive.
Person.	Plpf.	Aor. I. Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Perf. Act.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid. a
S. 1.	ει	ᾱ	ᾱ	αι	-	Participle. Aor. I. Act.& Mid. & Perf. Act. a
2.	ει	ᾱ	ᾱ	αι	ο α	
3.	ει	ᾱ	ε	αι	α	
D. 1.	-	ᾱ	-	αι	-	
2.	ει	ᾱ	ᾱ	αι	α	
3.	ει	ᾱ	ᾱ	αι	α	
P. 1.	ει	ᾱ	ᾱ	αι	-	
2.	ει	ᾱ	ᾱ	αι	α	
3.	ει, ε	ᾱ	ᾱ	αι	α	

Active Voice.

Indicative.		Conjunctive.	
Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
λέγ-ο-μι	λέγ-ω	λέγ-ω-μι	λέγ-ω
λέγ-ε-σι	λέγ-εις	λέγ-η-σι	λέγ-ης
λέγ-ε-τι	λέγ-ει	λέγ-η-τι	λέγ-η
λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-η-τον	λέγ-η-τον
λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-η-τον	λέγ-η-τον
λέγ-ο-μες	λέγ-ο-μεν	λέγ-ω-μες	λέγ-ω-μεν
λέγ-ε-τε	λέγ-ε-τε	λέγ-η-τε	λέγ-η-τε
λέγ-ο-ντι	λέγ-ουσι	λέγ-ω-ντι	λέγ-ω-σι.

§. 189. 1. Present and Future.—*a*. The modal vowel of the I. sing. and I. and III. plur. ind. is *ο*, which is lengthened into *ω* in the sing. to compensate for dropping the *μ* : that of the other persons, is *ε* except in the II. and III. sing., where it is *ει*. The modal vowel of the I. sing. conj. pres. is *ω*, of the other persons *η* ; whence it may be seen that the modal vowel of the indic. is properly short, that of the subjunctive long.

β. Personal Ending.—I. Sing. : the original μ is lost, except in the verbs in μ , and certain dialectic conjunctives (§. 190. 1.); the μ being dropped, the modal vowel o is lengthened into ω .

2. II. Sing. : the original personal ending is $\sigma\iota$, as in Doric $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\iota$. The ι is dropped, to compensate for which the modal vowel ϵ is lengthened into $\epsilon\iota$; or it may be that the ι is transposed.

Obs. 1. There are two pronunciations of ς —one without a vowel after it, when it must have a vocalic sound before it—the other with a vowel after it, in which case the vocalic sound before it is not required: hence when the after vowel is dropped, its power is often transferred to the other side of the ς to produce the proper vocalic sound, so that $\acute{\tau}\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\sigma\iota$ becomes $\acute{\tau}\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, as $\mu\epsilon\gamma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ becomes $\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega\nu$. Hence also the ι subscript in the final $\eta\varsigma$, η of the conjunctive.

3. III. Sing. : the original personal ending is $\tau\iota$, (Latin t); $\tau\iota$ is dropped, and the modal vowel ϵ coalesces with ι into $\epsilon\iota$; as, $\acute{\tau}\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\iota$, $\acute{\tau}\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota$.

4. I. Plural : the original form was $\mu\epsilon\varsigma$, which becomes $\mu\epsilon\nu$, but is retained in the dialects.

5. III. Plural : the original form $\nu\tau\iota$ (Latin nt), becomes $\nu\sigma\iota$, and (according to §. 34.) $\sigma\iota$, $\sigma\omega$; the omission of the ν being compensated by lengthening the modal vowel into o , as $\acute{\tau}\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\nu\tau\iota$, $\acute{\tau}\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$, $\acute{\tau}\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$.

6. Future Optative.—See Imperfect Opt.

Obs. 2. For the modal vowel and personal ending of the pure primitive verbs in μ , see under verbs in μ .

Dialectic forms of the Ind. Pres. and Future.

§. 190. 1. I. Sing. : The Æolic, as the dialect which underwent fewest changes, and its derivatives the Epic and Doric, retain many verbs in μ , and even have this form in the I. sing. of several conjunctives, as $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\mu\iota$, $\kappa\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\mu\iota$, &c.

Obs. In the Ionic conjugation in μ of pure verbs the ϵ of the root is lengthened sometimes to η after the analogy of the older verbs, as $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$, in the Æolic dialect to $\epsilon\iota$, as $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$: hence the form $\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$. Arist. Ach. 914^a.

2. The Ionic dialect inserts an ϵ before the ending of mute and liquid verbs, as $\acute{\rho}\iota\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, &c.; but only when a long syllable precedes. This is also found in late Attic writers.

3. II. Sing. : The Doric, Æolic, and Epic use the lengthened form $\sigma\theta\alpha$, as $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ (Theoc. XXIX. 4.) for $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\varsigma$. This form in the Ind. is almost entirely confined to verbs in μ , as $\acute{\tau}\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ &c. It is frequently found in the conjunctive, as $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ Il. a, 554, more rarely in the optative, as $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega\sigma\theta\alpha$ Il. ω , 619.

Obs. 2. There are four instances of this form in the common dialect, $\omicron\sigma\theta\alpha$, $\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\alpha$ or $\eta\delta\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$, $\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ ($\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$), $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$; Epic $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha$ ($\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$), and Megaric in Arist. Ach. 778 $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\eta\varsigma$. In Theocritus XXII. 116 we find the form $\omicron\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\varsigma$ in some editions, but $\omicron\iota\sigma\theta\alpha$ is the proper reading.

4. The Doric uses $\epsilon\varsigma$ instead of $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, as $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\gamma\epsilon\varsigma$ Theoc.; the Æolic $\iota\varsigma$, ι ; and the Ionic $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota$ in the future.

5. III. Sing. : The old form $\tau\iota$ is retained in the conjunctive of some verbs in Doric, as $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\tau\iota$, Theoc. XVI. 28. The $\tau\iota$ was softened into $\sigma\iota$, as in the regular conjugation of verbs in μ ; and this $\sigma\iota$ is found in the

* Ahrens Dial. Bæot. 210.

conjunctive, as ἄγῃσι &c.; and sometimes, though but rarely, in the optative, Π. κ, 346, παραφθαίησι. The supposed present indicative forms in Homer, as παμφαίησι (Π. ε, 6.), should be written as conjunctives (παμφαίησι).

6. For ει in III. sing. Ind. pres. the form η occurs in Doric, though but rarely, as διδάκκη Decret. Laced. c. Timoth.^a

7. III. Plur.: The original termination ντι is retained in the Doric; the ν parag. is not allowable here. The ου also is naturally replaced by the short vowel ο, as τύποντι, τύποντι. The Ionic ending έοντι, in III. plur. fut., is contracted in Doric to εύντι, as μενέοντι=μενεύντι, Ion. μενέουσι, Att. μενοῦσι. The form οισι is also used by the Æolic and Doric instead of ουσι, as ναίοισιν for ναίουσιν. The Æolic has a form ονθι, and conj. ωνθι.

8. The Doric has a future of mute verbs as if contracted from -σεω, -σεύμαι, in σῶ and σῶμαι, in declining which εο is usually contracted into εὔ and not οὔ: thus ἄρξῶ, ἄρξῆς, ἄρξῇ—ἄρξεῦμεν, ἄρξεῖτε, ἄρξευντι, ἄρξεῦμαι—ἄρξῃ, ἄρξεῖται—ἄρξεύμεθα, ἄρξῇσθε, ἄρξευντι: but Theocr. XVIII. 10 has ἐρψοῦμες. The common future is also found.

§. 191. Perfect Active.

Ancient Form.	Modern.
τετυφ-α-μι	τετυφα
.. .. α-σι	.. .. as
.. .. α-τι	.. .. ε
.. .. α-τον	-
.. .. α-τον	-
.. .. α-μεν	-
.. .. α-τε	-
.. .. α-ντι	.. .. ασι.

a. Observations.

1. The modal vowel in the ind. is ᾶ, except in the III. sing., where for the sake of distinction it is ε; in the conj. it is the same as the present conj.

2. The tense ending μι is altogether obsolete in the indicative. In the III. plur. αντι is softened to ασι, the α being lengthened to compensate for dropping the ν, as in the pres. ουσι for οντι.

Obs. The perf. conj. does not often occur, but is expressed by the part. and conj. of εἶναι, as πεφιληκώς ᾧ, amaverim. The plpft. opt. is expressed generally by the participle and εἶν. The perfects which have these moods are mostly used as presents; as. πέποιθα, Conj. πεποίθω,—ἐπεποίθειν, Opt. πεποιθοῖην: τέθνηκα, τεθνήκω—ἐτεθνήκειν, τεθνήκοιμι.

b. Dialectic Forms.

1. The Alexandrine dialect abbreviates the III. pl. ασιν into ᾶν, as εἶρηκαν: so also G. T., John xvii. 7, ἔγνωκαν: Ibid. τετήρηκαν: Acts xix. 3 εἶρηκαν, &c.

2. The ᾶ of ασι(ν) is occasionally short, as, Od. λ, 304, λελόγγᾱσιν ἴσα θεοῖσι: where another reading is λελόγγασ'.

^a Salmas. de L. Hell. p. 82.

Historic Tenses.

§. 192. Imperfect and Aorist II.

Indicative.		Optative.	
Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
ἐλέγ-ο-μι	ἐλεγ-ον	λέγ-οι-μι	λέγ-οι-μι
ἐλέγ-ε-σι	ἐλεγ-ες	λέγ-οι-σι	λέγ-οις
ἐλέγ-ε-τι	ἐλεγ-ε	λέγ-οι-τι	λέγ-οι
ἐλέγ-ε-τον	ἐλέγ-ετην	λέγ-οι-τον	λεγ-οι-την
ἐλεγ-έ-την	ἐλεγ-έτην	λεγ-οί-την	λέγ-οί-την
ἐλέγ-ο-μες	ἐλέγ-ο-μεν	λέγ-οι-μες	λέγ-οι-μεν
ἐλέγ-ε-τε	ἐλέγ-ε-τε	λέγ-οι-τε	λέγ-οι-τε
ἐλέγ-ο-ντι	ἐλεγ-ον	λέγ-οι-ντι	λεγ-οι-εν

1. In the indicative the modal vowel of the I. sing. and of the I. and III. pl. is *ο* (this being the form which the modal vowel *ε* assumes before *ν*), of the other persons *ε*; the personal ending is *ν*, formed from *μι* by the omission of *ι* and the euphonic change of *μ* (which never stands at the end of a word) to *ν*; in the II. sing. *ι* of *σι* is dropped: in the III. sing. the *ι* of *τι* is dropped, and then the *τ* also, which never ends a word in Greek, though it is retained in the Latin.

2. The III. pl. *ντι* is abbreviated to *ν*: this appears in the Æolic of III. plur. the aor. of verbs in *μι*, *ἔθεν*, *ἔσταν*, &c., which was commonly lengthened in those verbs into *εσαν*; and this lengthened form occurs in the Alexandrine writers in verbs in *ω*, as *ἐσχάζοσαν* for *ἔσχαζον*.

3. A second ending of the I. person impft. and of past tenses generally (as retained in the aorist I.) seems to have been *α*; which was contracted with the old modal vowel *ε*, as retained in the II. and III. person, into *η*, as *ἦ* impf. I. sing. from *εἰμί*: so *ἐνείχεε* from *ἐνείχεα* for *ἐνείχων* Hdt. I. 118.

4. In the common optative, the modal vowel *ι* added to the modal vowel of the ind. becomes *οι*, and this is retained throughout the persons.

5. There must also have been a bye form of the impft. and aor. II. in *ην* (retained in the primitive verb in *μι* with pure roots, as *ἐτίθην ἵστην*, and in *ῆν* the imperfect of *εἰμί*.) This is a mixture of the tense endings *α* and *ν*.

Obs. 1. For the II. and III. persons dual of the opt., see §. 188. Obs. 1.

6. Optative. The proper personal endings are *οιμι*, *οισι*, *οιτι*. The *ι* is dropped in the II. sing., *τίπτας*; in the III. the *τι* is dropped, whence the *οι* of the opt., not being originally a termination, forms an exception to the general short quantity (for the purposes of accentuation at least) of the ending *οι*, *αι*. The softened form of *τι*, is sometimes retained, see §. 190. 5. From the old bye form in *ην* (see above 5.), was formed by insertion of the optative *οι*, which was retained in the Attic dialect an optative in *οίην*; from this comes the III. plur. in *οίεν* for *οίησαν*, which completely superseded the other form *ουντι*.

Dialectic Forms.

7. The so called Attic optative terminations *ην*, *ης*, *η*, and that of the III. plur. *εν*, are used in all verbs in *μι*, and in the following verbs in *ω*:

a. Imperf. of contract verbs, as *φιλοίην*. Very generally in the sing. of verbs in *έω* and *όω*; almost exclusively in sing. of verbs in *άω*. The III.

plur. has almost universally the common ending *οῖαν*, but *δοκοῖσαν* *Æschin.* In the other persons of the plur. this form is little used in verbs in *έω* and *όω*, oftener in those in *άω*. It is only found twice in Homer, *φιλοῖη* *Od.* δ, 692, and *φοροῖη* *Od.* ι, 320.

b. All futures in *ω*, as *ἀγγελοῖην* from *ἀγγελῶ*.

c. Plpft., as *ἐκπεφυγοῖην* *Soph.* &c.

d. In the aor., *σχοῖην* (from *έσχον*, *έχω*) invariably.

Obs. 3. A form of the optative *οιν* in which the tense ending of the indicative *ν* is joined immediately to the modal vowel *οι^a*, is found in the word *τρέφειν* in a verse of Euripides, *ἄφρων ἂν εἴην εἰ τρέφειν τὰ τῶν πέλας*, preserved in *Etym. Magn.* (693), corresponding exactly to the hist. ind. *ον*, as the *ω* of the conj. passive does to the *ο* of the ind.

8. The aor. II. has often or generally in I. sing. and II. pl. and III. plur. in the Alexandrine writers, the termination of the aor. I. : *εἶλα*, *έλαι*, *εἰλάμην* f. *αἰρέω* (*ΕΛΩ*)—*ἐκβάλοι* f. *βάλλω*—*ἤλθατε* f. *έρχομαι*—*ἐφάγαμεν*—*εὔρα* f. *εὐρίσκω*—*έλαβαν* f. *λαμβάνω*—*έλιπαν*, III. pl. f. *λείπω*—*εἶδα* f. *ΕΙΔΩ*, *video*. Ionic : *ἐπαύρασθαι* for *έσθαι*—*όσφραντο* for *ώσφροντο*. So in G. T. and LXX. So in the latter we find *έλθάτω*.

9. In G. T. the III. pl. ind. sometimes ends in *οσαν* : John xv. 22 *είχουσιν* for *είχον*. (Lachm. Tisch.) 2 Thess. iii. 6 *παρελάβουσιν* (Gries. Tisch. &c.) So in LXX. : Exod. xv. 27 *ήλθοσαν*. Cf. Josh. v. 11, &c. Exod. xvi. 24 ; xviii. 26^b.

Pluperfect.

§. 193. 1. The modal vowel is *ει*, originally *ε*, which is retained in the III. plur. : the personal ending of I. sing. *ειν* is a mixture of the old tense ending *a* of the historic or past tenses with the later one *ν*, the *ε* being lengthened to compensate for the dropping of the *a*. The third sing. is generally *ειν* from *εεν*. The termination *εισαν* is occasionally found even in Attic writers^a, Dem. *διηρπάκεισαν*.

2. In the opt. the modal vowel is *οι*, the personal ending *μι*. The plpft. opt. does not often occur (§. 191. *Obs.*), but is generally expressed by the part. and opt. of *είναι*, as *πεφιληκώς εἶην*, *amavissem*. This periphrasis is found sometimes in the ind. mood, as *ήν ἀπεκτονώς* *Lys. And.* 24, and even where the perf. has a present sense, as *ήν δεδορκώς* *Eur. Alc.* 121.

Dialectic Forms.

3. The modal vowel was originally *ε*, whence *ήδετε* *Eur. Bacch.* 1343, *ἐπεπόνθεμεν* *Aristoph. Lysistr.* 1098, *Elms.*, *Dind.*; and the full Ionic ending was *εα*, the *a* being an early tense ending for all the historic tenses (see §. 191. *Obs.* 1.), as *ἐτετύφεα*; so *πεποίθεα* *Hom. Od.* δ, 432, and this Ionic form is found in other persons than the I., as *Od.* ω, 90, *ἐτεθήπεις*, very commonly in the III., as *Hdt.* I. 11, *ἐγεγόνεε*; after this analogy *ἐνείχεε* *Hdt.*, &c. : *Hdt.* IX. 58 *συνηδέατε*. The contracted form of this *εα* into *η*, is the I. sing. in the old Attic, as *ἐπεπαίδευκη* for *-ειν*, and in the later writers is used for the common III. sing. (see §. 306.)

Obs. Theocritus uses *ης* and *η* in II. and III. sing. perf. act., as *πεπόνθης*, *όπώπη*.

^a Dobree ad *Eccles.* 607.

^b Cf. *Winer* I. p. 71.

§. 194. Aorist I.

Indicative.		Optative.		
Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Bye form.
ἔλεξ-α-μι	ἔλεξ-α	λέξ-αι-μι	...	λέξει-α &c.
ἔλεξ-α-σι	... ας	λέξ-αι-σι	αις	Aor. Æol.
ἔλεξ-α-τι	... ε	λέξ-αι-τι	αι	...
ἔλεξ-ά-την	... άτην	λέξ-αί-την	...	...
ἔλεξ-ά-την	... άτην	λέξ-αί-την	...	...
ἔλεξ-α-μεν	... αμεν	λέξ-αι-μεν	...	...
ἔλεξ-α-τε	... ατε	λέξ-αι-τε	...	...
ἔλεξ-α-ντι	... αν	λέξ-αι-ντι	αιεν	...

1. The modal vowel is *a* except in III. sing., where (after the *μ* of the I., and the *τι* of the third person had been dropped) it became for distinction sake *ε*.

2. The *μ* is altogether dropped in the active voice, and the modal vowel *a* becomes also the tense ending.

Obs. In the optative *μ*, and the middle *μην*, there seem to be traces of *μ* having been the original ending of the first Aorist, but supposing this tense to be so late a formation that it belongs to a stage of the language when the *μ* was no longer a voice in general use, it may have from the first ended in *a* and formed its moods and voices after the analogy of other tenses. The Æolic optative *ε**α* seems to favour this view.

3. The optative was formed by adding *ι* to the modal *a*, and the III. pl. is *αἶεν* after the analogy of the impft. and aor. II. (See §. 192. 6.)

4. The conjunctive follows the analogy of the present conjunctive.

5. The Æolic dialect uses the I. pers. opt. *ε**α*.

6. From the Æolic aor. I. opt. the following personal endings of the opt. passed into common use, and especially in the Attic dialect:

II. Pers. Sing. *ε**ιας* for *αις*, as *παιδεύσ-ε**ιας* for *-σ-αις*

III. - - *ε**ιε*(*ν*) - *αι* - *παιδεύσ-ε**ιε*(*ν*) - *-σ-αι*

III. - Plur. *ε**ιαν* - *αιεν* - *παιδεύσ-ε**ιαν* - *-σ-αιεν*.

7. The G. T. also has this form.

8. The less usual modal vowel *ε* is used in the Epic dialects instead of *a* - ἄγω, ἄξετε, ἄξέμεν, -φέρω. οἶσε, οἴσετε, οἴσέτω, οἴσέμεν, οἴσέμεναι—οἶσε is also Attic.

Obs. We may observe that the aor. imperatives (see §. 195.) and the infinitive act. (§. 198.) are anomalous, which seems to point out that they belong to a different æra of the language.

§. 195. Imperative.

λέγ-ε-θι		λέγε
λεγ-έ-τω		
λέγ-ε-τον		
λεγ-έ-των		
λέγ-ε-τε		
λεγ-έ-τωσαν		

The modal vowel is *ε*, except in the aor. I. act. where it is *ο*, and aor. I. midd. where it is *α*. The personal ending in the act. was originally *θι*, which is altogether lost, except in verbs in *μι* and the aor. pass., and some old forms (see *Obs.* 2.). The aor. I. act. has *ν*, as *παίδενσ-ο-ν*: the personal ending of the pass. was *σο*, and the *σ* being dropped (see §. 196. 3.) the modal vowel *ε* coalesced with the *ο* into *ου*. In the aor. I. midd. *ι* is added to the modal vowel, as *βούλευσαι*.

Obs. 1. The pft. imper. act. is very seldom used, and only in present perfects; as, *ἄνωγε* from *ἄνωγα*: *γέγωνε* Eur. Or. 1220: *κεκράγετε* Aristoph. Vesp. 415, from *κράζω*, and *κεχήνετε* (from *χάσκω*). Aristoph. Acharn. 133, *ὑμεῖς δὲ πρεσβεύεσθε καὶ κεχήνετε*, where some MSS. read *κεχήνατε*: *βεβηκέτω*, *εὐοικέτω* Lucian.

Obs. 2. The ending *θι* was retained in some perfects, being added, as in verbs in *μι*, to the tense root: as, *ἄνωγ, ἄνωχθι*; so *κέκραχθι, πέπεισθι*.

Obs. 3. The old Homeric dialect abbreviates the ending *τωσαν* act., *σθωσαν* midd., into *ντων, σθων*; *ε* being changed in the active voice to *ο*; so that the act. form was exactly the same as the gen. pl. of the part., the pass. as the II. dual. This being especially and almost exclusively adopted by the older Attic writers^a, is called the Attic imperative, (though it is found frequently in the other dialects)^b:

Pres.	βουλευ-έ-τωσαν	βουλευ-όντων
Perf.	πεποιθ-έ-τωσαν	πεποιθ-όντων
Aor. I.	βουλευσ-ά-τωσαν	βουλευσ-άντων
Pass.	βουλευ-έ-σθωσαν	= βουλευ-έσθων.

The form *έντων* from *ήτωσαν*, III. pl. aor. I. imper. pass. (after verbs in *μι*, as *τιθέντων*) is sometimes, but very rarely, found in Attic writers, as *πεμφθέντων* Plato, for *πεμφθήτωσαν*. In some Doric inscriptions the form *τω* is found (Lat. *to*), *λεγόντω, legunto*^c.

Obs. 4. The full form *τωσαν* is frequently found in G. T.

^a Elms. Iph. Taur. 1480. Bornemann
Xen. Anab. i. 4. 8. Greg. Cor. p. 172.
Thom. Mag. ad v. *χρήσθων*. Mœris p. 15.

^b Greg. Cor. p. 175.

^c Ibid. pp. 173. 175.

Hemsterh. i. 364.

Maittaire de Dial. 301.

§. 196. *Middle and Passive.*

λέγ-ο-μαι		ἐλεγ-ό-μην	
λέγ-ε-σαι	λέγ-ει	ἐλέγ-ε-σο	ἐλέγ-ου
λέγ-ε-ται		ἐλέγ-ε-το	
λεγ-ό-μεσθον		ἐλεγ-ό-μεθον	
λέγ-ε-σθον		ἐλεγ-έ-σθον	
λέγ-ε-σθον		ἐλεγ-έ-σθην	
λεγ-ό-μεσθα		ἐλεγ-ό-μεθα	
λέγ-ε-σθε		ἐλέγ-ε-σθε	
λέγ-ο-νται		ἐλέγ-ο-ντο.	

Middle and Passive Voice.

1. The modal vowels are the same as the active. The perf. and plpft. have no modal vowel, and the aorists passive follow the verbs in *μι* (see Verbs in *μι*).

2. The personal ending of the principal tenses is *μαι*, of the historic *μην*: of the conj. *μαι*: of the opt. *μην*.

Obs. 1. The ending of the I., II., III. sing. and III. plur. present is *αι* as compared with the original *ι* of the active *μι, σι, τι, ντι*: of the II. and III. sing. and III. plur. of the imperfect, it is *ο* as compared with the *ι* of the active.

Obs. 2. The less usual modal vowel *ε* of the aor. I. (as found in the third person act.), is often used in the middle in the Epic dialect instead of *α*: and other forms active and middle of certain aor. I. are found after the analogy of the aor. II.; as, *βαίνω, ἐβήσετο*, imper. *βήσεο*: *δύομαι, ἐδύσετο*, imper. *δύσεο*. part. *δυσόμενος*: *ἰκνέομαι, ἰξον*: *ἐλέγμην*, imper. *λέξο, λέξεο*: *ὄρνυμι*, imper. *ὄρσεο*: *αἰίδω*, imper. *αἰίσεο*.

3. II. Sing., the endings *σαι* and *σο*, lose their *σ* whenever the modal vowel immediately precedes; and then (except in opt.) a contraction takes place^a; as,

Pres.	βουλεύ-ε-σαι	βουλεύ-ε-αι	=	βουλεύ-η
Conj.	βουλεύ-η-σαι	βουλεύ-η-αι	=	βουλεύ-η
Opt.	βουλεύ-οι-σο	βουλεύ-οι-ο		
Impft.	ἐβουλεύ-ε-σο	ἐβουλεύ-ε-ο	=	ἐβουλεύ-ου
Aor. I.	ἐβουλεύσ-α-σο	ἐβουλεύσ-α-ο	=	ἐβουλεύσ-ω.

Obs. 3. This crasis *εαι=η* must have been originally written by old writers *ει*, as the Ionic *η* was not known till the archonship of Euclides^b, and it is probable that it was not written *η* till the late Attic^c, so that the old form *ει* served to distinguish the ind. from the conj. In most passages of the Tragedians the grammarians altered it into *η*, but it is generally restored in modern editions. In the MSS. of Aristoph., Plato, and Thucyd., *ει* is almost invariably found.

^a Morris p. 116.

81, and Scheid. 389. Ellendt. Pref. vol. ii.

^b R. P. Pref. Hec. ii. Valek. Ph. 576.

Lex. Soph.

688. Greg. Cor. p. 119. Lennep Anal.

^c Hemsterhus. Luc. i. 428.

Obs. 4. In three verbs the Attic *ει* was the form in use, even after the form in *η* became generally adopted; as,

βούλομαι	βούλει (but conj. βούλη)
οἶομαι	οἶει (but conj. οἶη)
fut. ὀψομαι	ὀψει:

and in the contracted futures of verbs in *έω*, as τελεί II. sing. fut. not τελῆ, and generally in the Attic futures, βαδιεί from βαδίζω, &c.: so in G. T., βούλει, ὀψει, παρέξει.

Obs. 5. Uncontracted endings of the II. person are frequently mentioned by the grammarians, but they are not found in Attic writers, except ἡκροῦσο^a Antiphanes (ὀδυνᾶσαι Æsch. Choeph. 374., is probably corrupt^b). They are found in G. T.^c, as ὀδυνᾶσαι, καυχᾶσαι, κατακαυχᾶσαι.

Obs. 6. In the pft. and plpft. *σαι* and *σο* remain unchanged, as these tenses have no modal vowel; where *σ* precedes the personal ending it is dropped, as ἔψενσμαι, ἔψευσαι, not ἔψενσσαι; and where a consonant precedes the termination, the III. plur. is formed by the part. with *εἰσί* in the pft. ἦσαν in the plpft., the terminations *νται*, *ντο* being inadmissible after the consonant.—See §. 218. *Obs.* 10.

Obs. 7. In Epic the *σαι* of the perf. have the *σ* doubled, as κέκασσαι, πέπυσσαι.

4. The pft. and plpft. having no modal vowel cannot form subjunctive moods. This defect is supplied by a periphrasis of the part. and the conj. and opt. of the verb *εἶναι*. Some few perfects and pluperfects have subjunctives in *μαι*, *μην* (see §. 241. 2.).

5. For the passive forms of aor. I. and II., see Verbs in *μι*.

Dialectic forms of the Middle and Passive.

§. 197. 1. In the I. sing. for *ο* the Doric uses *ευ*, as βασεῦμαι:

2. The II. sing. is often uncontracted in the Ion. and Epic dialects, as ὀδύρεαι, ἔχχαι, ὠδύσας. The open form *εαι* is the regular one in these dialects; *αο* very frequently, *ηαι* occasionally, and *εο* if contracted becomes *ευ*. In Homer *εαι* is sometimes pronounced as one syllable. When, however, *ε* is the characteristic of the verb, it is frequently omitted in this person, as φίλειαι for φιλέ-εαι, φίλεο for φιλέ-εο; *εο* is in Homer lengthened to *ειο*, and *αο* is in Doric contracted to *ᾱ*, but very seldom, as ἐπάξα, Attic ἐπήξω.

3. In the III. sing. the Ionians resolved *ει* into *εε*, as κέεται.

4. In the Ionic and Epic dialects ᾗται, ᾗτο, added to the tense root, is the III. pl. for *νται*, *ντο*, instead of the periphrasis of the part. and *εἶναι*; and this not only where the consonant precedes, but even in pure verbs; *a.* very generally in the pft. and plpft., as πεπείθ-αται, ἐπιτετράφαται (II. β. 25.), *b.* not unfrequently in the III. pl. opt. σχοίατο II. β. 98. *c.* sometimes in the III. pl. and aor. II. imperfect οντο, the *ο* being changed to *ε*, as

^a Lex. Seguer. p. 98.

^b Lobbeck Phryn. 360. Moeris p. 116.

^c Winer Gr. p. 70.

ἐβουλέατο for ἐβούλοντο. In verbs in *έω, άω*, the *η* becomes *ε*, as οἰκέαται for ὄκηται. The Epic preserved the *η*, as πεποτήαται; in the Epic άκαχείατο the *ε* is lengthened into *ει*. The *α* of αται also was changed to *ε* in Ionic, as πεπτέαται for πέπτανται, ἐδυνέατο for ἐδύναντο; so also in verbs in *μ* we find έαται, έατο and (the *α* being replaced by the *ν*), ενται, εντο for ανται, αντο, as ιστέατο for ισταντο, τιθέαται for τιθένται. Sometimes by Hdt. in aor. II., as ἐγενέατο, ἐπυθέατο, ἐπικέατο.

Obs. 1. The *α* of this termination is aspirated, so that the preceding consonant, if a tenuis, becomes an aspirate, as τεπύπάται becomes τετύφαται.

5. The III. pl. aor. I. pass. is in Dor. and also in Ep., and the poets abbreviated to *εν*, as ἐτράφεν for ἐτράφησαν. So in Tragedy, very rarely, Eur. Hippol. 1247 ἔκρυφθεν. Cf. Aesch. Pers. 1000, Arist. Vesp. 662 κατέ-*νασθεν*. This is the regular form in the III. pl. aor. opt., as βουλευθεῖεν.

Obs. 2. The forms in νται, ντο, are also found in Homer: so δεδάκρυνται, εἴρυντο.

Infinitive.—Active, Middle, and Passive.

§. 198. 1. The modal vowel, act. and midd. is the same as in the III. sing. ind.: except in aor. I. act. and midd., where it is *α* of the I. person sing., not the *ε* of the III.; as,

Pres. Fut. Aor. II. Act. *ει*, as βουλεύ-ει-ν, βουλεύσ-ει-ν, λιπ-εῖ-ν

Mid. *ε*, as βουλεύ-ε-σθαι, βουλεύσ-ε-σθαι, τυπ-έ-σθαι

Perf. A. *ε*, as βεβουλευκ-έ-ναι

Aor. I. Act. and Midd. *α*, as (βουλευσ-α-ι) βουλευσ-αι, βουλεύσ-α-σθαι.

2. The original active ending was *ε-μεναι*, as it is found in Homer and the Doric and Aeolic dialects: this was abbreviated into *εναι*, or into *εμεν*. The form *ειν* from *ε-μεν* (*μ* being omitted and *εε* contracted into *ει*) is found as early as the Epic dialect, as τυπτ-έ-μεναι, τυπτ-έ-μεν, τύπτ-ειν; and in the aor. II. and contract verbs it is *έειν* and *είν*: the form *ναι* is abbreviated to *ι* in the aor. I., τύψ-α-ναι, τύψ-α-ι=τύψαι, which last is always the form of the aor. I.; the perf. act. retained the old abbreviation *ναι*, τετυψ-έ-ναι.

Obs. 1. In verbs in *έω* and *άω* the characteristic *ε* or *α* coalesces with the modal vowel, so as to form *α-εμεναι* or *ε-εμεναι* into *ήμεναι*, as in Homer ἀρήμεναι, which was abbreviated to *ήναι*, as in the aor. pass. φορήναι, the old formation from ἐφόρην, or according to another Doric abbreviation of *ήμεναι*, *ήμεν*, as τυπήμεν. In ἀγινέ-μεναι, Od. v. 213, the modal vowel *ε* is dropped instead of contracted.

Obs. 2. The termination *έναι* first appears in Herodotus.

3. The pass. ending is *σθαι*, which in the pft. is attached to the root without any mood vowel; the *σ* being dropped except in pure verbs.

4. The Doric further abbreviated *έμεν* into *εν*; as, ἄγεν f. ἄγειν: λαμβά-*νεν*, λέγειν, ἀμέλγειν, fut. ἀρμόσεν: aor. II. ιδέν for ιδείν: λαβέν, &c.: and Theocrit. into *ην*, as χαίρην, λαβήν, εἰπήν, εὐρήν.

5. The Doric abbreviates the aor. pass. *ήμεν, ήναι*, into *ήν*, but only when a long syllable precedes, as μεθύσθην for ήναι. The inf. pft. act. in Doric and Aeolic varies between *ην* and *ειν*, as τεθνάκην, γεγάκειν^a.

^a Müller Dor. ii. 501.

6. The infinitives in *ειν* are in Ionic *έειν*. The Epic poets use both forms, as suits the metre.

7. The modal vowel is altogether lost in the forms *ᾶ-μεναι* from *ᾶω*, II. φ, 70, *ἔδ-μεναι* — *ἔδ-μεναι*, *δειδί-μεν* — *τεθνά-μεναι*, *οὐτά-μεναι*, *ἄρό-μεναι* Hes. Op. 22.

8. The aor. pass. follow in their infinitive the aorist of the verbs in *μι*.

Participle.

§. 199. 1. The modal vowel is the same as that of the I. sing. ind.

2. The active ending is *νς*, Latin *ns*; in aor. I. it is *ς* (the *ν* having been dropped before *ς*), in the other tenses *ν* (the *ς* having been dropped after *ν*); the passive ending is *μενος*, aor. pass. *εις*, after verbs in *μι*. In the pft. act. the termination is *ς*, with which the modal vowel coalesces, as *βεβουλευκαώς*, *βεβουλευκώς*.

3. In Dor. the diphthong *ου* before *σ* becomes *αι*, and *α*, *αι*, as *τύπτοισα*, *τύψαις* for *τύπτουσα*, *τύψας*.

4. The Epic dialect lengthens the accentuated *ο* into *ω*, as *τεθνηῶτος* = *τεθνηόςτος*.

5. The part. of the pft. act. sometimes has in Doric *ν* inserted, as *πεφρίκοντες* for *πεφρικότες*.

General Dialectic Variations.

§. 200. 1. The forms *μεθον*, *μεθα*, I. dual and plur., are in the poetic dialect lengthened to their original forms *μεσθον*, *μεσθα*; and the Doric retains the I. pl. *μες* instead of *μεν*.

2. The long vowel of the conj. is in the Epic dialect shortened for the verse, or rather the short forms *ο*, *ε*, are older than *ω*, *η*, and were used by Homer, like the digamma, when the verse required it. A lengthened form of the conj. is also found in Homer, as *θέωμεν* for *θῶμεν*. The *ε* of the aor. II. pass. is also lengthened into *ει*, as *δαμείω*, *δαμείετε* for *δάμητε*, see Dialects of Verbs in *μι*.

3. The dual endings *την*, *σθην*, and I. sing. *μην*, are in Dor. *ταν*, *σθαν*, *μαν*: and sometimes, but very seldom, the *ην*, in the aor. pass. of verbs in *ω*, is in Dor. *αν*, as *ἐτύπαν*.

Regular Conjugation of Verbs in *ω*, exhibited in a pure Verb: *βουλεύω*, *I advise*.

§. 201. 1. As the pure verbs in *ω* have no *tempora secunda*, these will be supplied from two mute verbs, *τρίζω*, *I rub*, *λείπω*, *I leave* (root ΔΙΠ), and one liquid verb, *φαίνω*, *I show* (root ΦΑΝ).

2. The forms which are distinguishable only by their accent have an asterisk attached. These should be carefully observed by the student.

3. The accent of each form should be attended to. This will be treated of below. As a general rule, the accent is as far back as the laws of accentuation allow. Those forms which vary from this rule have a † attached.

4. When the paradigm has been thoroughly mastered, it will be useful to separate each form into its component parts, in the following order: e. g. ἐβουλευσάμην: 1. Verbal root, βουλευ. 2. Augment (or Reduplication) ἐ-βουλευ. 3. Tense characteristic (aor. I. midd.) σ, ἐ-βουλευ-σ. 4. Tense root, ἐβουλευσ. 5. Modal vowel (aor. I. midd.) α, ἐβουλευσ-α. 6. Personal ending (aor. I. midd.) μην. 7. Tense root, with modal vowel and personal ending, ἐβουλευσάμην, *I advised myself, or deliberated*.

Obs. The participles may be learnt with their respective tenses, though their forms are adjectival rather than verbal.

ACTIVE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.			
		<i>Indicative.</i>		Subjunctive of Present. <i>Conjunctive.</i>	
Present. <i>I advise.</i> Tense root : βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ω	βουλεύ-ω	ω	βουλεύ-ω
	2.	ει-ς	βουλεύ-εις	η-ς	βουλεύ-ης
	3.	ει	βουλεύ-ει	η	βουλεύ-η
	Dual 2.	ε-τον	βουλεύ-ετον	η-τον	βουλεύ-ητον
	3.	ε-τον	βουλεύ-ετον	η-τον	βουλεύ-ητον
	Plur. 1.	ο-μεν	βουλεύ-ομεν	ω-μεν	βουλεύ-ωμεν
	2.	ε-τε	βουλεύ-ετε	η-τε	βουλεύ-ητε
3.	ουσι(ν)	βουλεύ-ουσι(ν)	ωσι(ν)	βουλεύ-ωσι(ν)	
Imperfect. <i>I did advise.</i> Tense root : ἐ-βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ο-ν	ἐ-βούλευ-ον	οι-μι	βουλεύ-οιμι
	2.	ει-ς	ἐ-βούλευ-εις	οι-ς	βουλεύ-οις
	3.	ε(ν)	ἐ-βούλευ-ε(ν)	οι	βουλεύ-οι†
	Dual 2.	ἐ-την	ἐ-βουλευ-έτην	οί-την	βουλευ-οίτην
	3.	ἐ-την	ἐ-βουλευ-έτην	οί-την	βουλευ-οίτην
	Plur. 1.	ο-μεν	ἐ-βουλεύ-ομεν	οι-μεν	βουλεύ-οιμεν
	2.	ε-τε	ἐ-βουλεύ-ετε	οι-τε	βουλεύ-οιτε
3.	ο-ν	ἐ-βούλευ-ον	οι-εν	βουλεύ-οιεν	
Perfect I. <i>I have ad- vised.</i> Tense root : βε-βουλευ-κ-	Sing. 1.	α	βε-βούλευ-κ-α	ω	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ω
	2.	ας	βε-βούλευ-κ-ας	ης	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ης
	3.	ε(ν)	βε-βούλευ-κ-ε(ν)	&c. (See §. 190. Obs.)	
	Dual 2.	α-τον	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατον		
	3.	α-τον	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατον		
	Plur. 1.	α-μεν	βε-βουλεύ-κ-αμεν		
	2.	α-τε	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατε		
3.	ᾱσι(ν)	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ᾱσι(ν)			
Pluperfect I. <i>I had ad- vised.</i> Tense root : ἐ-βε- βουλευ-κ-	Sing. 1.	ει-ν	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειν ^a	οι-μι	βε-βουλεύ-κ-οιμι
	2.	ει-ς	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εις	οι-ς	βε-βουλεύ-κ-οις
	3.	ει	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ει	&c.	
	Dual 2.	εί-την	ἐ-βε-βουλευ-κ-είτην		
	3.	εί-την	ἐ-βε-βουλευ-κ-είτην		
	Plur. 1.	ει-μεν	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειμεν		
	2.	ει-τε	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειτε		
3.	ει-σαν	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εισαν or εσαν ^b			
Perf. II. Plpf. II.		πέ-φην-α, <i>I have appeared</i> ; ας, ε(ν) &c., as the ἐ-πε-φήν-ειν, <i>I had appeared</i> ; εις, ει &c., as the			

^a Old Attic η, §. 192. 2.^b εσαν more usually, §. 192. 2.

PARTICIPLES.

Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
ε βούλευ-ε, <i>advise.</i> έ-τω βουλευ-έτω ε-τον βουλεύ-ετον έ-των βουλευ-έτων ε-τε βουλεύ-ετε έ-τωσαν βουλευ-έτωσαν ΟΙ όντων βουλευ-όντων	ΕΙΝ βουλεύ-ειν	ω-ν (ο-ντσα) ουσα ο-ν βουλεύ-ων βουλεύ-ουσα βουλεῦ-ον† gen. οντος ούσης as adj. in ων
ε (βε-βούλευ-κ-ε)	έ-ναι βε-βουλευ- κ-έναι	ώς gen. ότος υῖα ... υῖας ός ... ότος βε-βουλευ-κ-ώς† βε-βουλευ-κ-υῖα† βε-βουλευ-κ-ός† gen. κ-ότος†

Perfect I.

Pluperfect I.

ACTIVE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive.
Aorist I. <i>I advised</i> (indefinite when). Tense root : ἐ-βουλευ-σ-	Sing. 1.	α ἐ-βούλευ-σ-α	Optative of Aorist. αι-μι βουλεύ-σ-αιμι αι-ς βουλεύ-σ-αις or ειας αι βουλεύ-σ-αι* or ειε(ν)
		2. α-ς ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ας	
		3. ε(ν) ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ε(ν)	
	Dual 2.	ά-την ἐ-βούλευ-σ-άτην	αί-την βουλευ-σ-αίτην
		3. ά-την ἐ-βούλευ-σ-άτην	αί-την βουλευ-σ-αίτην
	Plur. 1.	α-μεν ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αμεν	αι-μεν βουλεύ-σ-αιμεν
		2. α-τε ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατε	αι-τε βουλεύ-σ-αιτε
		3. α-ν ἐ-βούλευ-σ-αν	αι-εν βουλεύ-σ-αιεν or ειαν
			Conjunctive of Aorist, as expressing some mental act present in past time. ω βουλεύ-σ-ω η-ς βουλεύ-σ-ης
Aorist II. ἐλίπ-		ο-ν ἔ-λιπ-ον ε-ς ἔ-λιπ-ες &c., as impf.	οι-μι λίπ-οιμι optative. ω λίπ-ω conjunctive.
Future βουλευ-σ-		ω βουλεύ-σ-ω ει-ς βουλεύ-σ-εις &c., as the present.	οι-μι βουλεύ-σ-οιμι (as an historic tense, see §. 406. 6.

MIDDLE.

Present. <i>I advise</i> <i>myself.</i> Tense root : βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ο-μαι βουλεύ-ομαι	ω-μαι βουλεύ-ωμαι
		2. ε-αι βουλεύ-η, Att. -ει	η-αι βουλεύ-ηαι
		3. ε-ται βουλεύ-εται	η-ται βουλεύ-ηται
	Dual 1.	ό-μεθον βουλευ-όμεθον	ώ-μεθον βουλευ-όμεθον
		2. ε-σθον βουλεύ-εσθον	η-σθον βουλεύ-ησθον
	Plur. 1.	ε-σθον βουλεύ-εσθον	η-σθον βουλεύ-ησθον
		2. ό-μεθα βουλευ-όμεθα	ώ-μεθα βουλευ-όμεθα
		3. ε-σθε βουλεύ-εσθε	η-σθε βουλεύ-ησθε
	3. ο-νται βουλεύ-ονται	ω-νται βουλεύ-ωνται	
Imperfect. <i>I did advise</i> <i>myself.</i> Tense root : ἐ-βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ό-μην ἐ-βουλευ-όμην	οί-μην βουλευ-οίμην
		2. ε-ο ἐ-βουλεύ-ου	οι-ο βουλεύ-οιο
		3. ε-το ἐ-βουλεύ-ετο	οι-το βουλεύ-οιτο
	Dual 1.	ό-μεθον ἐ-βουλευ-όμεθον	οί-μεθον βουλευ-οίμεθον
		2. έ-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-έσθην	οί-σθην βουλευ-οίσθην
	Plur. 1.	έ-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-έσθην	οί-σθην βουλευ-οίσθην
		2. έ-μεθα ἐ-βουλευ-όμεθα	οί-μεθα βουλευ-οίμεθα
		3. ε-σθε ἐ-βουλεύ-εσθε	οι-σθε βουλεύ-οισθε
	3. ο-ντο ἐ-βουλεύ-οντο	οι-ντο βουλεύ-οιντο	

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
ο-ν	βούλευ-σ-ον	α-ι βου-λεῦ- σαι*†	(α-ντς) ᾱς
ά-τω	βουλευ-σ-άτω		(α-ντσα) ᾱσα
α-τον	βουλεύ-σ-ατον		α-ν
ά-των	βουλευ-σ-άτων		gen. αντος
α-τε	βουλεύ-σ-ατε		βουλεύ-σ-ᾱς
ά-τωσαν	βουλευ-σ-άτωσαν οἱ		βουλεύ-σ-ᾱσα
ά-ντων	βουλευ-σ-άντων		βουλεῦ-σ-ᾶν†
ε	λίπ-ε &c., as im- perative of pres.	εἶ-ν λιπ-εῖν	λιπ-ών, οὔσα, όν† gen. όντος &c.
		βουλεύ-σ- ειν	βουλεύ-σ-ων &c. as of present.

ε-ο	βουλεύ-ου	ε-σθαι	ό-μενος
έ-σθω	βουλεν-έσθω	βουλεύ-ε- σθαι	ο-μένη
			ό-μενον
ε-σθον	βουλεύ-εσθον		βουλεν-όμενος
έ-σθων	βουλεν-έσθων		βουλεν-ομένη
			βουλεν-όμενον
ε-σθε	βουλεύ-εσθε		
έ-σθωσαν	βουλεν-έσθωσαν οἱ		
έ-σθων	βουλεν-έσθων		

MIDDLE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of Perfect. Conjunctive.
Perfect. <i>I have ad- vised myself.</i> Tense root: βε-βουλευ-	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	μαι βε-βούλευ-μαι σαι βε-βούλευ-σαι ται βε-βούλευ-ται μεθων βε-βουλεύ-μεθον σθον βε-βούλευ-σθον σθον βε-βούλευ-σθον μεθα βε-βουλεύ-μεθα σθε βε-βούλευ-σθε νται βε-βούλευ-νται	βεβουλευ-μένος ᾧ &c.
Pluperfect. <i>I had ad- vised myself.</i> Tense root: ἐ-βε-βουλευ-	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	μην ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μην σο ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σο το ἐ-βε-βούλευ-το μεθον ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μεθον σθην ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-σθην σθην ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-σθην μεθα ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μεθα σθε ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σθε ντο ἐ-βε-βούλευ-ντο	Subjunctive of Pluperfect. Optative. βε-βουλευ-μένος εἶην &c.
Aorist I. <i>I advised myself.</i> (indefinite when). Tense root: ἐ-βουλευσ-	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	ἀ-μην ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀμην α-ο ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ω α-το ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατο ἀ-μεθον ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀμεθον ἀ-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀσθην ἀ-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀσθην ἀ-μεθα ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀμεθα α-σθε ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ασθε α-ντο ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αντο	Aorist Optative. αἰ-μην βουλευ-σ-αίμην αι-ο βουλεύ-σ-αιο αι-το βουλεύ-σ-αιτο αἰ-μεθον βουλευ-σ-αίμεθον αἰ-σθην βουλευ-σ-αίσθην αἰ-σθην βουλευ-σ-αίσθην αἰ-μεθα βουλευ-σ-αίμεθα αι-σθε βουλεύ-σ-αισθε αι-ντο βουλεύ-σ-αντο Aorist Conjunctive. ω-μαι βουλεύ-σ-ωμαι &c. η-αι βουλεύ-σ-η &c., as conj. of present.
Aorist II.	Sing. 1. 2.	ἐ-λιπ-όμην, <i>I have left my- self</i> , as impf. indic.	λιπ-οίμην, λίπ-οι &c., as opt. of impf. λίπ-ωμαι, λίπ-η &c., as conj. of pres.
Future.		βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I will advise myself.</i> βουλεύ-σ-η, Att. εἰ &c., as present indic.	βουλευ-σ-οίμην &c., as opt. of imperfect.
Fut. III. Tense root: βε-βουλευσ-		βε-βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I shall have advised myself.</i> βε-βουλεύ-σ-η, Att. εἰ &c., as present indic.	βε-βουλευ-σ-οίμην &c., as opt. of imperfect.

		PARTICIPLES.	
<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
σο σθω	βε-βούλευ-σο βε-βουλεύ-σθω	σθαι βε-βουλεύ-σθαι†	μένος μένη μένον
σθον σθων	βε-βούλευ-σθον βε-βουλεύ-σθων		βεβουλευ-μένος† βεβουλευ-μένη βεβουλευ-μένον†
σθε σθωσαν σθων	βε-βουλεύ-σθε βε-βουλεύ-σθωσαν, or βε-βουλεύ-σθων		
α-ι ά-σθω	βούλευ-σ-αι* βουλευ-σ-άσθω	α-σθαι βουλεύ-σ-ασθαι	ά-μενος α-μένη ά-μενον
α-σθον ά-σθων	βουλεύ-σ-ασθον βουλευ-σ-άσθων		βουλευ-σ-άμενος βουλευ-σ-αμένη βουλευ-σ-άμενον
α-σθε ά-σθωσαν ά-σθων	βουλεύ-σ-ασθε βουλευ-σ-άσθωσαν, or βουλευ-σ-άσθων		
λιπ-οῦ λιπ-έσθω &c., as imper. of present.		λιπ-έσθαι†	λιπ-όμενος, ομένη, όμενον
		βουλεύ-σ-εσθαι	βουλευ-σ-όμενος, ομένη, όμενον
		βε-βουλεύ-σ-εσθαι	βε-βουλευ-σ-όμε- νος.

PASSIVE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of Historic Tense. Optative.
Aorist I. <i>I have been advised.</i> Tense root: ἐ-βουλευ-θ.	Sing. 1.	ην ἐ-βουλευ-θ-ην	είην βουλευ-θ-είην
		ης ἐ-βουλευ-θ-ης	είης βουλευ-θ-είης
		η ἐ-βουλευ-θ-η	είη βουλευ-θ-είη
	Dual 2.	ήτην ἐ-βουλευ-θ-ήτην	ειήτην βουλευ-θ-ειήτην
		ήτην ἐ-βουλευ-θ-ήτην	ειήτην βουλευ-θ-ειήτην
	Plur. 1.	ημεν ἐ-βουλευ-θ-ημεν	ειήμεν βουλευ-θ-ειήμεν and είμεν
		ητε ἐ-βουλευ-θ-ητε	είητε βουλευ-θ-είητε and είτε
		ησαν ἐ-βουλευ-θ-ησαν	είεν βουλευ-θ-είεν
			Subjunctive of Principal Tense. Conjunctive.
			ὦ βουλευ-θ-ὦ, <i>I may have</i>
			ῆς βουλευ-θ-ῆς [<i>been ad-</i>
			ῆ βουλευ-θ-ῆ [<i>vised.</i>
			ῆτον βουλευ-θ-ῆτον
			ῆτον βουλευ-θ-ῆτον
			ῶμεν βουλευ-θ-ῶμεν
			ῆτε βουλευ-θ-ῆτε
			ῶσι(ν) βουλευ-θ-ῶσι(ν)
Future I. Tense root: βουλευ-θη-σ-	Sing. 1.	βουλευ-θή-σ-ομαι	βουλευ-θη-σ-οίμην &c., as opt. of imperfect.
	2.	βουλευ-θή-σ-η, Att. ει &c., as the present. indic.	
Aorist II. Tense root: ἐ-τριβ-	Sing. 1.	ἐ-τρίβ-ην	είην τριβ-είην
	2.	ἐ-τρίβ-ης &c., as the aor. I.	είης τριβ-είης &c., as of aor. I.
			ὦ τριβ-ὦ
			ῆς τριβ-ῆς &c., as of aor. I.
Future II. Tense root: τριβη-σ-	Sing. 1.	τριβ-ή-σ-ομαι	τριβ-η-σ-οίμην &c., as fut. I.
	2.	τριβ-ή-σ-η, Att. ει &c., as the future I.	

Verbal adjective: βουλευ-τός, ή, όν, *advised.*

The Tenses throughout the Moods.

	Subj.							Subj.					
	Ind.	Impr.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.		Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ω	ε	ω		ειν	ων	Impf.	όμεν			οίμην		
Impft.	ον				οιμι		Fut.	οσμαι			οίμην	εσθαι	όμενος
Fut.	σω or ω				ειν	ων		οῦμαι					
Pft. I. II.	ά or ια	ε	ω		είναι	ώς	Pft.	μαι	σο	Part. & ὦ		θαι	μένος
Plpft.	ειν				οιμι		Plpft.	μην		Part. & εἶην			
Aor. I.	σα or α	ον	ω		αι	ας	Aor. I.	άμην	αι	ωμαι	αίμην	ασθαι	άμενος
Aor. II.	ον	ε	ω		οιμι	ών	Aor. II.	όμεν	ον	ωμαι	οίμην	έσθαι	όμενος
Middle.													
Pres.	ομαι	ου	ωμαι		εσθαι	όμενος	Aor. I. II.	ην	ητι	ω	είην	ήναι	είς
							Fut. I. II.	ήσομαι			οίμην	εσθαι	όμενος

		PARTICIPLES.	
<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
ητι βουλεύ-θ-ητι ήτω βουλευ-θ-ήτω ητον βουλεύ-θ-ητον ήτων βουλευ-θ-ήτων ητε βουλεύ-θ-ητε ήτωσαν βουλευ-θ-ήτωσαν or έντων βουλευ-θ-έντων		ήναι	είς, είσα, έν
		βουλευ-θ-ήναι	βουλευ-θ-είσ† βουλευ-θ-είσα† βουλευ-θ-έν† genitive : βουλευ-θ-έντος βουλευ-θ-είσης βουλευ-θ-έντος
		βουλευ-θή-σ-εσθαι	βουλευ-θη-σ-όμε-νος, η, ον
ητι τριβ-ηθι ήτω τριβ-ήτω, as aor. I.		τριβ-ήναι	τριβ-είσ† &c., as aor. I.
		τριβ-ή-σ-εσθαι	τριβ-η-σ-όμενος, η, ον.
βουλευ-τέος, τέα, τέον, to be advised.			

Obs. 1. The fut., though a principal tense, has no conjunctive, being in itself an expression of future probability. The optative properly belongs to the future as an historic tense, (the proper form whereof would have been *ἐβοίλευσαν*, standing to the future as the impft. to the present, and the plpft. to the pft.), and expresses something which in past time was about to happen, *consulturus eram*. Had this historic future form existed, there would probably have been no fut. opt. form.

Obs. 2. The aor. has an optative form as an historic tense, and also a conjunctive form as used for the pres. or pft. (See *Syntax*, §. 403, 404.)

Futurum Atticum.

§. 203. 1. When the future ends in *σω, σομαι*, preceded by *α, ε, ι*, the *σ* is dropped and the vowels *ε* or *α* coalesce with the *ω* into *ῶ*, or with the *ο* into *οῦ*: *ε* and *ει* become *εῖ*—*α* and *αι* become *ᾶ*; *ίω, ίεις* &c. become *ῶ, ῶεις* &c.; as *ἐλάω* (commonly *ἐλαύνω*), *ἐλά-σ-ω*, fut. Att. *ἐλῶ, ᾶς, ᾶ, ὤμεν, ᾶτε, ὤσι(ν)*; *βιβάζω, βιβῶ, ᾶς, ᾶ* &c.—*τελέω, τελέ-σ-ω*, fut. Att. (Ion. *τελέω, έεις, έεί, &c.*) *τελῶ, εῖς, εῖ, οὔμεν, εἴτε, οὔσι(ν), τελέ-σ-ομαι (τελέομαι), τελοῦμαι, εἶ, εἴται* &c.—*κομίζω, fut. κομίσω, fut. Att. κομιῶ, ιεῖς, ιεῖ, ιοῦμεν, ιεῖτε, ιοῦσι(ν), κομιοῦμαι, ιεῖ, ιεῖται, ιούμεθα* &c.: so in G. T. as Acts vii. 43. *μετοικιῶ*. In the forms in *ιω* we must suppose that the root originally ended in some consonant which was changed or lost for euphony, but the *ι* retained, as *κομιδ- κομίδσω*, fut. *κομισ-έσω*, then *κομιέω*, and *κομιῶ*, not *κομῶ*. The Epic and Ionic dialects resolve it into *ιέω* and *ιέομαι*; and Hdt. sometimes uses the *ευ* instead of *ου*, as VIII. 62 *κομιεύμεθα*.

Obs. The form *ῶ* from verbs with *α* in the root is resolved into *οω*: as *κρεμῶ* II. η, 83.

2. It is used only in the indicative, infinitive, and participle, never in the optative.

3. Of the verbs in *έω* and *άω* the following only have this future: *ἐλάω* (*ἐλαύνω*), *τελέω, καλέω*, and sometimes *ἄλέω*, (Epic *δαμάα, δαμόωσιν* from *δαμάω, περῶ, περᾶν* from *πέρνημι, ἀητιῶω, ἀντιάας, &c.* from *ἀντιῶω*); all in *άννυμι*, as *σκεδάννυμι, σκεδάσω, σκεδῶ, σκεδάσομαι, σκεδῶμαι*, and *ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀμφιέσω, ἀμφιῶ*; all in *ίζω* form it: some in *ᾶζω* sometimes, as *δικᾶν, κατασκιῶσι, ἐξετῶμεν*, very commonly *βιβάζω* (*πελᾶτε, πελῶσι, πελᾶν* from *πελάζω* in tragic chorus).

Accent of Verbs.

§. 204. 1. The accent is thrown as far back as the nature of the last syllable permits; as, *βούλευε, βουλεύομαι, παῦε, τύπτε, βούλευ-σόν, παῦσον, τύψον*, but *βουλεύεις, βουλεύειν*.

So in compound verbs:

<i>φέρει</i>	<i>πρόσφερε</i>	<i>λείπε</i>	<i>ἀπόλειπε</i>	<i>δῶμεν</i>	<i>ἔνδωμεν</i>
<i>φεῦγε</i>	<i>ἔκφευγε</i>	<i>οἶδα</i>	<i>σύνοιδα</i>	<i>ἦμαι</i>	<i>κάθημαι</i> .

Obs. All monosyllables long by nature are perispomena, except *φής, χρή*.

2. In composition, however, if the accentuated syllable of the first part of the compound is retained, the accent is not thrown back beyond it; as, *παρέσχον*, (not *πάρεσχον*), *παράσχεις, ἀνέσχον, ἐπίθεις, περιθεις, ἀπόδος, ἀνέστην*. When the second part of the compound is itself compounded, it retains the accent, as *συνέκδος*: an augmented syllable retains its accent in composition, as *ἦν, παρήν—εἶχον, προσεῖ-χον—ἦγον, ἐξῆγον*.

3. When an accentuated augment is dropped, its accent rests, in compound verbs, on the preposition, if not too far from the end, as *προσέλιπε, πρόσλιπε*; in simple verbs, on the next radical syllable, as *ἔβαλε, βάλε*; and in monosyllables, long by nature, it is always the circumflex, as *ἔβη, βῆ*, but *φθᾶν* &c.

Exceptions to this general Rule.§. 205. 1. *Perispomena* :

a. Aor. II., inf. act., as *λιπεῖν* : aor. II., imper. midd., as *λαβοῦ*, *θοῦ*, but *ἴκου* Orest. 1231.

β. Fut. act. of liquid verbs, as *ἀγγελῶ* (for *έω*), the fut. Att. (see §. 203. 1.) : aor. I. and II., conj. pass., as *τυφθῶ*, *τυπῶ* (for *έω*).

2. *Oxyton* :

a. Aor. II., part. act., as *λαβών* : all participles ending in *ς* (gen. *τος*;) except the aor. I. act. which is *paroxyton*, as *παιδεύσας* ; as, *τετυφώς*, *τυφθείς*, *τυπεῖς*, *ιστάς*, *ἐπιβάς*, *τιθείς*, *προδούς*. Fem. sing. and plural, and Dat. pl. are *properispomena*.

β. The five following aor. imperative, *εἰπέ* (and *εἰπόν* ^aTheocr. XIV. 11.), *ἐλθέ*, *εὐρέ*, *ἰδέ* and *λαβέ*.

Obs. 1. In composition, the accent of the aor. II. imperative act. and midd. is thrown back, according to the general rule, as *ἐκβαλε*, *ἐκβίλου* ; but not in the inf. or part., as *ἐκβαλεῖν*, *ἐκβαλὼν*. In verbs in *μι*, the accent of aor. II. imper. midd. is thrown back only when the verb is compounded with a dissyllabic preposition, as *ἀπόθου*, but *προσθοῦ*.

3. The accent is on the penultima, which is *paroxyton* or *properispomenon*, according to the properties of the penultima and ultima.

a. All infinitives in *ναι* (except the old forms in *μεναι*, which are *propar.*) and in *μεν* ; all inf. perf. midd. ; inf. aor. I. act. and aor. II. midd. : as, *ιστάναι*, *στήναι*, *ἐκστήναι*, *τιθέναι*, *θείναι*, *ἐκθεῖναι*, *διδόναι*—*τετυφέναι*, *τυφθῆναι*, *τυπῆναι*—*τυπτέμεν*—*τετύφθαι*, *πεπαιδεῦσθαι*, *τετιμῆσθαι*, *πεφιλήσθαι*—*φυλάξαι*, *παιδεῦσαι*, *τιμῆσαι*, *φιλήσαι*, *μισθῶσαι*—*λιπέσθαι*, *ἐκθέσθαι*, *διαδόσθαι*, *ἀποθέσθαι*.

β. Optatives in *αι* and *οι*, *paroxyton* (see §. 46. 1), as *παιδεύσαι*.

γ. Participle of the pft. midd., *paroxyton*, as *τετυμμένος*.

Obs. 2. In the Epic dialect many pft. infin. and part. midd. used in a present sense are *propar.*, as *ἀλάλησθαι*, *ἀλαλήμενος* f. *ἀλάομαι*.

δ. III. plur. pres. of verbs in *ημι* (root *ε*), *ωμι*, *υμι* : *properispomenon*, as, *τιθέεισι*, *διδούσι*, *δεικνύσι*.

Obs. 3. All the contracted syllables of verbs are circumflexed, if the accentuation of the word before contraction admits of it, as *καλῶ*, *καλοῦμαι* f. *έω*, *έομαι* (see §. 43. *Obs.* 4.), but *ἐφίλει* (imperf.), *φίλει* (imper.) from *ἐφίλεε*, *φίλεε*, not *ἐφίλει*, *φίλει*.

Obs. 4. Verbs are divided in respect of the accentuation of the I. sing. pres. into α. *Barytons*, as *τύπτω* ; β. *Perispomena* or *Contract*, as *φιλῶ*.

Division of Verbs in ω according to their characteristic, and Remarks on the Formation of the Tenses.

§. 206. 1. Verbs in *ω* are divided into pure, whereof the charac-

^a Schæf. Greg. Cor. p. 341. Theocr. Gaisf. xiv. 11. Sim. Fræg. lxx. Gaisf. Herm. Emend. Gr. Gr. 286. n. Buttm. Exc. Plat. Meno. p. 70. Lobeck Phryn. p. 348.

teristic is a vowel: and impure, whereof the characteristic is a consonant.

2. *Pure* verbs are divided into:

a. Uncontracted, whereof the characteristic vowel is not α , ϵ or \omicron , as παιδεύ- ω , τί- ω , λύ- ω , (baryton.)

b. Contract, whereof the characteristic vowel is α , ϵ or \omicron , as τιμά- ω , φιλέ- ω , μισθό- ω , (perispomena.)

3. *Impure* verbs are divided into:

a. Mute, whereof the characteristic is a mute, as λείπ- ω , πλέκ- ω , πείθ- ω .

b. Liquid, whereof the characteristic is a liquid, as ἀγγέλλ- ω , νέμ- ω , φαίν- ω , φθείρ- ω .

§. 207. The natural order of considering the verb would be to take first the earlier forms in μ ; but as these older forms assume in the language, as it has come down to us, the character of anomalous verbs, it will be a more practical view of the matter to violate the rule of *seniores priores*, and to consider them in the following order:

1. Those primitive mute verbs in ω which after the disuse of the ending μ became the regular form of the active verb.

2. Those verbs, which after this analogy were formed from substantives or adjectives, as τιμάω, φιλέω, βουλεύω, and with these will be classed those primitive verbs with pure roots which lost the μ , as αἰρέω.

3. The primitive pure verbs in μ which retain that ending in the common dialect.

Obs. Most of these primitive pure verbs retain traces of their old form, in having one or more of those tenses which pure verbs in ω do not form.

Impure Verbs: i. e. verbs whose characteristic is a consonant.

§. 208. 1. Impure verbs are capable of forming the secondary tenses; and one of the most remarkable features of these verbs is the change which the root experiences in the formation of the several tenses: this arises from

a. The strengthening the primitive root by the insertion of a consonant, as τύπτ- τ - ω root ΤΥΠ, κράζω root ΚΡΑΓ: or even of an entire syllable, as ἀμαρτ(άν) ω root ΑΜΑΡΤ.

b. Or the strengthening the radical vowel of the root, as φεύγω root ΦΥΓ, λήθω root ΛΑΘ, τήκω root ΤΑΚ.

c. Or by a change of the radical vowel, as in the different tenses, τρέφω, ἐτράφην, τέτροφα: so in English, *speak, spake, spoken*.

d. Or by their having a reduplicated syllable prefixed, as πετ. πι-πετ, contracted into πίπτω.

2. We distinguish therefore two roots in these verbs, the original and simple root (*primitive*), which is found in the aor. II. or pft. II., and the secondary strengthened root (*derived*), which

is found in the pres. and imp.; in the other tenses sometimes the one, sometimes the other is found:

Aor. II. ἔ-τύπ-ον	Pres. τύπ-τ-ω	Fut. τύψω (τύπ-σω) and τυπτήσω
— ἔ-λίπ-ον	— λείπ-ω	— λείψω (λείπ-σω)
— ἔ-κράγ-ον	— κράζ-ω	— κε-κράξομαι (γ-σομαι)
— ἔ-φαίν-ην	— φαίν-ω	— φαν-οῦμαι
— ἔ-φθείρ-ην	— φθείρ-ω	Perf. II. ἔ-φθορ-α.

§. 209. We must therefore have recourse to the II. aorist, (or in pure verbs to the future,) and cutting off from it the tense terminations and augment, derive from it those tenses which retain the pure root in one or more shapes: so ΕΤΡ or ΕΤΡΕ is the root of εὕρισκω, whence the future εὕρ-ήσω, &c; while the present serves as the theme for those which have the strengthened root, so ΦΥΓ, present root Φεύγ, fut. φεύξω, &c. And verbs are spoken of as having *two* or *more* themes, as the formation of their tenses marks the existence of one or more roots, besides the form of the present: thus φεύγω is a verb of two, εὕρισκω may be considered a verb of three themes. In some cases there are two present forms in existence, though one is but rarely used, as λανθάνω and λήθω.

Obs. The primitive root is almost invariably short.

Strengthening of the root to form the present.

§. 210. A consonant is annexed to the simple root:

τύπτω, aor. II. pass. ἐ-τύπ-ην
τάσσω, - - - ἐ-τάγ-ην.

Obs. 1. This derived root is used only in the pres. and impf.; in all the other tenses the primitive root, with some few exceptions, returns: as,

Pr. τύπτω, impf. ἔτυπτον, aor. II. pass. ἐτύπην, fut. τύψω (for τύπ-σω) but also τυπτ-ήσω: this serves to distinguish the aor. II. from the imperfect in the indicative and optative, and from the present in the conjunctive and imperative.

2. Or the short vowel of the root is lengthened: as,

ǣ into η in <i>Mute verbs</i> , as (ἔ-λαῖθ-ον) λήθω	
- - αι - <i>Liquid</i> -	- (ἔ-φαίν-ην) φαίνω
- - ει - -	- (ἔ-φθείρ-ην, φθερ-ῶ) φθείρω
ε - ει - -	- (ῶ-φελ-ον) ὀφείλω, (κτενῶ) κτείνω
ĩ - ī - <i>Mute</i> -	- (ἔ-λίπ-ον) λείπω
ĩ - ī - -	- (ἔ-τρίβ-ην) τρίβω
ũ - ũ - -	- (ἔ-φρύγ-ην) φρύγω
ũ - ευ - -	- (ἔ-φύγ-ον) φεύγω.

Obs. 2. In the mute verbs strengthened by a vowel, the present form is the theme for the tenses, except the aor. II., as $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\text{-}\omega$, $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\zeta\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\text{-}\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\psi\omega$.

Obs. 3. Verbs whose characteristic is not strengthened have no aor. II. in use, as it would not be distinguished from the impf. (Except such verbs as $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$, where the radical vowel undergoes changes in the inflexion, as $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha\pi\omicron\nu$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omicron\phi\alpha$, by which the aor. II. is distinguished from the impf. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\epsilon\pi\omicron\nu$.)

§. 211. Impure verbs are divided into :

1. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a Π letter, which in the present is either strengthened by adding τ or lengthening the vowel ; or remains unchanged :

Aor. II.	Charact. of Root.	Π Strengthened by	Charact. of Pre- sent.	Present.
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$	π	adding τ	$\pi\tau$	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\text{-}\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\iota\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$	π	lengthening the vowel	π	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\text{-}\omega$
wanting	π	unchanged	π	$\beta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\pi\text{-}\omega$
β				
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\rho\upsilon\beta\text{-}\omicron\nu$	β	adding τ	$\pi\tau$	$\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\text{-}\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\acute{\iota}\beta\text{-}\omicron\nu$	β	lengthening ι into $\epsilon\iota$	β	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\beta\text{-}\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\text{-}\omicron\nu$	β$	..... \acute{\iota}$ into $\acute{\iota}$	β	$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\text{-}\omega$
ϕ				
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\alpha\phi\text{-}\omicron\nu$	ϕ	adding τ	$\phi\tau=\pi\tau$	$\theta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\text{-}\omega$
wanting	ϕ	unchanged	ϕ	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\text{-}\omega$

Obs. 1. In ($\theta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$, $\tau\alpha\phi\text{-}\tau\omega$) ϕ is changed to its lenē π (see §. 22. 2.), to compensate for which the incipient τ is changed to θ .

2. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a \Kappa letter, which is either unchanged in the present, or strengthened by lengthening the vowel or by the insertion of σ , to which the radical consonant assimilates itself ; the $\sigma\sigma$ is sometimes modified into ζ , and afterwards replaced by $\tau\tau$, which in many verbs is the only form used :

$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\alpha$ Pft. II.	κ	adding σ	$\kappa\sigma=\sigma\sigma$	$\phi\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\omega$
wanting	κ	unchanged	κ	$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\text{-}\omega$
γ				
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\rho\alpha\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$	γ	adding σ	{ $\gamma\sigma=\sigma\sigma$ $\tau\tau$	$\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\rho\alpha\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$	γ	adding σ		$\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\text{-}\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\lambda\alpha\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$	$\gamma\gamma$	adding σ	$\gamma\sigma=\zeta\omega$	$\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\text{-}\omega$
wanting	$\gamma\gamma$	unchanged	$\gamma\gamma\sigma=\zeta\omega$	$\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\text{-}\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\upsilon\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$	γ	lengthening υ into $\epsilon\upsilon$	γ	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\text{-}\omega$
			γ	$\phi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\text{-}\omega$
χ				
wanting ($\beta\eta\chi$)	χ	adding σ	$\chi\sigma=\sigma\sigma$	$\beta\acute{\eta}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\omega$
wanting	χ	unchanged	χ	$\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\text{-}\omega$

Obs. 2. There are two verbs whose radical letter is κ , which is strengthened by τ , πέκτω, τίκτω; see Anomalous Verbs.

3. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a T letter, which is unchanged, or else strengthened by lengthening the vowel, or adding σ , with which it is assimilated or coalesces:

Aor. II.	Charact. of Root.	τ	Charact. of Pre- sent.	Present.
wanting	τ	unchanged	τ	ἀνύτ-ω
wanting	$\tau\tau$	unchanged	$\tau\tau$	πλάττ-ω

δ

Strengthened by

ἐ-φραδ-ον	δ	adding σ	$\delta\sigma = \zeta$	φράζ-ω
wanting	δ	unchanged	δ	ἐρείδ-ω

θ

ἐ-λαθ-ον	θ	lengthening a to η	θ	λήθ-ω
ἐ-πιθ-ον	θ	lengthening i to ϵi	θ	πείθ-ω

Obs. 3. One verb with θ adds σ to its root, and is assimilated to it, κούσσω, Ep. κε-κόρυθ-μαι.

4. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a liquid λ , μ , ν , or ρ , which is strengthened by lengthening the vowel, or in verbs with λ by doubling the liquid; and in some in μ and ν the root remains unchanged.

ἐ-σφάλ-ην	λ	adding λ	$\lambda\lambda$	σφάλλ-ω
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μ

wanting	μ	unchanged	μ	νέμ-ω
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ν

ἐ-φάν-ην	ν	lengthening a into ai	ν	φαίν-ω
κέ-κρί-κα	ν	lengthening i into i	ν	κρίν-ω
wanting	ν	lengthening ϵ into ϵi	ν	τείν-ω
wanting	ν	unchanged	ν	μέν-ω

ρ

ἐ-σπάρ-ην	ρ	lengthening ϵ into ϵi	ρ	σπείρ-ω
ἄρ-όμην	ρ	lengthening a into ai	ρ	ἄρ-ω

5. There is another mode of forming the present, by the old reduplication as found in the verbs in μ , as γεν, γι-γεν, γιγένω contracted γίγρω, Latin *gigno*, γνω, γί-γιω, γιγνώσκω, πετ, πι-πετ-πίπτω.

Obs. 4. Two verbs with μ are strengthened by the addition of ν : aor. II. ἔκαμον, pres. κάμνω, fut. καμούμαι: aor. II. ἔταμον, pres. τέμνω, fut. τεμῶ.

§. 212. As the pure characteristic is employed in the formation of most of the tenses of those verbs whose root has been strengthened, it is necessary, in order to understand their real formation, to know the radical letters of each verb, whether discovered from the aor. II. or perfect II., or in strengthened liquid verbs the future; or from the simple substantive, as καλύπτω from καλυβή, ἄπτω from ἀφή; for which purpose the following observations may be useful.

1. All verbs in *πτω* have for their root a Π letter (π, β, φ), except *πίπτω*.

2. Verbs in *σσω* or *ττω* have for their radical a Κ letter (κ, γ, χ), except the following :

ἀρμόττω (ἀρμόζω), fut. -όσω.

βλίττω, fut. ίσω.

βράσσω (βράζω).

ἐρέσσω, ττω, fut. έσω.

ιμάσσω, άσω.

κνώσσω, ώσω.

λεύσσω, fut. λεύσω, aor. ἔλευσα, but both forms are doubtful.

λίτσομαι, Hom., λίτομαι, aor. ἐλίσσάμην, ἐλιτόμην.

ρίσσομαι, νείσσομαι, fut. νείσομαι.

πάσσω, fut. άσω.

πλάσσω, fut. άσω.

πτίσσω, fut. ίσω.

So also verbs in *ώττω* (Ion. ώσσω) ; as, λιμώττω, όνειρώττω, ύπνώττω, though όνειρωγμός, όνειρώξις seem to point to a κ letter as the radical.

3. The following in *σσω* fluctuate between the κ and the τ sound :

ἀφύσσω (poet.), fut. ύξω, aor. ἤφϋσα, ἡφυσάμην.

κορύσσω, fut. κορύξω, Ep. pft. κεκορυθμένος, aor. I. midd. ἐκορυσσάμην.

νάσσω, fut. νάξω &c., pf. pass. νένασμαι, verbal adj. ναστός.

4. Of verbs in *ζω*, with a Τ letter (generally δ), there are but few primitives :

ἔζομαι poet., καθέζομαι : ἵζω, καθίζω : σχίζω, χέζω ; but there are many derivatives in άζω and ίζω, as ἐθίζω, εικάζω, &c.

5. Most verbs in *ζω* with a Κ letter, (generally γ,) for their pure characteristic, are *onomatopœtica*, expressing the notion of a sound or voice ; as,

αιάζω, fut. αιάξω ; ἀλαλάζω : (ἠνύδατο, αὐδάσασθαι from ΑΥΔΑΖΟΜΑΙ in Ion.) ; βάζω, fut. βάξω, III. pf. midd. or pass. βέβακται ; βρίζω (βρίζαι) ; δαίζω ; ἐλελίζω ; ἐναρίζω, *spolio* ; κοίζω, fut. κοιξω ; κράζω, κρώζω ; μαστίζω ; οἰδάζω ; οἰμώζω (fut. ξω and ξομαι) ; ὀλολούζω ; ῥέζω ; ῥυστάζω ; στάζω, σταλάζω ; στενάζω ; στηρίζω ; στίζω ; συρίζω ; σφάζω (Att. σφάττω) ; σφύζω ; τρίζω ; φλύζω.

6. The following six in *ζω* fluctuate between a τ and κ sound :

ἀρπάζω, Att. fut. ἀρπάσομαι, σω : aor. ἤρπασα, ἤρπασθην, &c. : (Epic and common dialect, ἀρπάξω and -άσω, &c. : aor. II. pass. ἤρπάγην).

βαστάζω, fut. άσω : aor. ἐβαστάχθην.

διστάζω, hence the verbal subst. δισταγμός and δίστασις.

μύζω (poet. and dial.), aor. ἔμυξα ; ἔμυσα, Hippocr.

νυστάζω, fut. άσω and άξω.

παίζω, fut. παιξομαι and παίξομαι : aor. Att. ἔπαισα : pf. pass. Att. πέπαισμαι.

Obs. Συρίζω cannot be placed in this class, as it has another form, συνρίττω. The older form, συνρίζομαι, belongs to συνρίζω, and the more modern, an un-Attic form, συρίσω, to συνρίττω.

7. The following three in *ζω* have γγ for their pure characteristic :

κλάζω, perf. κέ-κλαγγ-α : fut κλάγξω : aor. ἔκλαγξα.

πλάζω, fut. πλάγξω, &c. : aor. pass. ἐπλάγχθην.

σαλπίζω, fut. ίγξω, &c. : (later also -ίσω, &c.)

Change of Vowels.

§. 213. The lengthening the vowel to strengthen the root seems to be part of that system of formation, wherein the radical vowel of the aor. II. undergoes certain changes in the present and the II. perfect, and sometimes in the I. pft. Grammarians have usually considered the vowel of the present to be the radical vowel, and that of the aor. II. to have been changed from it, whereas the reverse is the case, though for the convenience of conjugating the verb from the present as a starting point, we may retain this system of viewing the aor. II. as formed from the present, instead of *vice versa*.

1. *ǎ* in the root.

Present.			Aor. II. ᾶ.	Perf. II.
η in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as	λήθω	ἔλαθον	η: λέληθα
α } in <i>Liquid v.</i>	-	θάλλω	ἔθαλον poet.	τέθηλα
		φαίνω	ἐφάνην	πέφηνα
ε in <i>Mute verbs</i>	-	τρέφω	ἐτράφην	ο: τέτροφα
ε } in <i>Liquid v.</i>	-	στέλλω	ἐστάλην	—
		φθείρω	ἐφθάρην	ἔφθορα
2. ῑ—aor. II. ῑ.				
ει in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as	λείπω	ἔλιπον	οι: λέλοιπα
3. ῡ—aor. II. ῡ.				
ευ in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as	φεύγω	ἔφυγον	ευ: πέφευγα

Remarks on the Change of Vowels.

§. 214. 1. Most mute and liquid verbs with monosyllabic roots, whose present vowel is *ε*, have *α* in the aor. II., in some verbs to distinguish that tense from the imperfect.

τρέπ-ω, aor. II. ἔ-τραπ-ον	στέλλ-ω, aor. II. ἐ-στάλ-ην
τρέφ-ω, - ἐ-τράφ-ην	φθείρ-ω, - ἐ-φθάρ-ην
στρέφ-ω, - ἐ-στράφ-ην	κτείν-ω, - ἔ-κταν-ον
βρέχ-ω, - ἐ-βράχ-ην	τέμν-ω, - ἔ-ταμ-ον
δέρ-ω, - ἐ-δάρ-ην	

But not polysyllables, as ἡγγέλην, ὤφελον, ἀγερῆσθαι.

2. Some verbs of this class retain the *ε* in aor. II. pass., as the termination prevents its being confounded with the impft., as

βλέπω, impf. ἔ-βλεπ-ον, aor. II. pas. ἐ-βλέπ-ην.
λέγω, (in-compos.), aor. II. pass. κατε-λέγ-ην. So also
λέπ-ω, ἐ-λέπ-ην.

πλέκ-ω, ἐ-πλάκ-ην and ἐ-πλέκ-ην.

φλέγω, ἐ-φλέγ-ην.

ψέγω, ἐ-ψέγ-ην.

3. The following verbs, though the root has been strengthened by the addition of a consonant, also admit of this change of vowels :

κλέπτω, aor. II. ἐκλάπην ;

τέμνω, aor. II. ἔταμον old Attic, and ἔτεμον.

Obs. 1. Πλήττω only admits this change in its compounds, as

ἐ-πλήγ-ην

ἐξέ-πλάγ-ην

κατε-πλάγ-ην.

4. Liquid verbs with a monosyllabic root take *ä* in the pft. I. act., the pft. midd., and the aor. I. passive as well as the aor. II. ; as,

στέλλω, fut. στελ-ῶ pf. ἔ-σταλ-κα ἔ-σταλ-μαι aor. ἐ-στάλ-θην

φθείρω, fut. φθερῶ pf. ἔ-φθαρ-κα ἔ-φθαρ-μαι aor. ἐ-φθάρ-θην.

But not the polysyllabic verbs, as ἡγγελα, ἡγγέλθην from ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγεῖραι, ἡγέρθην from ἀγείρω. Cf. 1.

5. Those mute and liquid verbs which have *ε* in the radical syllable of the present, and those liquid verbs which have *ει*, take *ο* in the II. pft., and mute verbs with *ει* take *οι* ; as,

δέρκομαι (poet.), δέδορκα

δέρω, δέδορα

ἐγείρω, ἐγρήγορα

φθείρω, ἔφθορα

λείπω, λείλοιπα

πείθω, πέποιθα

σπείρω, ἔσπορα

στέργω, ἔστοργα.

Obs. 2. The following anomalous verbs undergo a similar change of vowel :

(ἔθω, Ep.), εἴωθα, (for εἴθα), εἰωθέναι, εἰωθώς : plpft. εἰώθειν.

ἸΔΩ, *video*, οἶδα.

ἸΚΩ, *ζοικα*, plpf. ἐώκειν.

ἔλπω (poet.), ἔωλπα, plpf. ἐώλπειν.

ἜΡΓΩ, *ἔοργα* : plpf. ἐώργειν.

ρήγ-νυμι, ἔρρωγα.

6. The following take *ο* after this analogy in the I. pft.

κλέπτω, I. pft. κέκλοφα, but pft. midd. κέκλεμμαι (also κέκλαμμαι).

λέγω, I. pft. ξυνείλοχα, ἐξείλοχα : but pft. midd. συνείλεμμαι.

πέμπω, I. pft. πέπομφα : but πέπεμμαι.

τρέπω, I. pft. τέτροφα (the same as the II. pft. of τρέφω) and τέτραφα ; (this *ä* in the perf. is anomalous, and probably is only allowed here to distinguish it from τέτροφα from τρέφω.)

Obs. 3. So also ἀγήοχα (ἄγω), ἐδήδοχα (ἔδω), ἐνήνοχα (ἐνέκω), πέπτωκα from πίπτω, ξωκα Dor. for εἴκα from ἦμι, βεβόλημαι (βάλλω) δεδοκημένος (δέκομαι), ἄωρτο (αἰίρω), ἔοργα (ρέζω), ἐπώχατο Il. μ. 340, from ἐπέχω.

7. The following dissyllabic mute verbs with *ε* for their present vowel take, like the liquids of this class, *α* in pft. midd. or pass., but not in the aor. I. pass. : as,

στρέφω, pft. midd. ἔστραμμαι, but aor. I. pass. ἐστρέφθην } ἀφθην Ion. and

τρέπω - - - τέτραμμαι, but - - - ἐτρέφθην } Dor.

τρέφω, - - - τέθραμμαι, but - - - ἐθρέφθην

κλέπτω, see 6.

Remarks on the Secondary Tenses.

§. 215. 1. The Secondary tenses differ from the Primary in having no tense characteristic, so that the tense ending is annexed immediately to the simple root, as *ἐλιπ-ον*, but *ἐπαίδευ-σ-α*: and in some verbs by changing the vowel of their present, as *στρέφω*, *ἐστράφ-ην*, *στραφ-ήσομαι*, but *ἐ-στρέφ-θην*.

2. The II. pft. lengthens the short vowels, *ι* into *ῑ*, *α* into *η* or (after *ρ* or a vowel) into *ᾶ*, *υ* into *ευ*, and the diphthongs *αι* into *η*, *ει* into *οι*, see §. 213.

κράζω	aor. II. ἔ-κραγ-ον	II. pft. κέ-κρᾶγ-α
φρίσσω	root ΦΡΙΚ (ι)	- - πέ-φρῖκ-α
θάλλω	fut. θαλ-ῶ	- - τέ-θῆλ-α

So πέφηνα, πέφευγα, λέληθα.

3. The aor. II. act., midd. and pass., and the II. pft. act., can be formed only from the verbs which belong to the primitive language (so not from derivatives in *έω*, *άω*, *όω*, *εύω*, *άζω*, *ίζω*, *αίνω*, *ύνω* &c.), and in most of these the simple root has been strengthened in the present, so that there is a difference between the impf. and aor. II. act.: and in those verbs where these two tenses either cannot be distinguished at all, as in verbs with the simple root in the present, or only by the different quantity of the same vowel, as in liquid verbs in *νω*, the aor. II. passive alone is in use, this being distinguished by the ending from the impf.; as,

γραῖφω	impf. ἔγραφον	aor. II. act. waiting	aor. pass. ἐγράψην
κλίνω	- ἔκλινον	- - -	- - ἐκλῖνῃ.

§. 216. 1. There is no verb which has all the forms of the aor. I. and also all of the aor. II. except *τρέπω*.

ἔτραπον	ἐτραπόμην	ἐτράπην
ἔτρεψα	ἐτρεψάμην	ἐτρέφθην;

of which however the aor. I. middle is seldom used, except in phrases such as *τρέψασθαι εἰς φυγὴν*. And there are very few verbs of which the aor. II. act. and pass. are both in use. There are some few exceptions, mostly in poetry, as *ἔτυπον* and *ἐτύπην*, *ἔλιπον* and (II. π, 507) *λίπεν* (*ἐλίπησαν*), *ἤγγελον* and *ἤγγελην*, *ἔρμαγον* and *ἐτμάγην*.

2. Few verbs have both the aorist forms in the same voice. Where both forms really do exist, either

α. They have a different signification, the aor. I. transitive, the aor. II. intransitive; or,

β. They belong to different dialects, ages, or species of composition, as originally the aor. II. was not much in use as a passive tense. So the old Attic prefers the full form of the aor. I. pass.^a, the later Attic the less emphatic aor. II.; for example, *ταχέηναι* and *ταγήναι*. On the other hand, some verbs form properly only the aor. II. pass., and the aor. I. pass. is found only in the poets, especially the Tragedians.

3. In some verbs both forms exist, mostly where the aor. I. supplies the place of the perfect not in use.

ἀπηλλάχθην and ἀπηλλάγην	συνελέχθην and συνελέγην
ἐβλάφθην - ἐβλάβην	ἐφλέχθην - ἐφλέγην
ἐβρέχθην - ἐβράχην	ἐστρέφθην - ἐστράφην
ἔφθην - ἔφθασα	ἤξα - ἤγαγον

Thucyd. and Xen.

^a R. P. Phœn. 986, Valek. Phœn. 979.

4. Some verbs which in the later dialects had an aor. I., have only the aor. II. in the old pure Attic: so

ἔλιπον, later ἔλειψα	ᾠλισθον later ᾠλίσθησα
εἶλον - ἤρησα	ἔβλαστον - ἐβλάστησα
ἐβίων - ἐβίωσα.	

On the other hand, of βλέπω the Attic used the aor. I. only, not ἔβλαβον.

5. The poets use the aor. II. of many verbs which are not found in prose; as,

	Prose.	Poetry.
ἀγγέλλω	ἡγγεῖλα	ἡγγελον (sometimes also in prose)
κτείνω	ἔκτεινα	ἔκτανον and ἔκταν
πείθω	ἔπεισα	ἐπιθον, ἐπιθόμεν
τύπτω	ἔτυψα	ἔτυπον
ἄλλομαι	ἡλάμην	ἡλόμην
αἶρω	ἦρα, ἡράμην	ἀροίμην Opt.; in Homer also ἀρόμην, ἄρωμαι, ἀρέσθαι.

Conjugation of Verbs.

§. 217. 1. Impure verbs may be arranged into four Conjugations, according to the characteristic of the present, and the formation of their tenses; three of Mutes (Π letter, Κ letter, Τ letter), and one of Liquid verbs; each containing some verbs whose characteristic is that of the simple root, and others where it has been strengthened by a consonant.

Mute Verbs.

2. The regular mute verbs are arranged according to their characteristic into the three classes of the mute letters, each class being subdivided into verbs with the simple, and verbs with a strengthened root.

1. Verbs with a Π letter:

Simple root,

β, π, φ,—as τρίβ-ω, πέμπ-ω, γράφ-ω

Strengthened by τ,

πτ,—as βτ, βλέπτ-ω (ΒΛΑΒ), πτ τύπτ-ω (ΤΥΠ),

φτ, δρύπτ-ω (ΔΡΥΦ).

Fut. ψω
(=βσ, πσ, φσ)
Perf. φα
(=βά, πά)

2. Verbs with a Κ letter:

Simple root,

γ, γγ, κ, κτ, χ,—as ἄγ-ω, πλέκ-ω, τεύχ-ω

Strengthened by σ,

σσ, or ζ,—as γσ κράζ-ω (ΚΡΑΓ), κσ φρίσσω-ω

(ΦΡΙΚ), χσ βήσσω-ω (ΒΗΧ).

Fut. ξω
(=γσ, κσ, χσ.)
Perf. χα
(=γά, κά.)

3. Verbs with a Τ letter:

Simple root,

δ, τ, ττ, θ,—as ἄδ-ω, ἀνύτ-ω, πείθ-ω

Strengthened by σ,

σσ, or ζ,—as δσ, φρίζ-ω (ΦΡΑΔ), τσ, λίσσω-μαι

(ΛΙΤ), θσ, κορύσσω-ω (ΚΟΡΥΘ).

Fut. σω, (the τ letter being dropped.)
Perf. κα.

Obs. 1. It has been usual to make four conjugations of mute verbs by making one of double letters $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$, ζ , and for the convenience of learners this has its advantages; but if we are to consider the verb with relation to its root, we must distinguish between the $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$, ζ , which have a κ letter, and those which have a τ letter, as the one form their future $\xi\omega$, pft. in $\chi\alpha$, the others in $\sigma\omega$, $\kappa\alpha$.

Obs. 2. These double letters $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$, ζ , are the only characteristics which do not at once give the future and perfect—we can only know them by ascertaining their radical letter in the aor. II. or pft. II., or some cognate substantive.

Obs. 3. Verbs which are formed from the root by the reduplication might be classed as a separate conjugation; but as they have been generally classed under irregular verbs, the same arrangement is maintained. It must not however be forgotten that they are governed by regular analogies.

Formation of the Tenses of Mute Verbs.

§. 218. 1. The mute verbs form their tenses, except the principal, by adding the tense endings (§. 184. 4), to the simple root, or, where the radical vowel has been lengthened to a diphthong, to the present root; in the fut. and aor. of verbs with a Π or K sound, the characteristic of the tense and of the root coalesce; in other verbs the T sound is dropped.—(See §. 25.) The imperfect is always formed from the present root.

2. The future ending is always $\sigma\omega$, with which the radical letter coalesces in Π and K verbs, but is dropped in T verbs, as may be seen above, §. 217. 2. 3.

3. The I. perfect and plpft. are formed by adding $\acute{\alpha}$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ (aspirated) to the K and Π , $\kappa\alpha$, $\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ to the T verbs; but before κ the T letter is dropped: before μ and τ in the pft. midd. or pass. it becomes σ , and is wholly lost before the tense endings which begin with σ ; $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $-\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$, $-\sigma\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$; $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $-\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$; but $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota-\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota-\sigma\theta\epsilon$, (except the Homeric $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\upsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$ from $\pi\upsilon\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}-\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.)

4. The vowels α , ι , υ , of T verbs are short before the σ or κ of the tense endings; as, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$; $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$, fut. $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$; $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$; $\kappa\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$ &c.

5. The changes which the mutes undergo in endings beginning with σ , θ , μ , τ , and the aspirated endings $\acute{\alpha}$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, are regulated by the rules for the change of consonants (§. 22. sqq.).

Obs. 1. The characteristic π , when preceded by μ , in the pft. midd. or pass. is dropped; as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi-\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}-\mu\epsilon\mu-\mu\alpha\iota$ (for $\pi\acute{\epsilon}-\mu\epsilon\mu\pi-\mu\alpha\iota$), $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\mu\psi\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\mu\pi\tau\alpha\iota$ &c., inf. $\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\phi\theta\alpha\iota$, part. $\pi\epsilon\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\mu}\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$: so $\kappa\acute{\iota}\mu\pi\tau-\omega$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}-\kappa\alpha\mu-\mu\alpha\iota$ (for $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}-\kappa\alpha\mu\pi-\mu\alpha\iota$). So when $\gamma\gamma$ precedes μ , one of them is dropped: $\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\gamma-\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}-\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma-\mu\alpha\iota$ (for $\acute{\epsilon}-\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\gamma-\mu\alpha\iota$), $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\chi\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$ &c. inf. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\chi\theta\alpha\iota$, part. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$: so $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ (for $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\chi\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$) $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\chi\alpha\iota$ &c.

Obs. 2. In the old poetic dialect the T letter is retained before the μ of the pft. midd., as $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\delta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\acute{o}\rho\nu\theta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\delta\mu\alpha\iota$.

Obs. 3. In the verbs ending in $-\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\omega$ or $-\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\omega$, the T letter and the ν are both dropped, to compensate for which the ϵ becomes $\epsilon\iota$, as $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta-\omega$, fut. ($\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta-\sigma\omega$), $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\omega$, aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha$, pft. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$. So $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta-$ forms $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, fut. of $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\chi\omega$.

Obs. 4. Verbs with a T letter have, in the common dialect, no aor. II., though it is sometimes found in the Epic dialect, as $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ ($\Phi\rho\alpha\delta\omega$), aor. II. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\delta\omicron\nu$.

Obs. 5. The root of $\psi\acute{\upsilon}\chi\omega$ is $\psi\upsilon\gamma$ not $\psi\upsilon\chi$, whence the aor. II. is formed with γ : $\acute{\epsilon}\psi\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\eta\nu$, $\psi\upsilon\gamma\eta\nu\alpha\iota$.

Obs. 6. On the change of vowel in some secondary tenses and pft. I. and pft. midd., see §. 213.

Obs. 7. On the Attic fut. of verbs in $\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ and $\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, as

$\beta\iota\beta\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ fut. $\beta\iota\beta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega = \beta\iota\beta\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$ &c.

$\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$. . $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega = \kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\omega}$, $\iota\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\iota\epsilon\acute{\iota}$, $\iota\omicron\delta\mu\epsilon\nu$, see §. 203. 1.

Obs. 8. $\Sigma\acute{\omega}\zeta\omega$ has in Attic the pft. $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, from the Epic $\sigma\acute{\omega}\omega$.

Obs. 9. Mute and liquid verbs: the endings beginning with σ drop the σ if preceded immediately by a mute or liquid (§. 29. 4.), as

$\kappa\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\alpha\iota$ for $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$

$\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\alpha\iota$ for $\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$

$\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\alpha\lambda\theta\epsilon$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\alpha\lambda\sigma\theta\epsilon$.

Obs. 10. The regular formation of III. pl. pft. and plpft. midd. or pass. $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, $\nu\tau\omicron$, is not admissible in impure verbs whether mutes or liquids, as thereby too many consonants would be brought together. To obviate this the Attics mostly use a periphrasis of the nom. pl. part. with the III. pl. pres. of $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$ ($\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$) for the pft., and III. pl. imp. $\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ for plpft. Some old Attic writers however used the Ionic form, wherein the ν is exchanged for $\acute{\alpha}$, throws its aspirate on the preceding K or Π letter; as,

$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta-\omega$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}-\tau\rho\iota\mu-\mu\alpha\iota$ III. pl. $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\phi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ (for $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\iota\beta\eta\tau\alpha\iota$) plpft. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\tau\omicron$

$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa-\omega$ $\pi\acute{\epsilon}-\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma-\mu\alpha\iota$. . $\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ (for $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\eta\tau\alpha\iota$)

$\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma-\omega$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}-\tau\alpha\gamma-\mu\alpha\iota$. . $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ (for $\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\gamma\eta\tau\alpha\iota$)

$\sigma\kappa\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ $\acute{\epsilon}-\sigma\kappa\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\sigma-\mu\alpha\iota$. . $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ (for $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\tau\alpha\iota$)

$\chi\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ $\kappa\epsilon-\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\iota\sigma-\mu\alpha\iota$. . $\kappa\epsilon\chi\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ (for $\kappa\epsilon\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\iota\delta\eta\tau\alpha\iota$).

The periphrasis with $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$ is also occasionally found in Ionic, and even both forms are found in the same verb: Hdt. VII. 62 $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\tau\omicron$, Id. 66 $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\nu\alpha\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\alpha\nu$.

Obs. 11. The following perfects in $\delta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ are used by Homer, though the characteristic of the verb is not δ : $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\rho\alpha\delta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ from $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\nu\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\tau\omicron$ from $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta\chi\acute{\epsilon}\delta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ from $\acute{\alpha}\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, where others read $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta\chi\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$.

Obs. 12. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ from $\acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$, in Hdt., is the only word in which a tenuis is retained before $\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$.

Obs. 13. The mute verbs whose root is strengthened by lengthening the vowel, form their fut. and I. pft. from the present and not from the simple root, while liquid verbs thus strengthened form them from the simple root. The aorist II. is of course always formed from the simple root.

§. 219. Conjugation of Mute Verbs.

Radical letter— Π sound.

1. The Present characteristic is π , β , ϕ or $\pi\tau$: Fut. $\psi\omega$ ($\pi-\sigma\omega$, $\beta-\sigma\omega$, $\phi-\sigma\omega$): Pft. $\phi\alpha$ ($\pi-\acute{\alpha}$, $\beta-\acute{\alpha}$): Pft. Pass. or Midd. $\mu\alpha\iota$ or $\mu\mu\alpha\iota$:

π	τέρπω	τέρψω	*τέτερφα	*τέτερμαι
β	τρίβω	τρίψω	τέτριφα	τέτριμμαι
φ	γράφω	γράψω	γέγραφα	γέγραμμαι
πτ	τύπτω	*τύψω	τέτυφα	τέτυμμαι.

all conjugated like *τρίβω*. The characteristic consonant is changed to π or μ as the laws of euphony require. See §. 22. sqq.

ACTIVE.					
Pres.	Ind. <i>τρίβ-ω</i>	Imper. <i>τρίβ-ε</i>	Conj. or Opt. <i>τρίβ-ω</i>	Inf. <i>τρίβ-ειν</i>	Part. <i>τρίβ-ων</i>
Perft. I.	<i>τέτριψ-α</i>	wanting	<i>τετρίψ ω</i>	<i>τετρίψ-έναι</i>	<i>τετρίψ-ώς</i>
Plpft.	<i>έτετριψ-ειν</i>		<i>τετρίψοιμι</i>		
Fut.	<i>τρίψ-ω</i>		<i>τρίψοιμι</i>	<i>τρίψειν</i>	<i>τρίψων</i>
Impft.	<i>ετρίβ-ον</i>		<i>τρίβ-οιμι</i>		
Aor. I.	<i>ετριψα</i>	<i>τρίψον</i>	<i>τρίψω</i> <i>τρίψαιμι</i>	<i>τρίψαι</i>	<i>τρίψας</i>
MIDDLE.					
Pres.	<i>τρίβο-μαι</i>	<i>τρίβ-ου</i>	<i>τρίβ-ωμαι</i>	<i>τρίβ-εσθαι</i>	<i>τριβ-όμενος</i>
Pft.	<i>τέτριμμαι</i> (<i>τέ-τριβ-μαι</i>)	<i>τέτριψο</i> (<i>τέ-τριβ-θο</i>)	<i>τετριμμένος ω</i>	<i>τετρίθαι</i>	<i>τετριμμένος</i>
S. 1.	<i>τέ-τριμ-μαι</i>				
2.	<i>τέ-τρι-ψαι</i>	<i>τέ-τρι-ψο</i>			
3.	<i>τέ-τριπ-ται</i>	<i>τε-τρίψ-θω</i>			
D. 1.	<i>τε-τρίμ-μεθον</i>				
2.	<i>τέ-τριψ-θον</i>	<i>τέ-τριψ-θον</i>			
3.	<i>τέ-τριψ-θον</i>	<i>τε-τρίψ-θων</i>			
P. 1.	<i>τε-τρίμ-μεθα</i>				
2.	<i>τέ-τριψ-θε</i>	<i>τέ-τριψ-θε</i>			
3.	<i>τε-τριμ-μένοι εισί</i> <i>οι τε-τρίψ-αται</i>	<i>τε-τρίψ-θωσαν</i> <i>οι τε-τρίψ-θων</i>			
Plpft.	<i>ετετρίμμην</i>		<i>τετριμμένος εἶην</i>		
S. 1.	<i>έ-τε-τρίμ-μην</i>				
2.	<i>έ-τέ-τρι-ψο</i>				
3.	<i>έ-τέ-τριπ-το</i>				
D. 1.	<i>έ-τε-τρίμ-μεθον</i>				
2.	<i>έ-τε-τρίψ-θην</i>				
3.	<i>έ-τε-τρίψ-θην</i>				
P. 1.	<i>έ-τε-τρίμ-μεθα</i>				
2.	<i>έ-τέ-τριψ-θε</i>				
3.	<i>τε-τριμ-μένοι ἦσαν</i>				

* The forms with an asterisk are not in common use.

MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj. or Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Fut.	τρίψομαι		τριψοίμην	τρίψεσθαι	τριψόμενος
Impft.	ἐτριβ-όμην		τριβοίμην		
Aor. I.	ἐτριψάμην	τρίψαι	τρίψωμαι	τρίψᾶσθαι	τριψάμενος
			τριψαίμην		
Fut. III.	τετριψομαι		τετριψοίμην	τετριψεσθαι	τετριψόμενος

PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	ἐτρίφθην (ἐτριβ-θην)	τρίφ-θητι	τριφ-θω Opt. τριφ-θείην	τριφ-θῆναι	τριφ-θείς
Fut. I.	τριφ-θήσομαι		τριφ-θησοίμην	τριφ-θήσεσθαι	τριφ-θησόμενος
Aor. II.	ἐτρίβην	τρίβ-ηθι	τριβ-ῶ τριβ-είην	τριβ-ῆναι	τριβ-εῖς
Fut. II.	τριβ-ήσομαι		τριβ-ησοίμην	τριβ-ήσεσθαι	τριβ-ησόμενος.

Verbal adjective : (τριβ-τός =) τριπτός, (τριβ-τέος =) τριπτέος.

Radical letter—κ sound.

§. 220. 1. The present characteristic is γ, γγ, κ, κτ or χ : Fut. ξω (χ-σω, κ-σω, γ-σω) : Pft. χα (κ-ά, γ-ά or χα) : Pft. Pass. or Midd. γμαι :

κ	πλέκω	πλέξω	πέπλεχα	πέπλεγμαι
γγ	σφίγγω	σφίγξω	ἔσφιγχα	ἔσφιγμαι
κτ	τίκτω	τέξω	*τέτεχα	τέτεγμαι
γ	λέγω	λέξω	*λέλεχα	λέλεγμαι
χ	τρέχω	θρέξω	*τέτρεχα	*τέτρεγμαι

all conjugated like πλέκω, and declined through the moods like τρίβω. The characteristic consonant is sometimes changed to γ or χ as the laws of euphony require. See §. 22.

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.		
Pres.	πλέκ-ω	πλέκ-ομαι	Imper. πέ-πλεξ-ο πε-πλέχ-θω πέ-πλεχ-θον πε-πλέχ-θων πέ-πλεχ-θε πε-πλέχ-θωσαν or πέ-πλεχ-θων	Conj. πεπλεγμένος ὦ
Impf.	ἔ-πλεκ-ον	ἐ-πλεκ-όμην		
Perf.	(πέ-πλεκ-ᾶ) πέ-πλεχ-α	(πέ-πλεκ-μαι) πέ-πλεγ-μαι πέ-πλεκ-σαι = ξαι πέ-πλεκ-ται πε-πλέγ-μεθον πέ-πλεχ-θον πέ-πλεχ-θον πε-πλέγ-μεθα πέ-πλεχ-θε πε-πλεγμένοι εἰσὶ Ion. πε-πλέχ-αται		Inf. πέ-πλεχ-θαι
Plpf.	ἔ-πε-πλέχ-ειν	ἐ-πε-πλέγ-μην		Part. πε-πλεγ-μένος
Fut.	(πλέκ-σω) πλέξω	πλέξομαι		Opt. πεπλεγμένος εἶην
Aor.	ἔ-πλεξα	ἐ-πλεξάμην		
Ft.III.		πε-πλέξομαι		
PASSIVE.				
Aorist I.	(ἐ-πλέκ-θην) ἐ-πλέχ-θην			
Future I.	πλεχ-θήσομαι			
Aorist II.	ἐ-πλάκ-ην			
Future II.	πλακ-ήσομαι			
Verbal adjective : πλεκ-τός, ή, όν, πλεκ-τέος, τέα, τέον.				

So verbs with the double γ, as τέγγω, except that they retain one γ, the other being changed or retained according to the laws of euphony; as, ἐτέγξω, τέτεγμαι, τέτεγξαι &c. So

ἔσφιγμαι

ἔσφιγξαι

ἔσφιγκται

ἐσφίγμεθον

ἔσφιγχθον

ἔσφιγχθον

ἐσφίγμεθα

ἔσφιγχθε

ἐσφιγμένοι εἰσὶ

ἔσφιγξο

ἐσφίγχθω

ἔσφιγχθον

ἐσφίγχθον

ἔσφιγχθε

ἐσφίγχθωσαν or ἐσφίγχθων

2. The Present characteristic is $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$, or sometimes ζ : Fut. $\xi\omega$ ($\gamma\sigma\omega$, $\kappa\sigma\omega$): Pft. $\chi\alpha$ ($\gamma\acute{\alpha}$, $\kappa\acute{\alpha}$): Pft. Pass. or Midd. $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$:

$\sigma\sigma\omega$	} $\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$	$\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$	* $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\chi\alpha$	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$
$\tau\tau\omega$				
ζ	$\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$	$\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$	* $\xi\sigma\phi\alpha\chi\alpha$	$\xi\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$

declined like $\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$, and through the moods like $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$. The same change of radical consonants takes place as in the last paradigm.

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.		
Pres.	τάσσ-ω, Att. τάττ-ω	τάσσ-ομαι		
Impf.	ἔ-τασσ-ον	ἔ-τασσ-όμεν		
Perf.	(τέ-ταγ-ᾶ) τέ-ταχ-α	τέ-ταγ-μαι τέ-ταξ-αι τέ-τακ-ται τε-τάγ-μεθον τέ-ταχ-θον τέ-ταχ-θον τε-τάγ-μεθα τέ-ταχ-θε τε-ταγ-μένοι εἰσί	Imper. τέ-ταξ-ο τε-τάχ-θω τέ-ταχ-θον τε-τάχ-θων τέ-ταχ-θε τε-τάχ-θωσαν or τε-τάχ-θων	Conj. τεταγμένος ᾶ Inf. τέ-ταχ-θαι Part. τε-ταγ-μένος

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	
Plpf.	ἔ-τε-τάχ-ειν	ἔ-τε-τάγ-μην	Opt. τεταγμένος εἴην
Fut.	(τάγ-σω) τά-ξω	τάξ-ομαι	
Aor.	ἔ-τα-ξα	ἔ-ταξ-άμην	
Ft.III.		τε-τάξ-ομαι	

PASSIVE.	
Aorist I.	(ἔ-τάγ-θην) ἔ-τάχ-θην
Future I.	ταχ-θήσομαι
Aorist II.	ἔ-τάγ-ην
Future II.	ταγ-ήσομαι

Verbal adjective : τακτός, ἦ, ὄν, τακτέος, ἑα, εἶον.	
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Radical letter—T sound.

§. 221. The present characteristic is, τ, ττ (σσ), δ, θ; sometimes ξ (δσ), Fut. σω, Pft. κα, Pft. Pass. or Midd. μαι:

τ	ἄνυτω	ἀνύσω	*ἤνυκα	ἤνυσμαι
ττ	πλάττω	πλάσω	*πέπλακα	πέπλασμαι
σσ				
δ	ψεύδω	ψεύσω	*ἔψευκα	ἔψευσμαι
θ	πλήθω	πλήσω	*πέπληκα	*πέπλησμαι
ξ	φράζω	φράσω	*πέφρακα	πέφρασμαι

are conjugated like ψεύδω, and declined through the moods like τριβω. The characteristic is dropped before σ (see §. 25.) or κ, (§. 218. 3.) and before μ or θ is changed to σ (§. 22. sqq.)

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.
Pres.	ψεύδ-ω	ψεύδ-ομαι	φράζ-ω	φράζ-ομαι	
Impf.	ἔ-ψευδ-ον	ἐ-ψευδ-όμην	ἐ-φραζ-ον	ἐ-φραζ-όμην	
Perf.	(ἔ-ψευδ-κα) ἔ-ψευ-κα	(ἔ-ψευδ-μαι) ἔ-ψευσ-μαι	(πέ-φραδ-κα) πέ-φραῖ-κα	(πέ-φραδ-μαι) πέ-φρασ-μαι	
Plpf.	ἐ-ψεύ-κειν	ἐ-ψεύσ-μην	ἐ-πε-φράῳ-κειν	ἐ-πε-φράσ-μην	
Fut.	(ψεύδ-σω ψεύ-σω	ψεύ-σομαι	(φράδ-σω) φράῳ-σω	φρά-σομαι	
Aor. I.	ἔ-ψευ-σα	ἐ-ψευ-σάμην	ἔ-φραῖ-σα	ἐ-φρα-σάμην	
Ft. III.				πε-φρά-σομαι	

Obs. Κορύσσω forms its future anomalously, as if its characteristic were a K letter, κορύξω, but the aor. I. is ἐκορυσάμην.

PASSIVE.				
Aor. I.	(ἐ-ψεύδ-θην)	ἐ-ψεύσ-θην	(ἐ-φράδ-θην)	ἐ-φράσ-θην
Fut. I.	ψευσ-θήσομαι		φρασ-θήσομαι	
Verbal adjective : (ψευδ-τέος) ψευσ-τέος, τέα, τέον φραστέος.				

Declension of Perfect Middle or Passive.

Ind.	Sing.	1. 2. 3.	Imper.	Inf.
		ἔψευσ-μαι ἔψευ-σαι ἔψευσ-ται	ἔψευ-σο ἔψεύσ-θω	ἔψεῦσ-θαι
	Dual	1. ἔψεύσ-μεθον 2. ἔψευσ-θον 3. ἔψευσ-θον	ἔψευσ-θον ἔψεύσ-θων	Part. ἔψευσ-μένος, η, ον.
	Plur.	1. ἔψεύσ-μεθα 2. ἔψευσ-θε 3. ἔψευσ-μένοι εἰσὶ	ἔψευσ-θε ἔψεύσ-θωσαν or ἔψεύσ-θων	

Liquid Verbs.

Formation of the Tenses.

§. 222. 1. Verbs with a liquid consonant as their characteristic, form the future and aor. I. without the tense characteristic σ, but the perfect has the tense characteristic κ; as,

σφάλλω (ΣΦΑΛ), fut. σφαλ-ῶ, aor. I. ἔ-σφηλ-α, pft. ἔ-σφαλ-κα.

Obs. The terminations ῶ, οὔμαι, of the fut. are formed by the omission of σ and a contraction (as the circumflex denotes) from -έσω, έω, ῶ, -έσομαι, έομαι, οὔμαι, as σφαλ-έσω, σφαλ-έω=σφαλ-ῶ. These forms are inflected throughout, as the pres. active or middle of verbs in έω. These verbs form no fut. III.

2. The present and imperfect of all these verbs (except some few with the radical vowel ε) have been strengthened either by doubling the λ, as σφάλ-λ-ω, inserting ν after the pure root, as τέμ-ν-ω, or lengthening the radical vowel, as in all verbs in ἰνω, ὕνω, ὕρω, κρίν-ω, ἀμύν-ω, κτείν-ω, φαίν-ω (ΣΦΑΛ, ΤΕΜ, ΚΡΙΝ(ι), ἈΜΥΝ(υ), ΚΤΕΝ, ΦΑΝ); but in some verbs with the radical vowel ε there is no change, as μέν-ω, νέμ-ω.

3. The whole of the tenses are formed from the simple root; the vowel however of the aor. I. act. and midd. being lengthened:

Σφάλλ-ω (ΣΦΑΛ), fut. σφαλ-ῶ, aor. II. pass. ἔ-σφάλ-ην, fut. σφαλ-ήσομαι, pf. I. act. ἔ-σφαλ-κα, perf. midd. or pass. ἔ-σφαλ-μαι, fut. I. pass. σφαλ-θήσομαι, aor. I. act. ἔ-σφηλ-α (inf. σφῆλ-αι).

Τεκμαίρ-ομαι, fut. τεκμαρ-οὔμαι, pft. τε-τέκμαρ-μαι, aor. I. ἔ-τεκμηρ-άμην, aor. I. pass. ἔ-τεκμάρ-θην.

Τίλλ-ω, fut. τίλ-ῶ, midd. τίλ-οὔμαι, aor. I. ἔ-τίλ-α, inf. τίλ-αι, pf. act. τέ-τιλ-κα, pf. midd. or pass. τέ-τιλ-μαι, aor. I. pass. ἔ-τίλ-θην.

4. As but few liquid verbs form the aor. II., the simple root is found from the future, according to the radical vowel of which liquid verbs are divided into four classes :

Class I. (α in the Fut., η in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -άλλω, -άμνω, -αίρω, -αίνω.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>
σφάλλ-ω	σφαλ-ῶ	ἔ-σφηλ-α
κάμν-ω	καμ-οὔμαι	
τεκμαίρ-ω	τεκμαρ-ῶ	ἔ-τέκμηρ-α
φαίν-ω	φαν-ῶ	ἔ-φην-α

Class II. (ε in the Fut., ει in the Aor. I.) Verbs with the simple root in Pres. and those in -έλλω, -έμνω, -είρω, -είνω.

μέν-ω	μεν-ῶ	ἔ-μειν-α
ἀγγέλλ-ω	ἀγγελ-ῶ	ἤγγειλ-α
τέμν-ω	τεμ-ῶ	
τείν-ω	τεν-ῶ	ἔ-τειν-α
φθείρ-ω	φθερ-ῶ	ἔφθειρα

Class III. (ι in the Fut., ῑ in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -ίλλω, -ίνω.

τίλλ-ω	τῖλ-ῶ	ἔ-τίλ-α
κρίν-ω	κρῖν-ῶ	ἔ-κρῖν-α

Class IV. (ῡ in the Fut., ῡ in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -ῦρω, -ῶνω.

σῦρ-ω	σῦρ-ῶ	ἔ-σῦρ-α
ἄμύν-ω	ἄμῦν-ῶ	ἤμῦν-α.

Obs. 1. The verbs of Class I. take α instead of η, in the aor. I., in Doric (except ἐκάθηρα, Theocr. V. 119) and the following verbs in the common dialect—in αίνω, ἰσχυαίνω, ἰσχνάναι, κερδαίνω, ἐκέρδαναι, κερδάναι, κοιλαίνω, (ἐκοίλαναι), λευκαίνω, ὀργαίνω, πεπαίνω;—all in -ραίνω, (except τιτραίνω, τιτρήναι,) as περαίνω, fut. περανῶ, aor. ἐπέραναι, inf. περᾶναι, ὑφαίνω, (Att. ὑφᾶναι, ὕφηναι,)—-αίνω, as πιαίνω, πιᾶναι, μαινώ, (μιῆναι, seldom μιᾶναι). The verb σημαίνω has σημῆναι (the usual Attic form) and σημᾶναι. So also αἶρω, ἄλλομαι have the form in ᾱ, ἄραι, ἄλασθαι, which, however, in the indicative is changed by the augment into η, as ἦρα, ἡλάμην. In Epic and Ion. the η is used.

Obs. 2. The following verbs take in all the poetic dialects a form of the fut. and aor. I., of which the σ of ἔσω is retained and the ε dropped, after the analogy of mute verbs, so that the ending is σω, σα : κέλλω (poet.), κέλσω, ἔκελσα—κύρω (poet.), κύρσω, ἔκυρσα—ὄρω (ὄρ-νναι), ὄρσω, ὄρσα, always—φύρω, (old Greek and poetic), φύρσω, ἔφυρσα, fut. πεφύρομαι : but aor. II. pass. ἐφύρην Lucian, and pft. midd. (or pass.) πέφυρμαι; in prose φυράσω, ἐφυράσα, ἐφυρασάμην, ἐφυράμην, πεφύραμαι. So also ἀέρση Panyasis from αἶρω,—ἦρσα from ἄρω,—ἔρσα Hippocrat. from εἶρω,—ἔρσαι (Hom. ἀπόερσα) from ἔρρω,—κέρσω from κείρω, τέλσαι from τέλλω,—φθέρσω, Hom. for φθερῶ.

Obs. 3. The futures φᾶνῶ, ἄρῶ, in Attic poetry, are contractions from φανῶ from φαεῖνω, and ἀερῶ from αἶρω : the α in φαῖνομαι from φαίνω is always short.

§. 223. 1. The perf. I. of verbs, with the characteristic η, ought to

end in γκα (§. 26.), as μεμίαγ-κα (from μαίνω for με-μῖαν-κα), πέφαγκα (from φαίνω), παρώξυγκα (from παροξύνω), but as this was not euphonic it was avoided in good Greek, sometimes by dropping the ν sound entirely, as κεκέρδακα from κερδαίνω; sometimes the perf. I. was supplied by the II., as ἔκτονα from κτείνω; or as in the verbs in ένω, the perf. I. was either entirely disused, or formed from a future in ήσω without any contraction, as μεμένηκα (μένω), so κεκέρδηκα.

Obs. 1. In these forms it has been usual to supply a new root in έω; but as ήσω is a legitimate form of the future in several verbs which have no traces of a form in έω, as έψήσω, τυπτήσω, it seems better to consider it as a different formation from the root.

2. Three verbs with ν for the characteristic drop the ν in the pft., and plpft. midd. and in the aor. I. pass., as well as in the pft. act.:

κρίνω	κέκρῖκα	κέκρῖμαι	—έκρίθην
κλίνω	κέκλῖκα	κέκλῖμαι	—έκλίθην
πλύνω	πέπλῡκα	πέπλῡμαι	—έπλύθην.

Τείνω and κτείνω drop the γ and suffer a change of vowel, as

τέτᾱκα	τέτᾱμαι	έτᾱθην
έκτᾱκα (and έκταγκα)	έκτᾱμαι	έκτᾱθην (έκτάνθην late writers).

This last may be referred to the root κτά as preserved in κατακτάς from κατάκτημι: the Attics used the II. pft. act. ἔκτονα for ἔκτακα, τέθνηκα and απέθανον (with υπό and a gen.) for ἔκταμαι and έκτάθην.

Obs. 2. Κρίνω, κλίνω, κτείνω and πλύνω sometimes retain the ν in the aor. I. pass., as έκλινθην, έπλύνθην: so G. T. άπεκτάνθη άποκτανθῆναι: in poetry this often occurs for the metre.

3. On the formation of the pft. middle or pass. we may observe,

a. When σθ follows a liquid the σ is dropped as in muter verbs, as ήγγέλθαι (for ήγγέλ-σθαι), πεφάνθαι.

β. In verbs in αίνω and ύνω, the ν is generally dropped before endings beginning with μ, and σ inserted in its stead, as φαίν-ω πέφα-σ-μαι—πε-φά-σ-μεθα—περαίνω πεπέρασμαι—ράίνω έρρασμαι—παχύν-ω πεπαχυσμαι—μολύν-ω μεμόλυσμαι—λυμαίνομαι λελυμασμένοι είσίν—μαίνω μεμίασμαι; but in some of these verbs the ν sound remains, being assimilated to the μ, as ξηραίν-ω. έξήραμ-μαι (and έξήρασμαι) (for έξήραν-μαι); παροξύνω, παρώξυμαι, αίσχύν-ω ήσχυμαι; lastly, in a very small number of verbs the ν is dropped without the insertion of σ, but in this case the short vowel of the root becomes long: τραχύν-ω, τε-τράχῡ-μαι (besides τετράχυσμαι and τετράχυμμαι.) Of course in the other personal endings (except those beginning with σθ) the ν remains unchanged, as πέφασ-μαι πέφαν-ται πέφαν-

ται, ἐξήραμ-μαι, -ανσαι, -αιται, ἤσχυμμαι, -υνσαι, υνται.—See the Paradigm of φαίνω.

Obs. 3. Κεχέιμανται (for -υνται) Pind. Pyth. IX. 32, and κέκραν-ται for αννται Eur. Hipp. 1255, are instances of the III. pl. pft. midd. being the same as the III. sing. This confusion was prevented in other verbs by the periphrasis with εἰσί.

Obs. 4. On the change of ε into α in the I. perf. act. and aor. I. pass., and in the aor. II. of dissyllabic liquid verbs with ε in fut., see §. 214. 4. Polysyllables such as ἀγγέλλω, ὀφείλω, ἀγείρομαι retain the ε; as, ἤγγελον, ἤγγελην, ἔγγελκα, ἤγγελθην—ᾤφελον—ἀγγήγερμαι, ἠγέρθην. The other polysyllables form only the fut. act. aor. I. act. and pass., and, indeed, these are the only tenses of the above mentioned verbs which are commonly found.

4. In the pft. II., which however is formed in only a few verbs, the short radical vowel is lengthened as in aor. I. act., as φαίν-ω, aor. I. ἔ-φην-α, pf. II. πέ-φην-α; except in verbs with ε in the fut. which change the ε to ο, as σπεύρ-ω, fut. σπερ-ῶ, pf. II. ἔ-σπορ-α.

§. 224. Paradigm of Liquid Verbs: ἀγγέλλω.

ACTIVE.

	Ind.	Imp.	Subj. Conjunctive.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἀγγέλλ-ω	ἄγγελλε	ἀγγέλλω	ἀγγέλλειν	ἀγγέλλων
Pft.	ἤγγελ-κα		ἤγγελ-κω	ἤγγελκέναι	ἤγγελκώς
			Optative.		
Fut. S. 1.	ἀγγελ-ῶ		ἀγγελοίμι or ἀγγελοίην	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖς		ἀγγελοῖς - ἀγγελοῖης		οὔσα, οὖν
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖ		ἀγγελοῖ - ἀγγελοῖη		
D. 2.	ἀγγελ-εῖτον		ἀγγελοῖτην - ἀγγελοῖήτην		
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖτον		ἀγγελοῖτην - ἀγγελοῖήτην		
P. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεν		ἀγγελοῖμεν - ἀγγελοῖημεν		
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖτε		ἀγγελοῖτε - ἀγγελοῖητε		
3.	ἀγγελ-οῦσι(ν)		ἀγγελοῖεν - ἀγγελοῖεν		
Impf.	ἤγγελλ-ον		ἄγγελλοιμι		
Plpft.	ἤγγελ-κειν		ἤγγελ-κοιμι		
Aor. I.	ἤγγειλ-α	ἄγγειλον	ἀγγείλω Conj. ἀγγείλαιμι Opt.	ἀγγείλαι	ἀγγείλας
Pft. II.	ἔ-φθορ-α fr. φθεῖρ-ω				
Plpft.	ἔ-φθόρ-ειν				
Aor. II.	ἤγγελ-ον	ἄγγελε	ἀγγέλω Conj. ἀγγελοῖμι Opt.	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν, οὔσα, ὄν

MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imp.	Subj. Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἀγγέλλ-ομαι	ἀγγέλλου	ἀγγέλλωμαι Opt.	ἀγγέλλεσθαι	ἀγγελλόμενος
Impf.	ἡγγελλ-όμην		ἀγγελλοίμην Conj.		
Pft. S. 1.	ἡγγελ-μαι		ἡγγελ-μένος ᾧ	ἡγγέλ-(σ)θαι	ἡγγελ-μένος
2.	ἡγγελ-σαι	ἡγγελ-σο			
3.	ἡγγελ-ται	ἡγγελ-θω			
D. 1.	ἡγγελ-μεθον				
2.	ἡγγελ-θον	ἡγγελ-θον			
3.	ἡγγελ-θον	ἡγγέλ-θων			
P. 1.	ἡγγέλ-μεθα				
2.	ἡγγελ-θε	ἡγγελ-θε			
3.	ἡγγελ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)	ἡγγέλ-θωσαν or ἡγγελ-θων			
Plpft.	ἡγγέλ-μην		Opt. ἡγγελμένος εἶην		
Fut. S. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμαι		ἀγγελ-οίμην	ἀγγελ-εῖσθαι	ἀγγελ-ούμενος
2.	ἀγγελ-ῇ or εἶ		ἀγγελ-οῖο		
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖται		ἀγγελ-οῖτο		
D. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεθον		ἀγγελ-οίμεθον		
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖσθον		ἀγγελ-οίσθην		
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖσθον		ἀγγελ-οίσθην		
P. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεθα		ἀγγελ-οίμεθα		
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖσθε		ἀγγελ-οῖσθε		
3.	ἀγγελ-οῦνται		ἀγγελ-οῖντο		
Aor. I.	ἡγγειλ-άμην	ἄγγελαι	ἀγγεῖλ-ωμαι C. ἀγγειλ-αίμην O.	ἀγγεῖλ-ασθαι	ἀγγειλ-άμενος
Aor. II.	ἡγγελ-όμην	ἀγγελ-οῦ	ἀγγελ-ῶμαι C. ἀγγελ-οίμην O.	ἀγγελ-έσθαι	ἀγγελ-όμενος

PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	ἡγγέλ-θην	ἀγγέλ-θητι	ἀγγελ-θῶ C. ἀγγελ-θείην O.	ἀγγελ-θῆναι	ἀγγελ-θείς
Fut. I.	ἀγγελ-θήσομαι		ἀγγελ-θησοίμην	ἀγγελ-θήσεσθαι	ἀγγελ-θησόμενος
Aor. II.	ἡγγέλ-ην	ἀγγέλ-ητι	ἀγγελ-ῶ C. ἀγγελ-εῖην O.	ἀγγελ-ῆναι	ἀγγελ-εῖς
Fut. II.	ἀγγελ-ήσομαι		ἀγγελ-ησοίμην	ἀγγελ-ήσεσθαι	ἀγγελ-ησόμενος

Verbal adjective : ἀγγελ-τέος, τέα, τέον.

Conjugation of each of the four classes of Liquid Verbs.

§. 225. a. Verbs with *ä* in the Fut., as σφάλω and φαίνω.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	σφάλλ-ω	σφάλλ-ομαι	φαίν-ω	φαίν-ομαι
Impf.	ἔ-σφαλλ-ον	ἔ-σφαλλ-όμεν	ἔ-φαιν-ον	ἔ-φαιν-όμεν
Perf. I.	ἔ-σφαλ-κα	ἔ-σφαλ-μαι	(πέ-φay-κα)	πέ-φας-μαι
Plpf. I.	ἔ-σφάλ-κειν	ἔ-σφάλ-μην	(ἔ-πε-φάγ-κειν)	ἔ-πε-φάσ-μην
Perf. II.			πέ-φην-α, neuter sense.	
Plpf. II.			ἔ-πε-φήν-ειν, neuter sense.	
Future	σφαλ-ῶ, εἰς, εἰ	wanting	φαν-ῶ	φαν-οὔμαι
Aor. I.	ἔ-σφηλ-α		ἔ-φην-α	ἔ-φην-άμην
PASSIVE.				
Aor. I.	ἔ-σφάλ-θην	ἔ-φάν-θην	A. II. ἔ-σφάλ-ην	ἔ-φάν-ην
Fut. I.	σφαλ-θήσομαι	φαν-θήσομαι	F. II. σφαλ-ήσομαι	φαν-ήσομαι
Verbal adjective : σφαλ-τέος, τέα, τέον, φαν-τέος.				

Inflexion of the Perfect Middle.

§. 226. With σ, as φαίν-ω : with μμ, as ξηραίν-ω : with ἄ, as τείν-ω.

Ind. S. 1.	πέ-φας-μαι	ἔ-ξήραμ-μαι	τέ-τᾶ-μαι
2.	πέ-φαν-σαι	ἔ-ξήραν-σαι	τέ-τᾶ-σαι
3.	πέ-φαν-ται	ἔ-ξήραν-ται	τέ-τᾶ-ται
D. 1.	πε-φάσ-μεθον	ἔ-ξηράμ-μεθον	τέ-τᾶ-μεθον
2.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἔ-ξήραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
3.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἔ-ξήραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
P. 1.	πε-φάσ-μεθα	ἔ-ξηράμ-μεθα	τε-τᾶ-μεθα
2.	πέ-φαν-θε	ἔ-ξήραν-θε	τέ-τα-σθε
3.	πε-φασ-μένοι εἰσί	ἔ-ξηραμ-μένοι εἰσί	τέ-τα-νται
Imp. S. 2.	(*πέ-φαν-σο)	* (ἔ-ξήραν-σο)	τέ-τᾶ-σο
3.	πε-φάν-θω	ἔ-ξηράν-θω	τε-τά-σθω
D. 2.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἔ-ξήραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
3.	πε-φάν-θων	ἔ-ξηράν-θων	τε-τά-σθων
P. 2.	πέ-φαν-θε	ἔ-ξήραν-θε	τέ-τα-σθε
3.	πε-φάν-θωσαν or πε-φάν-θων	ἔ-ξηράν-θωσαν or ἔ-ξηράν-θων	τε-τά-σθωσαν or τε-τά-σθων
Inf.	πε-φάν-θαι	ἔ-ξηράν-θαι	τε-τά-σθαι
Fut.	πε-φάσ-μένος	ἔ-ξηραμ-μένος	τε-τᾶ-μένος

§. 227. β. Verbs with ε in the Fut., as ἵμεῖρ-ω (Ion. and poet.), and στέλλ-ω.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	ἵμεῖρ-ω	ἵμεῖρ-ομαι	στέλλ-ω	στέλλ-ομαι
Impf.	ἵμειρ-ον	ἵμειρ-όμεν	ἔ-στελλ-ον	ἔ-στελλ-όμεν
Perf. I.	*ἵμερ-κα	ἵμερ-μαι	ἔ-σταλ-κα	ἔ-σταλ-μαι
Plpf. I.	*ἵμέρ-κειν	ἵμέρ-μην	ἔ-στάλ-κειν	ἔ-στάλ-μην
Perf. II.			ἔ-φθορ-α from φθείρ-ω.	
Plpf. II.			ἔ-φθόρ-ειν	
Future	ἵμερ-ῶ	ἵμερ-οῦμαι	στελ-ῶ	στελ-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἵμειρ-α	ἵμειρ-άμην	ἔ-στειλ-α	ἔ-στειλ-άμην
PASSIVE.				
Aor. I.	ἵμέρ-θην	ἔ-στάλ-θην	A. II. ἔ-στάλ-ην	
Fut. I.	ἵμερ-θήσομαι	σταλ-θήσομαι	F. II. σταλ-ήσομαι	
Verbal adjectives : ἵμερ-τός, ἡ, ὄν, ἵμερ-τέος, τέα, τέον, σταλ-τέος.				

Obs. The pft. midd. is inflected like ἡγγεῖλαι (§. 224.).

§. 228. γ. Verbs with ῖ in the Fut., as τίλλω, and where the ν is dropped in the Pft. as κλίν-ω.

Pres.	τίλλ-ω	κλίν-ω
A. & M.	τίλλ-ομαι	κλίν-ομαι
Perf.	τέ-τιλ-κα	κέ-κλῖ-κα
A. & M.	τέ-τιλ-μαι	κέ-κλῖ-μαι
Fut.	τίλ-ῶ	κλῖν-ῶ
A. & M.	τίλ-οῦμαι	κλῖν-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἔ-τίλ-α	ἔ-κλῖν-α
A. & M.	ἔ-τίλ-άμην	ἔ-κλῖν-άμην
Aor. I. P.	ἔ-τίλ-θην	ἔ-κλῖ-θην
Fut. I. P.	τιλ-θήσομαι	κλῖ-θήσομαι
Aor. II. P.		ἔ-κλῖν-ην
Fut. II. P.		κλῖν-ήσομαι
Verbal adjectives : τιλ-τός, ἡ, ὄν, τιλ-τέος, τέα, τέον, κλι-τός, ἡ, ὄν, κλι-τέος, τέα, τέον.		

Obs. 1. The pft. midd. τέτιλμαι is inflected like ἡγγεῖλαι, §. 229, κέκλιμαι like τέταμαι, §. 226, or the pft. midd. or passive of pure verbs.

§. 229. Verbs with *υ* in the Fut., as *σῦρω*, *μολύνω*; and where the *υ* is wholly dropped in the Pft. midd., as *πλύνω*.

Pres. A. & M.	σῦρ-ω σῦρ-ομαι	μολύν-ω μολύν-ομαι	πλύν-ω πλύν-ομαι
Perf. A. & M.	σέ-συρ-κα σέ-συρ-μαι	(με-μόλυγ-κα) με-μόλυσ-μαι	πέ-πλῦ-κα πέ-πλῦ-μαι
Fut. A. & M.	σῦρ-ῶ συρ-οῦμαι	μολύν-ῶ μολύν-οῦμαι	πλύν-ῶ πλύν-οῦμαι
Aor. I. A. & M.	ἔ-σῦρ-α ἔ-σῦρ-άμην	ἔ-μόλυν-α ἔ-μόλυν-άμην	ἔ-πλυν-α ἔ-πλυν-άμην
Aor. I. P.	ἐ-σύρ-θην	ἐ-μολύν-θην	ἐ-πλῦ-θην
Fut. I. P.	συρ-θήσομαι	μολυν-θήσομαι	πλῦ-θήσομαι
Aor. II. P.	ἐ-σῦρ-ην		
Fut. II. P.	συρ-ήσομαι		
Verbal adjectives : συρ-τός, -τέος, μολυν-τέος, πλυ-τός, πλυ-τέος.			

Obs. 2. The pft. midd. *σέσυρμαι* is inflected like *ἤγγελμαι* (§. 224.), *με-μόλυσμαι* like *πέφασμαι* (§. 226.), *ἤσχυμαι* (from *αἰσχύνω*) like *ἐξήραμαι* (§. 226.), *πέπλυμαι* like *τέταμαι* (§. 226.).

§. 230. Pure Verbs.

1. Pure verbs are divided into Barytone, and Contract (or Perispomena):

2. They are either primitive verbs with pure roots, which have lost their declension in *μι* in the present, but retain some of its characteristics in the conjugation, as the long vowel in the tenses for instance, which obtained as a general rule in the *μι* conjugation.

3. Or they are verbs derived from adjectives and substantives which form their tenses with the long vowel, after the analogy of the older verbs of the last paragraph, so that all pure verbs of both classes are conjugated in the same way.

§. 231. Conjugation of Pure Verbs.

1. The tense endings (*σω* fut., *σα* aor., *κα* pft.) are affixed immediately to the verbal root, in which, as a general rule, no change takes place, as *παίδεν-σω*, *πεπαίδεν-κα*.

2. The short charact. vowel of the pres. and impf. *ι*, *υ*, in baryton pure verbs, and *ᾱ*, *ῆ*, *ῶ*, in contracts, are in the other tenses lengthened:

ι into ī, as τίω, τί-σω, ἔ-τίσα, τε-τίσομαι, τέ-τιμαι, &c.

υ into ū, as κωλύ-ω, κωλῦ-σω, κε-κώλυ-μαι

ε into η, as φιλέ-ω, (φιλῶ), φιλή-σω, πε-φίλη-κα

ο into ω, as μισθό-ω, (μισθῶ), μισθώ-σω, με-μίσθω-κα

ᾱ into { η, as τιμά-ω, (τιμῶ), τιμή-σω, τε-τίμη-κα
 ā, as ἐάω (ἐῶ), ἐά-σω Α. εἰᾱ-σα.

Obs. ᾱ is lengthened into ā when preceded by ε, ι, ρ: as,

ἐά-ω ἐά-σω—μειδιά-ω μεδιά-σομαι—φωρά-ω φωρά-σω: but ἐγγνά-ω ἐγγν-ήσω—βοάω βοήσομαι ἐβοήσα.

Obs. 1. Analogous to these are ἀλοά-ω, fut. in old Attic ἀλοά-σω, but later ἀλοή-σω: ἀκροάομαι, fut. ἀκροᾶσομαι, aor. ἠκροασάμην.

Obs. 2. Exceptions: χράω, χρήσω &c. perf. midd. or pass. κέχρησμαι, aor. ἐχρήσθην; and χράομαι, χρήσομαι, ἐχρησάμην.

3. Pure verbs do not form the aor. II. or II. perf., though many of the primitive pure verbs have traces of these tenses.

§. 232. Many primitive pure verbs retain the short vowel of the simple root (contrary to §. 231. 2.) either in all or some of their tenses; and most of such verbs take in the pft. midd. or pass., and aor. I. pass. σ.

Baryton pure Verbs, with the short vowel in the future.

1. ι in the tenses.

ἐπαίω, aor. ἐπήϊσα(ι), Hdt. and Apollonius. The simple αἰω is only found in the present and imperfect.

χρίω, (*touch slightly, sting*), fut. χρίσω, aor. ἔχρισα, inf. χρίσαι, pft. pass. κέχρισμαι, inf. κεχρίσθαι, aor. I. ἐχρίσθην;

(but, χρίω (*anoint*), fut. χρίσω, aor. ἔχρισα, inf. χρίσαι, midd. ἐχρῖσάμην, pf. pass. κέχρισμαι, κεχρίσθαι, aor. ἐχρίσθην.)

2. υ.

α. The following in ύω retain the short vowel in the aor. and fut. act. and middle:

άνύω (old Attic άνύτω), fut. άνύσω: aor. ἤνυσα: pass. with σ.

άρύω (old Attic άρύτω), άρύσω, ἤρῡσα, ἤρῡσάμην: pass. with σ.

μύω, fut. μύσω: aor. ἔμῡσα: pf. μέμῡκα.

πτύω, fut. πτύσω: aor. ἔπτῡσα: pass. with σ.

τανύω (poet.), fut. τανύσω: pass. with σ.

έρύω, εἰρύω (Ion. and poet.), fut. ἐρύσω (Epic ἐρύω), pf. pass. εἶρῡμαι: middle ἐρύσθαι, fut. ἐρύσομαι, (Epic ἐρύομαι): aor. εἰρύσάμην: but ρύομαι(υ), ρύσομαι, ἐρρῡσάμην (though Il. ο, 29, ῥῡσάμην, hence the double σ in ἐρρύσασατο).

εἰλύω (Hom.). εἰλύσω, εἰλύμαι, but εἰλῡσα Ath. VII. p. 293 D.

ιδρύω, (later ιδρύσω, ιδρύσα): usually fut. ιδρύσω: aor. ἰδρῡσα: pf. pass.

ἰδρῡμαι: aor. ιδρῡσθην, seldom ιδρύνθην.

Also the following obsolete verbs: ἀφύω (ἀφύσσω), aor. ἠφῡσα,—ἐλκύω

(ἐλκω), aor. εἰλκῦσα,—κύω, (κυνέω), ἐκῦσα,—μεθύω (μεθύσκω, which only occurs in pres. and imperf.), μεθύσω,—γάνυμαι, fut. γανύσσεται.

b. Some dissyllables in ῥω lengthen the vowel in the fut. and aor. act. and middle, and some of them in the pft. and plpft. active, resuming the short vowel in the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., and in the aor. and fut. passive: as

θύω fut.	θύσω	aor.	ἔθῦσα	pf.	τέθῦκα τέθῦμαι	aor. pass.	ἐτύθην
λύω -	λύσω	-	ἔλῦσα	-	λέλυκα λέλυμαι	-	ἐλύθην
δύω -	δύσω	-	ἔδῡσα	-	δέδῡκα δέδῡμαι	-	ἐδύθην

c. The III. fut., when the vowel is long in the fut. active and short in the pft. middle or passive, resumes the long vowel, as λελύσομαι.

§. 233. *Contract Verbs with the short vowel in the fut. §.c.*

1. ᾶω, fut. ᾶσω, aor. ᾶσα.

a. The verbs in ᾶω preceded by λ, retain the short α in the fut. and aor. act. and midd.: as,

γελᾶω, fut. γελᾶσομαι (seldom γελᾶσω): aor. ἐγέλᾶσα: passive with σ.

ἐλάω, (generally ἐλαύνω), fut. ἐλᾶσω (Att. ἐλῶ), &c.

θλάω, θλᾶσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

κλάω, κλᾶσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

χαλάω, χαλᾶσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

And the following:

δαμάω (generally δαμάζω), *domo*: aor. ἐδάμασα.

περάω, *I bring to sell*, fut. περάσω: aor. ἐπέρασα (but περάω, *I pass through*, intrans., fut. περάσω: aor. ἐπέρασα).

σπάω, σπᾶσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

σχάω, σχᾶσω, &c.

b. So in the poetic dialect, ᾰάω, ἀγάομαι, ἀφάω (ἀφάσσω) aor. ἤφασα Hdt. III. 69, ἰδᾰόμαι. So verbs in -άννυμι, as κεράννυμι, κερᾶσω; in -ημι, as πέρνημι, περάσω, περῶ; and βαίνω, in the pft. and aor. pass. of its compounds.

2. έω, fut. έσω.

a. αἰδέομαι, αἰδέσομαι, ἠδεσάμην: aor. pass. ἠδέσθην.

ἀκέομαι, ἀκέσομαι, ἠκεσάμην; perf. ἠκεσμαι.

ἄλέω, ἄλέσω, Att. ἄλῶ: pf. pass. ἀλήλεσθαι (§. 177. 2.).

ἄρκέω, ἄρκέσω: pass. with σ.

ἐμέω, fut. ἐμέσω, &c. ἐμήμεκα: pass. ἐμήμεσμαι (§. 177. 2.).

ζέω (generally intrans. and ζέννυμι trans.), ζέσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

κοτέω, κοτέομαι (poet.).

νεικέω (poet. and Ion.), νεικέσω, &c.

ξέω, ξέσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

τελέω, fut. Att. τελῶ: pass. with σ.

τρέω, τρέσω, &c.

χέω, fut. χέω and χέομαι, aor. ἔχεα.

b. Here also belong ἀρέ-σκω, fut. ἀρέσω: ἄχθομαι, ἀχθέσομαι: μάχομαι, μαχέσομαι: νέμω, aor. pass. ἐνέμεθην and -ήθην: and those in -έννυμι, as σβέ-ννυμι, σβέ-σω.

c. The following have in some tenses the short, in others the long vowel :

αἰνέω, fut. αἰνέσω : aor. ἤνεσα : pf. ἤνεκα : aor. pass. ἤνέθην : pf. pass. ἤνημαι.

αἰρέω, aor. I. pass. ἤρέθην : but αἰρήσω, ἤρηκα, ἤρημαι.

γαμέω, fut. γαμῶ : aor. ἔγημα : pf. γεγάμηκα : aor. pass. ἐγαμήθην.

δέω, δῆσω, ἔδησα, ἔδησάμην : but δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἐδέθην : fut. III. δεδήσομαι, which is used for the un-Attic δεθήσομαι.

καλέω, fut. καλέσω, Att. καλῶ : aor. ἐκάλεσα : pf. κέκληκα, κέκλημαι : fut. III. κεκλήσομαι : aor. pass. ἐκλήθην : fut. midd. καλοῦμαι : aor. ἐκαλεσάμην.

ποθέω, Ion. and old Att. ποθέσομαι, ἐπόθεσα : but ποθήσω, ἐπόθησα : pf. πεπόθηκα, -ημαι : aor. pass. ἐποθέσθην.

πονέω, fut. πονήσω, &c. (*I shall labour*) : πονέσω (*I shall feel pain*) : pf. πεπόνηκα in both senses.

d. Here belong εὐρίσκω — κήδομαι, ἐκηδεσάμην poet., but κηδήσω (*I shall grieve a person*) II. ω, 241 κέκηδα — ὄζω.

3. ὄω, fut. ὄσω.

ἄρώω, fut. ἄρόσω : aor. ἤροσα : pf. pass. ἀρήρομαι (§. 177. 2.) : aor. ἡρόθην.

§. 234. Anomalous Tenses of certain Pure Verbs.

1. Two verbs in ᾰώ or αῖώ take in their tenses αυ :

καίω (Att. καῶ not contracted) : fut. καύσω : aor. ἔκαυσα : pf. pass. κέκαυμαι : aor. I. pass. ἐκαύθην (aor. II. Ion., and later ἐκάην) : verbal adj. καυστέος, καυστός, καυτός.

κλαίω, Att. κλαῶ (not contracted) : κλαύσομαι, &c.

2. These five verbs (which express a gliding motion) form their tenses with ευ :

θέω, *I run*, fut. θεύσομαι or θευσοῦμαι.

νέω, *I swim*, fut. νεύσομαι or νευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔνευσα.

πλέω, *I sail*, fut. πλεύσομαι, generally πλευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔπλευσα : pf. pass. ἐπέπλευσαι : aor. ἐπλεύσθην : verbal adj. πλευστέος.

πνέω, *I breathe*, fut. πνεύσομαι or πνευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔπνευσα : aor. pass. ἐπνεύσθην.

ρέω, *I flow*, fut. ρεύσομαι : aor. ἔρρευσα. Neither of these forms are used in Attic Greek, but ῥνήσομαι, ἐρρήνυ, pf. ἐρρήνυκα.

Obs. 1. Χέω, *I pour*, does not follow this analogy throughout : fut. χέω, χέομαι (later χεῶ), ἔχεα, ἐχάμην, pf. act. κέχϋκα : pf. pass. κέχϋμαι : aor. ἐχύθην. The forms in ευ are only Epic : fut. χεύω : aor. ἔχευα.

Obs. 2. The υ in these forms is probably a relic of the digamma (see §. 8. 3. d.).

The Conjugation of the Fut., Aor., Pft., and Plpft. Pass.

§. 235. General Rule: Pure verbs with a long vowel, or those which lengthen the short vowel in the future, and aorist I., affix

the tense endings in the fut. and aor. pass. and in the pft. and plpft. pass. or midd. immediately to the root: as

	τιμά-ω	
ἐ-τιμή-θην		τε-τίμη-μαι
τιμη-θήσομαι		ἐ-τε-τιμή-μην

2. Pure verbs, which retain the short characteristic, in all their tenses insert σ between the root and the tense ending; as,

	τελέ-ω	
ἐ-τελέ-σ-θην		τε-τέλε-σ-μαι
τελε-σ-θήσομαι		ἐ-τε-τελέ-σ-μην.

§. 236. Exceptions.

1. a. Verbs with a long vowel which insert σ :

ἀκούω	βύω (un-Att.) βυνέω	ἐναύω	κελεύω	κυλίω
λεύω	νέω (un-Att.) νήθω	ξύω	παίω	παλαίω
πλέω	πρίω	πταίω	σειώ	

ῥω, aor. ῥσθην, fut. ῥσομαι (in use for ῥσθήσομαι).

φρέω, (existing only in its compounds, as εἰσφ., ἐκφ.) fut. φρήσω, &c.: midd. φρήσομαι: aor. pass. ἐφρήσθην.

χόω	χράω	χρίω	ψαύω.
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β. The following vary between the formations with and without σ :

γεύω, pf. pass. γέγευμαι (Eur. Hipp. 663.), but aor. pass. probably ἐγεύσθην. (Cf. γεῦμα), but γευστέον, γευστικός.

δράω, fut. δράσω, &c.: pft. δέδρακα: pft. pass. δέδραμαι and δέδρασμαι.

θραύω, τέθραυσμαι (Plat. τέθραυμαι), ἐθραύσθην.

κλαίω, Att. κλάω, κέκλανμαι and κέκλανσμαι.

κλείω, κέκλειμαι, Att. κέκλημαι and κέκλεισμαι: aor. ἐκλείσθην.

κολούω, pf. pass. κεκόλουμαι and σμαι: aor. ἐκολούσθην and ἐκολούθην.

κρούω, κέκρουμαι and σμαι: aor. ἐκρούσθην.

νέω (*I hear*), fut. νήσω, &c.: pf. pass. νένημαι and νένησμαι: verbal adj. νητός.

ψάω, ἔψημαι and σμαι, ἐψήσθην and σθην.

γ. The following take σ in the aor. I., but not in the pft.:

μιμνήσκω (MNA-Ω)	μέμνημαι	ἐμνήσθην
παύω	πέπανμαι	ἐπαύσθην
πνέω	πέπνυμαι (poet.)	ἐπνεύσθην
ποθέω	πεπύθημαι	ἐποθέσθην
χράομαι (χρῶμαι)	κέχρημαι	ἐχρήσθην.

2. Pure verbs with a short vowel in the tenses which nevertheless do not insert σ .

δύω, θύω, λύω (§. 232. 2. b.), ἐλάω (§. 233. 1. a.), αἰνέω, αἰρέω, δέω (§. 233. 2. c.), ἀρώ (233. 3.), χέω (§. 234. Obs. 1.). σεύω, ἔσσυμαι, ἐσσύσθην &c.

Paradigm of the Conjugation of Pure Uncontracted Verbs.

§. 237. 1. Verbs without σ , and with the long vowel in all the tenses.

Τίω, I honour (poet.)

Active.

		<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Conj. or Opt.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Principal Tenses.	{ Pres.	τίω	τίε	τίω	τίειν	τίων
	{ Fut.	τίσω		τίσοιμι	τίσειν	τίσων
	{ Perf.	τέτικα	τέτικε	τετίκω	τετίκηναι	τετίκως
Historic Tenses.	{ Impf.	ἔτιον		τίοιμι		
	{ Plpft.	ἐτετίκειν		τετίκοιμι		
	{ Aor.	ἔτισα	τίσων	{ τίσαιμι	τίσαι	τίσας
				{ τίσω		

Middle.

Principal Tenses.	Pres.	τίομαι	τίον	τίωμαι	τίεσθαι	τιόμενος
	Fut.	τίσομαι		τισοίμην	τίσεσθαι	τισόμενος
	Perf.	τέτιμαι		τετιμένος	τετίσθαι	τετιμένος
Historic Tenses.	Impf.	ἐτιόμην		τιοίμην		
	Plpft.	ἐτετίμην		τετιμένος		
	Aor.	— σο &c.		ἔην		
		ἐτισάμην	τίσαι	{ τίσωμαι τισαίμην	τίσασθαι	τισάμενος

Passive.

Aor.	ἐτίθην	τίθητι	{ τιθῶ τιθείην	τιθήναι	τιθείς
Fut.	τιθήσομαι		τιθησοίμην	τιθήσεσθαι	τιθησόμενος

2. The verbs with a short vowel, which lengthen it in the Fut. and Aor. Act. and Midd., but retain it in the other tenses, are conjugated like τίω, without σ , except that the vowel must be marked and pronounced short in all the tenses but the aor. and fut. act. and midd.; as, λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, λέλυκα, ἐλελύκειν, λέλυμαι, ἐλελύμην, ἐλύθην, λυθήσομαι.

3. The exceptional verbs (§. 235. 1.) with a long vowel, which insert σ in the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., and in the aor. and fut. pass., are conjugated like τίω in all the other tenses:

	<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Perf.	κεκέλευσμαι	κεκέλευσο	κεκελευσμέ- νος ᾧ	κεκελεῦσθαι	κεκελευσμέ- νος
Plpft.	ἐκεκελεύσ- μην		κεκελευσμέ- νος εἶην		
Aor.	ἐκελεύσθην	κελεύσθῃτι	{ κελεύσθω κελευ- σθείην	κελευσθῆναι	κελευσθείς
Fut.	κελευσθήσο- μαι		κελευσθήσού- μην	-σθήσεσθαι	-σθησόμενος

4. Verbs with a short vowel, and retaining it throughout the conjugation, form the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., the aor. and fut. pass., like κελεύω, with σ; the other tenses, like τίω, substituting therein the short for the long vowel.

Contract Verbs.

§. 238. A contract verb is a pure verb of which the characteristic is α, ε, or ο, with which the modal vowel coalesces. As the modal vowel follows this characteristic immediately in the present and imperfect only, of course these are the only tenses in which any contraction can take place. Most of these verbs lengthen the short characteristic in their conjugation, and follow the rules of the baryton (or uncontracted) pure verbs (§. 234. 237.).

1. With a long Vowel

ACTIVE.				
Moods and Participles.	Number and Person.	PRESENT.		
		Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Ind.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ
	2.	τιμ(ά-εις)ᾶς	φιλ(έ-εις)εῖς	μισθ(ό-εις)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-ει)ᾷ	φιλ(έ-ει)εῖ	μισθ(ό-ει)οῖ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ-σι(ν)	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ-σι(ν)	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ-σι(ν)
Conj.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ
	2.	τιμ(ά-ης)ᾶς	φιλ(έ-ης)ῆς	μισθ(ό-ης)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ	μισθ(ό-η)οῖ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τον
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μεν
	2.	τιν(ά-η)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τε	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)
Imp.	Sing. 2.	τίμ(α-ε)α	φῖλ(ε-ε)ει	μίσθ(ο-ε)ου
	3.	τιμ(α-έ)ά-τω	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-τω	μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-τω
	Dual 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(α-ε)ά-των	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-των	μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-των
	Plur. 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τε
	3.	τιμ(α-έ)ά-τωσαν or τίμ(α-ό)ώ-ντων	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-τωσαν or φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-ντων	μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-τωσαν or μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-ντων
Infin.		τιμ(ά-ειν)ᾶν	φιλ(έ-ειν)εῖν	μισθ(ό-ειν)οῦν
Part.		τιμ(ά-ων)ῶν	φιλ(έ-ων)ῶν	μισθ(ό-ων)ῶν
		τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ-σα	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ-σα	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ-σα
		τιμ(ά-ον)ῶν	φιλ(έ-ον)οῦν	μισθ(ό-ον)οῦν
		G. τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-ντος	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-ντος	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-ντος
		τιμ(α-ού)ού-σης	φιλ(ε-ού)οῦ-σης	μισθ(ο-ού)οῦ-σης
IMPERFECT.				
Ind.	Sing. 1.	ἐτίμ(α-ον)ων	ἐφίλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἐμίσθ(ο-ον)θουν
	2.	ἐτίμ(α-ες)ας	ἐφίλ(ε-ες)εις	ἐμίσθ(ο-ες)ους
	3.	ἐτίμ(α-ε)α	ἐφίλ(ε-ε)ει	ἐμίσθ(ο-ε)ου
	Dual 1.			
	2.	ἐτιμ(α-έ)ά-την	ἐφιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-την	ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-την
	3.	ἐτιμ(α-έ)ά-την	ἐφιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-την	ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-την
	Plur. 1.	ἐτιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μεν	ἐφιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	ἐμισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τε
	3.	ἐτίμ(α-ον)ων	ἐφίλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἐμίσθ(ο-ον)ουν

in their Conjugation.

MIDDLE.		
PRESENT.		
Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-ται τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθον τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθον τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθον τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθα τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθε τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-νται	φιλ(έ-ο)οὔ-μαι φιλ(έ-η)ῇ φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-ται φιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μεθον φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθον φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθον φιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μεθα φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθε φιλ(έ-ο)οὔ-νται	μισθ(ό-ο)οὔ-μαι μισθ(ό-η)οἶ μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-ται μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-μεθον μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθον μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθον μισθ(ό-ό)οὔ-μεθα μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθε μισθ(ό-ο)οὔ-νται
τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-μαι τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ-ται τιμ(α-ώ)ῶ-μεθον τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ-σθον τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ-σθον τιμ(α-ώ)ῶ-μεθα τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ-σθε τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-νται	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-μαι φιλ(έ-η)ῇ φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-ται φιλ(ε-ώ)ῶ-μεθον φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-σθον φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-σθον φιλ(ε-ώ)ῶ-μεθα φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-σθε φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-νται	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μαι μισθ(ό-η)οἶ μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-ται μισθ(ο-ώ)ῶ-μεθον μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθον μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθον μισθ(ο-ώ)ῶ-μεθα μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθε μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-νται
τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ τιμ(α-έ)ᾷ-σθω τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθον τιμ(α-έ)ᾷ-σθων τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθε τιμ(α-έ)ᾷ-σθωσαν or τιμ(α-έ)ᾷ-σθων	φιλ(έ-ου)οὔ φιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθω φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθον φιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθων φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθε φιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθωσαν or φιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθων	μισθ(ό-ου)οὔ μισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθω μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθον μισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθων μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθε μισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθωσαν or μισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθων
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθαι	φιλ-(έ-ε)εἶ-σθαι	μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθαι
τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μενος τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένην τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μενον G. τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένον τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένης	φιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μενος φιλ(ε-ο)οὔ-μένη φιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μενον φιλ(ε-ο)οὔ-μένον φιλ(ε-ο)οὔ-μένης	μισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μενος μισθ(ο-ο)οὔ-μένη μισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μενον μισθ(ο-ο)οὔ-μένου μισθ(ο-ο)οὔ-μένης
IMPERFECT.		
ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μην ἐτιμ(ά-ου)ῶ ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-το ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθον ἐτιμ(α-έ)ᾷ-σθην ἐτιμ(α-έ)ᾷ-σθην ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθα ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθε ἐτιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-ντο	ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μην ἐφιλ(έ-ου)οὔ ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-το ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μεθον ἐφιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθην ἐφιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθην ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μεθα ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθε ἐφιλ(έ-ο)οὔ-ντο	ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μην ἐμισθ(ό-ου)οὔ ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-το ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μεθον ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθην ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθην ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μεθα ἐμισθ(ά-ε)οὔ-σθε ἐμισθ(ό-ο)οὔ-ντο

ACTIVE.

Moods and Participles.	Number and Person.	IMPERFECT.		
		Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Opt.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μι	φιλ(έ-οι)οῦ-μι	μισθ(ό-οι)οῦ-μι
	2.	τιμ(ά-οις)ῶς	φιλ(έ-οις)οῖς	μισθ(ό-οις)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-την	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-την	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-την
	3.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-την	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-την	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-την
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-μεν	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-τε	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-τε	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-εν	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-εν	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-εν
Attic Opt.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ην	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-ην	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-ην
	2.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ης	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-ης	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-ης
	3.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-η	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-η	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-η
	Dual 2.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ήτην	φιλ(ε-οι)οι-ήτην	μισθ(ο-οι)οι-ήτην
	3.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ήτην	φιλ(ε-οι)οι-ήτην	μισθ(ο-οι)οι-ήτην
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ημεν	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-ημεν	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-ημεν
	2.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ητε	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-ητε	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-ητε
	3.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-εν	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-εν	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-εν

Conjugation of the other tenses.

Ind. φωρά-ω, tenses with α. §. 231. Obs.	Perf.	τετίμηκα πεφώρακα	πεφίληκα	μεμίσθωκα
	Plpft.	ἐτετίμηκειν ἐπεφωράκειν	ἐπεφιλήκειν	ἐμεμισθώκειν
	Future	τιμήσω φωράσω	φιλήσω	μισθώσω
	Aor. I.	ἐτίμησα ἐφώρασα	ἐφίλησα	ἐμίσθωσα

PASSIVE.

Aorist. I.	ἐτιμήθην ἐφωράθην	ἐφιλήθην	ἐμισθώθην
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Verbal adjective : τιμη-τέος, τέα, τέον, φωρά-τέος

MIDDLE.		
IMPERFECT.		
Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-μην τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-ο τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-το τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-μεθον τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-σθην τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-σθην τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-μεθα τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-σθε τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-ντο	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μην φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-σ φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-το φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μεθον φιλ(ε-οί)οί-σθην φιλ(ε-οί)οί-σθην φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μεθα φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-σθε φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-ντο	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μην μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-ο μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-το μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μεθον μισθ(ο-οί)οί-σθην μισθ(ο-οί)οί-σθην μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μεθα μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-σθε μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-ντο
Conjugation of the other Tenses.		
τετίμημαι πεφώραμαι	πεφίλημαι	μεμίσθωμαι
ἐτετιμήμην ἐπεφωράμην	ἐπεφιλήμην	ἐμεμισθώμην
τιμήσομαι φωράσομαι	φιλήσομαι	μισθώσομαι
ἐτιμῶσάμην ἐφωρασάμην	ἐφιλησάμην	ἐμισθωσάμην
Fut. III. τετιμήσομαι	πεφιλήσομαι	μεμισθώσομαι
PASSIVE.		
Fut. I. | τιμηθήσομαι φωραθήσομαι	φιληθήσομαι	μισθωθήσομαι
φιλητέος, τέα, τέον μισθωτέος, τέα, τέον.		

2. With a short Vowel

ACTIVE.			
Tense.	Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Present	σπ(ά-ω)ῶ	τελ(έ-ω)ῶ	ἀρ(ό-ω)ῶ
Imperfect	ἔσπ(α-ον)ων	ἐτέλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἤρ(ο-ον)ουν
Perfect	ἔσπᾱκα	τετέλεκα	ἤροκα
Pluperfect	ἔσπᾱκειν	ἐτετελέκειν	ἤρόκειν
Future	σπᾶσω	τελέσω(Att.τελῶ.)	ἀρόσω
Aorist	ἔσπᾱσα	ἐτέλεσα	ἤροσα
PASSIVE.			
Aorist	ἐσπά-σ-θην	ἐτελέ-σ-θην	ἤρόθην
Verbal adjectives : σπα-σ-τέ-ος, τέα, τέον			

REMARKS.

§. 239. 1. The Attic dialect uses more especially the contract forms of these verbs.

2. Except verbs with a monosyllabic root, such as πλέ-ω, πνέ-ω, of which only the contraction ει (from έει or εε) is in use; as,

Act. Pr. Ind. πλέω, πλείς, πλεῖ, πλέομεν, πλείτε, πλέουσι(ν).

Conj. πλέω, πλέης, πλέη, πλέωμεν, πλέητε, πλέωσι(ν).

Impr. πλεί: inf. πλείν: part. πλέων.

Impf. Ind. ἔπλεον, ἔπλεις, ἔπλει, ἐπλέομεν, ἐπλείτε, ἔπλεον.

Opt. πλείοιμι.

Mid. Pr. Ind. πλέομαι, πλέη, πλείται, πλεόμεθον, πλείσθον, &c.

Inf. πλείσθαι: part. πλεόμενος: impf. ἐπλεόμην.

3. The verb δέω^a, *I bind*, admits the contractions in all its forms; as, τὸ δοῦν, τοῦ δοῦντος—διαδοῦμαι—κατέδουν; but δέϊ, *it is necessary*, and δέομαι, *I am in want*, only the contractions in ει, like πλέω, πνέω, &c., so τὸ δέον—δέομαι—δεῖσθαι; the open form of ει (εε) is also used in δέομαι, as δέεται, δέεσθαι^b. So we find the resolutions of a disused contraction, πλέει Thucyd. IV. 27, and ἔπλεε Xenoph. Hell. VI. 2. 27^c. In later writers the open form was found also in other words of this class^d; but κατέχεε, Arist. Nub. 74, is the aor. not the imperfect.

4. Many words vary from the general rules for contraction:

a. Ae and aei into η and η (instead of and α):

ἴ(ά-ω)ῶ, ζῆς, ῆ, ἦτον, ἦτε: inf. ζῆν: impr. ζῆ: impf. ἔζων, ης, η, ἦτην, ἦτην, ητε.

πειν(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. πεινῆν, &c.

διψ(ά-ω)ῶ, διψῆς, &c.: inf. διψῆν.

ἰμ(ά-ω), inf. ἰμῆν.

κν(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. κνῆν.

σμ(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. σμῆν.

ψ(ά-ω)ῶ, ψῆν.

^a Lobeck Phryn. p. 220.

^b Schaefer Greg. p. 431.

^c Lobeck Phryn. p. 221.

^d Lobeck Phryn. l. c. Thom. Mag. p. 366. notes.

in their Conjugation.

MIDDLE.			
Character. α.		Character. ε.	Character. ο.
σπ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι		τελ(έ-ο)οῦ-μαι	ἀρ(ί-ο)οῦ-μαι
ἐσπ(α-ό)ῶ-μην		ἐτελ(ε-ό)οῦ-μην	ἤρ(ο-ό)οῦ-μην
ἔσπα-σ-μαι, σαι, ται &c.		τετέλε-σ-μαι, σαι, ται &c.	ἀρ-ήρομαι, σαι, ται &c.
ἐσπά-σ-μην, σο, το &c.		ἐτετελέ-σ-μην, σο, το &c.	ἀρ-ηρόμην, σο, το &c.
σπᾶσομαι		τελέσομαι	ἀρόσομαι
ἐσπασάμην		ἐτελεσάμην	ἠροσάμην
PASSIVE.			
Future	σπα-σ-θήσομαι	τελε-σ-θήσομαι	ἀροθήσομαι
τελε-σ-τέος		ἀρο-τός.	

χρ(ά-ο)ῶμαι, χρῆ, χρῆται, χρῆσθαι: so ἀποχρῶμαι, inf. ἀποχρῆσθαι.
 ἀπόχρη (abbreviated from ἀποχρηῆ. Ion. ἀποχρηᾶ), ἀποχρῆν, impf. ἀπέχρη.
 χρ(ά-ω)ῶ, χρῆ, χρῆν; so also θῆσθαι, from ΘΑΩ, but the Ionians
 said σμάται, κνᾶν, χρᾶσθαι.

b. Οο and οε into ω (instead of ου), and οη into ῶ (instead of οῖ):

ρίγ(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. ριγῶν: part. ριγῶντος and ριγῶσα: conj. ριγῶς, ριγῶ,
 &c.: impf. ἐρρίγων: opt. ριγῶην. So the Ionic verb, ἰδρῶ,
 ἰδρῶσι, ἰδρῶην, ἰδρῶσα, ἰδρῶντες.

Obs. On the bye form of the opt. in ην, see §. 192. 5 and 7.

5. Λούω, though properly not a contract verb, is contracted in all those forms of the imperfect act., and of the pres. and imperfect midd., in the ending of which there is ε or ο; as, ἔλου for ἔλουε, ἐλοῦμεν for ἐλούμεν: midd. λούμαι, λούται, λούσθαι, ἐλοῦντο, &c., as if from a root ΛΟΕΩ, whence in Homer λοέσσαι, λοέσσασθαι, λοέσσεσθαι.

6. The absence of the ι subscript in the infin. of verbs in άω is remarkable, άειν=άν not ᾶν. This is by some supposed to arise from the inf. being the Doric εν instead of the common ειν.

7. The analogies of the conjugation in εω are followed by—all the contract forms of futures in έω §. 203. I, and 244—all II. persons in εαι, ηαι, εο—inf. αῖορ. II. act. in έειν—conj. aor. pass. in έω, έίω.

8. The ν paragogic is not added to a contraction: ἦσκειν, II. γ, 388, is a contraction from ἦσκειν, the ν having been added before the contraction.—(See Spitzner ad loc.)

Dialects.—Epic.

§. 240. The contract forms are used, though far more rarely than in the Attic dialect.

Verbs in αω.

1. The open form αε, αο is used only in some particular words and forms:

- a. In διψάων, διψάοντα, πεινάων, whose penultimate vowel is long.
- b. Forms in αον preceded by a short syllable; as, πέραον, κατεσκίαον.
- c. Verbs with monosyllabic roots; as, ἔχραε, ἐχράετο, ἐπέχραον, λάε, λάων, φάε.
- d. Some other forms, especially ναιετάω, as ναιετάουσι, ναιετάων, ναιετάοντες (except ναιετάασκον, σκε). 'And also, αοιδιάει, αοιδιάουσι, ιλάονται, κραδάων, ὁμοστιχάει, οὔται, ὕλαει, ὕλαον, ὕλαουσιν, ὕλαοντο.

2. In some verbs the (afterwards so called) Ionic change of α into ε is found; as, μενοίνεον from μενοινάω, ἦντεον from ἀντάω, ὁμόκλεον from ὁμοκλάω.

3. The contracted vowel is, for the metre, often resolved and sometimes lengthened: $\bar{\alpha}$ into $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\alpha}$ or $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\alpha}$ —ω into οω or ωω (but $\bar{\alpha}$ before a personal ending beginning with τ is never thus resolved, as ὁράται, ὁράτο, never ὁράαται):

(ὁράεις)	ὁράς	ὁράας	(ὁράω)	ὁρῶ	ὁρόω
(ὁράεσθαι)	ὁράσθαι	ὁράασθαι	(ὁράουσα)	ὁρῶσα	ὁρόωσα
(μενοινάει)	μενοινᾶ	μενοινάα	(βούουσι)	βοῶσι	βοόωσι
(ἐάης)	ἐάς	ἐάας	(ὁράοιμι)	ὁρῶμι	ὁρόωμι
(μνάη)	μνᾶ	μνάα	(δράουσι)	δρῶσι	δρώωσι.

Irregular: ναιετάωσα for ὥωσα, ὀρήαι for ὁράαι, ὀρήτο III. sing. imp.: the form γελοιῶντες is from γελοιάω, not γελάω^a.

4. In the following dual forms αε is contracted into η instead of α: προσαυδήτην, συλήτην, συναντήτην, φοιτήτην for -άτην.

5. In the following forms, in which ω is followed by two consonants, or has the ι subscript, ο is introduced after the ω, the ι subsc. (if there is one) being annexed to the ο, so that ω becomes ωο, φ becomes φοι; as, ἡβῶντα for ἡβῶντα, ἡβῶοιμι, for (ἡβῶοιμι=) ἡβῶμι: also before μ, Od. ο. 400 μνωόμενος.

6. On the Epic inf. ἡμεναι, ἦναι, of verbs in εω and αω, see §. 198. 2. The corresponding form ὤμεναι, is not found.

7. A contraction used in the Epic and Ionic dialects (never in the Attic), is that of οη into ω, but not in the present tense: as, βῶσαντι for βοῖσαντι from βοάω: so ἐπιβῶσομαι, ἐπιβῶσόμεθα—ἀγνώσασκε for ἀγνοήσασκε from ἀγνοέω—ἀλλογνώσας for ἀλλογνοήσας, Hdt.; cf. §. 12. Obs. 2. So also βοάω, in Ionic, has fut βῶσομαι, aor. ἔβωσα, pf. pass. βεβωμένος, aor. pass. ἐβῶσθην—νοέω, pf. ἐννενώκασι for ἐννενοήκασι from ἐννοέω, ἐννώσας, plpf. pass. ἐνένωτο Hdt. I. 77. Cf. ὀγδώκοντα for ὀγδοήκοντα.

8. In χρεώμενος II. ψ, 834, and μεμνέωτο II. ψ, 361, an ε has been inserted before the contract ω, see §. 243. 4.

^a Liddell and Scott ad voc. Thiersch 210. 70. Obs.

Verbs in *έω*.

§. 241. 1. The forms in which *ε* is followed by *η, η, ω, φ, οι, ου*, are not contracted, as *φιλέωμεν, φιλέοιμι* (except *ναικεῦσι* Il. v, 254, *οἰχνεῦσι* &c., *εἰσοιχνεῦσαν* Od. ζ. 157.), but the open forms, are sometimes pronounced as one syllable. The other forms are either contract or open, as the verse requires, but *εο* is contracted into *ευ*; as, *αἰρεύμην, αὔτευν, γένευ*; except *ἐπόρθουν* Il. δ, 308, *ἀνερρίπτουν* Od. ν, 78. The *ευ* for *ου* is sometimes found in the Tragic Chorus.

2. The *ε* is sometimes lengthened into *ει* instead of being contracted: as, *φιλείω, φιλείομεν, φιλείειν, φιλείη, ὀκνείω, τελείει, πενθείετον, ναικεῖσκε, πλείειν*.

3. In the II. sing. pres. and midd. *εε* is either contracted into *ει*, as in the III. sing., as *μυθέ-εαι=μυθείαι*, like *μυθείται, νεῖται*, like *νεῖται*, or one *ε* is elided, as *μυθείαι, πωλείαι*. This elision almost always takes place in Ionic and Epic in the II. sing. impft. ind. and present imperative, the accent in all cases remaining on the penultima, as *φοβέο, ἀκέο, αἰτέο, ἐξηγέο*, for *φοβέου, &c.*; Theognis (73.) has the analogous form *ἀνακοινέο* from *ἀνακοινώω*.

4. In the following two, *εε* is contracted into *η* instead of *ει*: *ὀμαρτήτην, ἀπειλήτην*.

5. Homer uses the open *εον* of the impft. I. sing. and III. plur. as one syllable.—So also the open participle *ἀελπτέοντες* Il. η, 310.

Verbs in *ὀω*.

§. 242. 1. Three forms of the verbs in *ὀω* are found in the Epic dialect:

a. The regular contraction, as *γοννοῦμαι, γοννοῦσθαι*.

β. The uncontracted form *οο* lengthened into *ωο*, becoming the same as the forms of the verbs in *άω* (§. 240. 5.), *ιδρώοντα, ιδρώονσα, ὑπνώοντας* (so *ἡβώοντα*).

γ. A lengthened form of the contracted diphthong *ου* (from *οο* or *οου*) into *ωω*, and of *οι* into *οφ*, (after the analogy of verbs in *άω* §. 240. 3.), as if the contraction had been *ω* instead of *ου*, and *φ* instead of *οι*; as, (*ἀρόουσι*) *ἀρόωσι* *ἀρώωσι* (cf. *όρώωσι*)—*δηῖόντο* *δηϊόντο* *δηϊόωντο* (cf. *όρώωντο*) (*δηϊόειν*) *δηϊόειν* *δηϊόωειν* (cf. *όρώειν*).

Obs. All these lengthened forms *ωο, ωω, οφ*, are limited to the cases in which *ου* or *ω* is followed by two consonants, or has the *ι* subscript. Thus *ἀροῖς, ἀροῖ, ἀροῦτε*, and the inf. *ἀροῦν*, do not admit them.

Ionic Dialect.

§. 243. 1. The verbs in *έω* are, as a general rule, not contracted, except the common contraction of *εο* and *εον* into *ευ*; as, *φιλεῖμεν* for *φιλέομεν=φιλοῦμεν, ἐφίλειν* for *ἐφίλειον=ἐφίλουν, φιλεῖ* for *φιλέον=φιλοῖ, φοβεῖ*=*φοβέο, ποιεῖ*=*ποιέο*. So also Doric *φιλεῦντι* for *φιλοῦσι*.

2. The open forms of II. sing. pres. and impft. midd., *έη, άη, όη, έου, άου, όου*, (as *φελή, τιμάη, μισθή—ἐφίλειν, ἐτιμάειν, ἐμισθόειν*.) are not employed in any of the dialects, and are only given in the tables to explain

the contracted forms. Of these persons the Ionic uses the regular contract forms of verbs in *άω* and *όω*, as *τιμᾶ*, *μισθοῖ*, *τιμῶ*, *μισθοῦ*; but in verbs in *έω* (as also in the baryton verbs) not the *η*, *ου*, but the *εαι*, *εο* (§. 196. 3.), as *τύπτ-εαι*, *ἐτύπτ-εο*, *φιλέ-εαι*, *ἐφιλέ-εο*.

3. In the verbs in *άω* the regular contract forms are used: but in the open forms *a* is changed to *ε*, as *όρέω*, *όρέομεν* for *όράω*—*χρέεται*. *χρέονται* for *χράεται*, &c.

4. The open form *ao* is often lengthened to *εω*, as *χρέωνται*, *ἐκτέωντο*, *όρώωντες*, *πειρεώμενος* for (*χράονται*) *χρῶνται*, &c.

5. From this change of *a* into *ε*, it follows that the Ionians also sometimes contracted *ao* and *aou* into *ευ* (like *εο* and *εου*), as *εἰρώτευν* for *εἰρώ-ταον*, *γελεῦσα* for *γελάουσα*, *ἀγαπεῦντες* for *ἀγαπάοντες*. So often in Doric, *γελεῦντι* for *γελάοντι*=*γελάουσι*. This contraction *ευ* for *ου* obtained also in verbs in *όω*, as *δικαιεῦσι* for (*δικαίουσι*) *δικαιοῦσι*, *δικαιεῦν*, *ἐδικαίευν* from *δικαιοώ*, *στεφανεῦνται* from *στεφανώω*.

6. Some Ionic writers, as Hippocrates, use *η* for *ᾱ*, as *όρῆν*, &c.; but Herodotus always retains the *a*, except where *i* precedes it, as *θυμῆται* for *θυμῆται*.

7. The Epic lengthened form *ow* of verbs in *άω*, is but seldom found in prose, as *κομώωσι*, *ἡγορόωντο* (Hdt. VI. 11.).

Doric Dialect.—(See also §. 243. 1. and 5.)

§. 244. 1. Contrary to the genius of the Doric, *αε* and *αι* are contracted into *η* without the *i* subsc., as *τιμῆτε* for *τιμᾶτε*=*τιμᾶτε*, *όρῆν* for *όρᾶν*, so *ἐτίμη*.

2. The infinitives of verbs in *άω* and *όω* have the forms *αις* and *οις* besides *ῆν* (Dor. for *ᾶν*) and *οῖν*, as *γέλαις* for *γελᾶν*, *ὑψοις* for *ὑψοῖν* (the *s* of the inf. *ῆμεις* Dor. for *εἶναι*, is analogous to this). The verbs in *έω* have two inf.; the old shorter form *έν* from *έμεν*, like other verbs, as *ποιέν* for *ποιεῖν*—or *ῆν* after the analogy of verbs in *άω*, as *φιλήν* for *φιλέειν*=*φιλεῖν*.

Obs. The form *ῆν* is not found in Pindar^a.

3. The contraction *ao*, *aou*, *aw*, into *ᾱ*, is more properly Æolic than Doric, as *πεινᾶμες* for *πεινῶμεν* (*πεινᾶομεν*), *πεινᾶντι* for *πειν(ά-ου)ῶσι*, *γελᾶν* for *γελ(ά-ων)ῶν*, *φυσᾶντες* for *φυσ(ά-ο)ῶτες*.

4. It is remarkable, that in the Doric, especially the new Doric of Theocritus, the broad *ᾱ* is frequently admitted into the forms of verbs in *έω*, as *ἐπόνασα* for *ἐπόνῃσα* from *πονέω*, *ἐφίλασα* for *ἐφίλῃσα* from *φιλέω*. In Pindar also this occurs, though more rarely^b; some verbs, as *κρατέω*, *οἰκέω*, *μυθέω*, never admit the *a*. For the Doric *ευ* for *ου*, see §. 243. 1. and 5.

5. In Theocr. II. 89 we find *ἔρρειν* for *ἔρρεον*. In Pind. Pyth. IV. 225 *πνεῦν* is doubtful.

^a Herm. Dial. Pind. Op. i. 260.

^b Ibid. i. 258.

*Peculiarities in the formation of some Verbs both Pure and Impure.**Future.*

§. 245. 1. *Futurum Doricum*.—The circumflexed fut. is used by the Doric in verbs which have the tense characteristic σ ; as, $\tau\nu\psi\omega$, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\sigma\upsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu\tau\iota$, $\tau\nu\psi\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ (see §. 190. 8.): and this Doric fut. is used by other dialects in the following verbs, but only in the midd. voice with an active sense:

$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	Fut. $\pi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ and $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
$\pi\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	.. $\pi\nu\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$.. $\pi\nu\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
$\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	.. $\nu\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$.. $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	.. $\theta\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$.. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
$\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$	.. $\kappa\lambda\alpha\upsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$.. $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
$\phi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\omega$	.. $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\chi\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$.. $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
$\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$	.. $\pi\alpha\iota\chi\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$.. $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
$\chi\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\omega$	.. $\chi\epsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$
$\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$	.. $\pi\epsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\Pi\epsilon\tau\omega$)
$\pi\nu\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$	.. $\pi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ (usually $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$).

Homer also uses $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota$ (II. β , 393.) for $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$.

2. Some verbs form their future without the tense characteristic σ . This is declined as the present:

$\acute{\epsilon}\delta\text{-}\omega$, Epic (common form, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\acute{\iota}\omega$), fut. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$

$\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\text{-}\omega$ ($\Pi\iota\nu$), fut. $\pi\acute{\iota}\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$

$\chi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$, fut. $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}$. Fut. midd. $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

Obs. So Epic $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ or $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *I shall live*, II. pers. $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\eta$ perhaps from $\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, *I walk*, i. e. *I live*. So $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\gamma\epsilon\gamma\acute{\alpha}\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ fut. from $\Gamma\Lambda\omega$: and so from $\Delta\Lambda\omega$, $\delta\acute{\eta}\omega$, $\delta\acute{\eta}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\delta\acute{\eta}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\delta\acute{\eta}\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, and from $\kappa\epsilon\iota\omega$ ($\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\mu\alpha\iota$), $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega$ or $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\nu$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$, both forms are Homeric.

3. The fut. in $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ without σ is used in

$\mu\acute{\alpha}\chi\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, fut. $\mu\alpha\chi\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (formed from the Ion. $\mu\alpha\chi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$)

$\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\acute{\epsilon}\Delta\omega$), fut. ($\acute{\epsilon}\delta\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$) $\kappa\alpha\theta\epsilon\delta\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$

So $\theta\alpha\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ from $\theta\nu\acute{\eta}\sigma\kappa\omega$ ($\Theta\Lambda\nu$).

4. Some impure verbs form a future in $\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, directly from the strengthened pres., as $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ from $\tau\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\text{-}\omega$, the regular fut. from the root being $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\sigma\omega = \tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$.

§. 246. We find a future act. formed from the pft. active, analogous to the fut. III. pass., but only of those verbs whose perfects act. have a present sense:

$\theta\nu\acute{\eta}\sigma\kappa\omega$, *I die*. Pft. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\nu\eta\kappa\alpha$, *I am dead*. Fut. III. $\tau\epsilon\theta\nu\acute{\eta}\xi\omega$ or $\xi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *I shall be dead*.

$\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, *I sound*. .. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\alpha\gamma\gamma\alpha$, *I sound*. . . . $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\zeta\omega$ - $\xi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *I shall sound*.

$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$, *I place*. .. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$, *I am standing*. . . . $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\xi\omega$, - $\xi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *I shall stand*.

So in Epic from $\chi\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, $\kappa\epsilon\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\kappa\epsilon\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ and $\kappa\epsilon\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *I shall rejoice*.

§. 247. Aorist I.

1. The following three verbs in ω have not the tense characteristic σ , in the aor. I. (see also §. 271.):

χέω, aor. I. ἔ-χε-α. Conj. χέω. Inf. χέαι. Imp. χέον, χέάτω &c. Aor. I. midd. ἐ-χε-άμην.

εἰπεῖν (aor. II.), aor. I. εἶπ-α.

φέρω (ΕΓΚΩ), aor. I. ἦνεγκ-α.

And also in poetry:

κά-ω (καί-ω Ion.), aor. I. ἔ-κη-α Epic, and abbreviated ἔ-κε-α tragic. (The lengthened forms in $\epsilon\iota$ are Epic: κείαι, κείον, κείμεν, κείαντο, κείαντες, κειάμενος.)

σεύ-ω, aor. I. ἔσ-σεν-α (Epic σεῦα, σεύατο).

So Epic ἀλέασθαι, ἀλεύασθαι from ἀλέομαι.

2. Πίπτω=πι-πέτω, has an aor. I. ἔπεσα, (the σ being dropped after τ , as in ἦνυσα from ἀνύτω,) in Alexandrine writers, and it is found also in a chorus in Eur. Troad. 291 προσέπεσα and Alc. 471. πέσειε ^a, and perhaps Hdt. VI. 21.

b. Aorist II.

3. Χέζω forms the aor. II. with a tense characteristic σ , ἔχesson: in ἔπεσον the σ is not the tense character., but is the τ of the root as found in the Doric aor. II. ἔπετον.

4. The aor. II. ἐκάην, ἐδάην, ἐρρύην, ἐφύην from καίω, daίω, ῥέω, φύω, are not active forms but passive or rather neuter, after the analogy of verbs in $\mu\iota$.

c. Perfect Middle or Passive.

5. Some verbs which in the root have $\epsilon\nu$ shorten it to υ in the pft. midd. or passive, as

πύθομαι, poet. for πυνθάνομαι, πέπυσμαι.

σεύω (poet.), midd. and pass. ἔσσῶμαι, aor. I. pass. ἔσσῶθην.

τεύχω (poet.), pft. τέτυγμαι, aor. ἐτύχθην.

φεύγω, pft. poet. πεφυγμένος.

On the contrary, ζεύγ-νυμι (aor. II. pass. ἐζύγην). Pft. ἔξευγ-μαι.

Obs. 1. Χέω follows this analogy: κέχῡκα, κέχῡμαι. While in Homer, on the contrary, we find $\bar{\nu}$ in πέπνῡμαι from πνέω, πνεύσομαι.

6. The following perfects and pluperfects which have an independent present sense, and are therefore less often supplied by the aor. I., form their conj. and opt. in the regular form instead of the usual periphrasis with $\delta\iota$ and εἶην:

κτά-ομαι, I acquire. Pft. κέκτημαι, I possess. Conj. κέκτωμαι, η, ηται.

Plpft. ἐκεκτήμην. Opt. κεκτῆμην, κέκτηο, κέκτητο or κεκτώμην, ῶο, ῶτο.

μιμνήσκω (ΜΝΑΩ), I remind. Pft. μέμνημαι, I remember. Conj. μέμνωμαι,

η, ηται. Plpft. ἐμεμνήμην. Opt. μεμνήμην, ηο, ητο or μεμνώμην ῶο,

ῶτο (Ion. μεμνεώμην) and Xen. Anab. I. 7. 5 μέμνοιο.

βάλλω (ΒΑΛ). Perf. βέβλημαι. Conj. only διαβέβλησθε.

τέμνω (ΤΜΑ). Pft. τέτμημαι. Conj. only ἐκτέμησθον.

καλέω. Pft. κέκλημαι. Plpft. ἐκεκλήμην. Opt. κεκλήμην, ηο, ητο.

^a Cf. Monk ad loc.

In Homer also Od. σ, 238. is found the form λέλυτο (III. pers. opt.) for λελύοιτο, after the analogy of πήγνυτο, δαίνυτο.

Obs. 2. These forms were formerly accented as properisp., where the last syllable allowed it, as κεκῶμαι, κεκτῆμην, κεκτῆσο &c.; but as no contraction has taken place either in κεκῶμαι or κεκτῆμην, which are formed from κέκτημαι and ἐκεκτῆμην, (as τύπτωμαι, τυπτοίμην from τύπτομαι, ἐτυπτόμην,) this accentuation seems erroneous.

Obs. 3. The ι subscr. in these optatives is the regular optative modal vowel.

Syncope in the formation of Verbs.

§. 248. Some few verbs, in some of their forms, drop the radical vowel: this is most common in poetry and after a reduplication; as,

a. in the Present.

γίγνομαι, for γι-γένομαι, root GEN.

ἴσχω, (σέχω), for σι-σέχω, the σ being dropped.

μῖμνω, poet. for μι-μένω.

πιπράσκω, for πι-περάσκω from περάω.

πίπτω, for πι-πέτω, root PET.

b. in the Perfect.—See also the next Paragraph.

βάλλω, ΒΛΑ: pft. βέβληκα. Pft. midd. βέβλημαι. Aor. pass. ἐβλήθην.

δαμάω (δαμάζω) (ΔΑΜΩ). Fut. δαμάσω. Aor. ἐδάμασα. Pft. δέδμηκα. Pft. midd. or pass. δέδμημαι. Aor. pass. ἐδμήθην, ἐδάμην.

δέμω (mostly poet. and Ion.), (ΔΕΜΩ). Aor. ἔδειμα. Midd. ἐδειμάμην. Pft. δέδμηκα. Perf. midd. or pass. δέδμημαι.

θνήσκω (θάν-σκω), aor. ἔθανον. Pft. τέθνηκα.

καλέω (poet. κικλήσκω, like θνήσκω). Fut. καλώ. Pft. κέκληκα.

κάμνω, aor. ἔκαμον. Pft. κέκμηκα.

μέλω, *cuius sum*, Epic μέμβλεται for με-μέ-ληται See §. 29.

πετάννυμι, Pft. πέπταμαι.

τέμνω, aor. ἔτεμον. Pft. τέτμηκα.

c. in the Aorist II.

κέλομαι, Epic ἐκεκλόμην.

τέτμον, ἔτεμον defective Epic aorist, conj. τέ-τμης, from ΤΕΜΩ.

ΦΕΝΩ, Epic ἔπεφνον for ἐπέφενον.

So where there has been no reduplication (Poetic):

ἀγείρω, Epic. Aor. II. midd. ἀγέροντο, ἀγέρεσθαι, Epic part. ἀγρόμενος.

ἐγείρω, aor. ἡγρόμην (inf. ἐγρέσθαι also prose).

ἔρχομαι, aor. II. ἦλθον inf. ἐλθεῖν &c. from ἙΛΕΥΘΩ.

ἔπω, aor. II. act. ἔσπον, midd. ἐσπόμην, σποῦ &c.: so ἔσπον (ἔσπετε Hom.) from ἔπω, *I say*.

ἔχω, ἔσχον, aor. II., for ἔσεχον from σέχω.

πέλομαι, imp. ἔπλεν, ἔπλετο, part. περιπλούμενος—it is however found also in prose.

πίτομαι, fut. πετήσομαι; generally πτήσομαι. Aor. ἐπτόμην, πτέςθαι.

Obs. Ἔσπον is for ἔσ-επον, from σέπω, the aspirate being interchanged with σ, (as in ἔξ, *sex*, ὕς, *sus*.) And this syncopated form of aor. II. gave rise to a corresponding root, ΕΣΠ with the aspirate restored, whence in the middle ἐσπόμην with the aspirate, which was the indicative in common use, while the Epic alone employed the other moods and participials, ἐσπέσθαι, ἔσπομαι; but the original syncopated form σπέσθαι (for σέπεσθαι) was retained by the Epic in the moods of the compounds, as ἐπι-σπέσθαι, not ἐφespέσθαι. So also ἔχω (ἔχω), σέχω, ἔσεχον, ἔσχον.

Metathesis in the formation of Verbs.—(See §. 29.)

§. 249. 1. In the common dialect:

σκέλλω, σκελέω, pft. ἔσκληκα. Fut. σκλήσομαι.

τλήσομαι, aor. ἔτλην, root ΤΑΛ.

2. In poetry:

ἀμαρτάνω, aor. II. ἤμαρτον; Epic ἡμβροτον (for ἡμορτον), see §. 29. 5.

βλώσκω (for μλώσκω=μόλε-σκω see §. 29. 5.), aor. ἔμολον. Pft. μέμβλωκα (for μέμλωκα).

δαρθάνω, aor. ἔδαρθον; Epic ἔδραθον.

δέρκομαι (δέδωκα), aor., especially in Epic, ἔδρακον, elsewhere ἐδράκην and ἐδέρχθην.

θρώσκω (θόρε-σκω), root ΘΟΡ-, as in aor. II. ἔθορον.

πέρθω, aor. II. poet. ἔπραθον.

ἔπορον, πορεῖν, πορών (poet. defect.). Pft. πέπρωται, πεπρωμένος.

τέρπω, aor. II. pass. ἐτάρπην and ἐτράπην.

Obs. When by this metathesis two vowels are thrown together, they coalesce, as

In the inflexions of the following verbs:

κερά-ννυμι (poet. κερά-ω), fut. -ᾶσω. Pft. midd. κέρᾱ-μαι for κε-κρέαιμαι (Ion. κέκημαι). Aor. pass. ἐκράθην (Ion. ἐκρήθην).

πιπράσκω (for πιπρείσκω from περιώ whence) fut. περάσω: Pft. πέπρᾱκα. πέπρᾱμαι. Aor. pass. ἐπράθην. Fut. πεπράσομαι (Ion. η for ᾱ).

στορέ-ννυμι, bye form στρώννυμι (for στρῶε-ννυμι), στρώσω, ἔστρωσα, ἔστρωμαι, ἔστρωθην.

πελάζω, *arrhopaegus*, Trag. πελάθω, πλάθω. Aor. pass. ἐπελάσθην; poet. Attic ἐπλάθην. Aor. II. Attic ἐπλάμην. Pft. midd. Attic ἐπέπλᾱμαι.

And in the present: θράττω (ταράσσω, θραύσσω, θράσσω), an Attic form of ταράττω. Aor. I. ἔθραξα. Part. θράττων. So πράσσω (περάσσω, πρέασσω, πράσσω), πρᾶττων, πρᾶγμα^a.

Irregular Verbs^b.

§. 250. 1. Verbs are called Regular when the tenses are formed according to the general rules, the simple root being either unchanged in the present, or strengthened according to the general analogies given in §. 210 sqq.

^a Buttm. Lexil. 491.

^b Carmichael's Greek Verbs. Edinburgh, MDCCCXLI. Buttm. Irregular Verbs. Veitch. Irreg. Verbs. Edinb. 1848.

2. Hence Irregular verbs are divided into

1. *Those of which the root has in the pres. and imperf. undergone some anomalous change.*

2. *Those whose tenses are, either really or apparently, not formed according to the general rules.*

a. Anomala.—Where the root has undergone such changes, that the connection between the present and the other tenses is seemingly lost, as βλώσκω and μολεῖν, πίπτω and ἔπεσον: or where some change has taken place in the root which is not referable to any general principle, as δάκνω (δακ), fut. δήξομαι.

β. Defectiva.—Where some of the tenses which would naturally be formed from the verb not being in use, the notion which they ought to express is supplied by the tenses of some other verb, cognate in sense, whereof the present is generally obsolete, as φέρω. οἶσω, ἤνεγκα.

γ. Abundantia.—Where there are two or more forms of the same tense in use, as ἔδυνα and ἔδυσσα.

3. The Irregular verbs in class 1. *a.* in reality follow analogies of their own; so that in each class, comprehending a greater or less number of verbs, the tenses are for the most part formed on a fixed principle: the classes are,

1. Verbs whose root has in the present and imperfect been strengthened by the insertion of τ, as πέκτω, τίκτω.

2. Verbs whose root has been strengthened by the insertion of ρ, as βάλνω.

3. by the insertion of νε, as βυνέω.

4. by the insertion of αν or αυ, as αἰσθάνομαι.

5. by the insertion of ν before the radical consonant, and αν before the termination, as μανθάνω.

6. by the insertion of σκ, or ισκ, as ἀλίσκομαι.

7. by the insertion of σ before the κ of the root, as διδάσκω.

8. by reduplication, as γίγνομαι.

9. Verbs which formed their future in ησω, as ε from a form in έω.

Obs. 1. The verbs which are seldom or never found in prose are in smaller type.—M. (*Middle*) signifies that the verb forms a fut. and aor. midd.—D. signifies *Deponent*, that is, a verb used only in the middle.—D. M. (*Middle Deponent*), that is, a verb whose passive aorist has a middle, and D. P. (*Passive Deponent*) a passive signification.—*Fut. Midd.* a verb whose fut. midd. is in use instead of the active. Single instances of late forms are not given; for these see Veitch's Irregular Verbs, Edinb. 1848.

Obs. 2. The abbreviation, &c. after an irregularly formed future or aorist, signifies that the rest of the tenses, not specified, follow, if formed at all, the future.

Verbs whose root has in the Pr. and Impft. undergone an anomalous change.

§. 251. *Verbs whose proper root κ has been strengthened by the insertion of τ.*

See §. 211. 2.

1. πέκτ-ω, *shear, comb*; Att. πεκτέω (Arist. Aves 714.), Epic πείκω (ΠΕΚ), fut. πέξω &c. In the former sense κείρειν, in the latter ξαίνειν or κτενίζειν is generally used; but a present πέκω or πείκω is now generally assumed, though the Latin *pecto* seems to point to the form given above.

Irregular verbs though varying from the common analogy, yet follow analogies of their own, and may be formed into classes, as follows:

2. τίκτ-ω, *bring forth* (of the mother) or *beget*^a (of the father) (ΤΕΚ); fut. τέξω^b, generally -ομαι, aor. II. ἔτεκον. pft. τέτοκα. fut. midd. τεκεῖσθε.

Obs. In the sense of *beget*, Homer generally, but not invariably^c, uses the middle. In Attic Greek only the pres. impft. and aor. II. are used in the active; and in the middled the aor. II. in the sense of *to beget*^e; but also by poets in the same sense as the active. Pft. midd. τέτεγμαι, later τέτογμαi. Aor. I. pass. ἐτέχην^f un-Attic. Aor. I. ἔτεξα is very rare: τέξασθαι, Hesiod Theog. 889, where τέξεσθαι is another reading. In Hymn. Ven. 127, there is a fut. form τεκεῖσθαι, and Arat. 124 τεξείσθε.

§. 252. *Verbs whose root ends in a vowel, but the Present and Impft. have been strengthened by the insertion of ν, the other tenses are formed from the root.*

Obs. 1. So in Latin *fundo, fudi, pango, tango*.

Obs. 2. α has been lengthened to αι in βαίνω, αυ in ελαύνω.

1. βαίνω (BA, βῶσω Od. ξ, 86. Thuc. V. 77 ἐκβῶντας), fut. βήσομαι (Doric βασεῶμαι). Pft. βέβηκα: another form is Plur. βεβήμεν, βεβᾶσι, βεβᾶσι. Inf. βεβᾶραι. Part. βεβαῶς, βεβῶς. Plpft. plur. ἐβέβᾶμεν, ἐβέβᾶτε, ἐβέβᾶσαν Homer. In some compounds we find this form in the Perf. Midd., as παραβέβαμαι (Thuc. I. 123). Aor. παρεβάθην (Thuc. III. 67), verb. adj. βατός. Aor. II. ἐβην. Hom. βάτην, βάσαν, for ἐβήτην, ἐβησαν. Aor. I. ἐβησα and Fut. βήσω. transitive in poetry, Ionic, and late prose. Aor. M. ἐβήσετο, sometimes ἐβήσατο. Part. ἀραβησάμενοι Od. ο, 475. Imper. βήσεο.

In a transitive sense, the usual form is βιβάζω. Another form is βιβάω or βίβημι, *I step*: βιβᾶ, βιβᾶν, βιβᾶς, and also βάσκω, which is both neuter

^a Eur. Suppl. 1089-92. Herc. Furens 975.

^b Arist. Thesm. 509. Eur. Troad.

742. Aesch. P. V. 868.

^c Il. β, 742, &c. See Liddell and Scott ad voc.

^d Ellendt.

Lex. Soph. ad voc.

^e Herm. Trach. 831.

^f Elms. Heraclid. 634.

and transitive: the transitive sense is found in the comp. ἐπιβῆτον Od. ψ. 52: καταβαίνει Pind. Pyth. VIII. 78. On βαίνω πόδα, see §. 558. 2.

2. δύνω (ΔΥ), *enter, put on*, (synonymous with δύομαι), fut. δύσω, midd. δύσομαι, aor. ἔδυσα, midd. ἔδυσάμην, pft. δέδῶκα (intrans.). midd. δέδῶμαι, aor. I. pass. ἐδύθην, aor. II. ἔδυν, (3rd pl. ἔδυν) δῶθι, opt. δύνῃν (ἐκδύμειν, 1st. plur. II. π, 99), Epic aor. II. δύσκειν, Epic aor. I. midd. ἐδύσετο, imper. δύσεο, fut. midd. δυνόμενος. Later aor. I. ἔδυνα: Hdt. III. 98 ἐνδυνέουσι, for ἐνδυνούσι.

In Homer there is a present and impft. middle δύομαι &c.

3. ἐλαύνω (ΕΛΑ), also ἐλάω, ἄς, ἤ, (ἀπέλα imper. Xen. Cyrop. VIII. 3, 32; ἔλωρ II. ω, 696: ἐλῆ Pind. Nem. III. 74: ἔλα Eur. Herc. Fur. 819), Fut. ἐλάσω, ἐλῶ, ἄς, ἤ, Att. prose (Ἐρ. ἐλάσσω), 3rd pl. ἐλόωσι, for ἐλῶσι Xen. Aor. ἤλασα, poet. ἔλασα (ἐλασσα). pft. ἐλήλακα, midd. ἐλήλαμαι (un-Attic ἐλήλασμαι), plpft. sometimes ἡλήλατο, aor. pass. ἡλάθην (un-Attic ἡλάσθην).—Midd. aor. ἡλασάμην II. λ, 682.

4. θύνω (ΘΥ), *I rage*, fut. θύσω, later aor. I. ἔθυνα &c., aor. II. part. θύμενος.

5. πίνω (ΠΙ), fut. πίομαι, later πιούμαι, aor. II. ἔπιον, imp. πῖθι (Epic and later also πίε), inf. πιεμεν (II. π, 825 &c.) syncopated πῖν or πείν. Pr. midd. πίομαι (for πίνω) Pind. Ol. VI. 86. Cognate root ΠΟ, Lat. *poto*, from which are formed pft. πέπωκα, pft. midd. πέπομαι, aor. pass. ἐπόθην, fut. ποθήσομαι, verb. adj. ποτός, ποτέος. The ι of πίομαι is long in Aristoph. and Pindar l. c., elsewhere short, except in Homer sometimes.

6. τίνω (ΤΙ), *pay a penalty*, midd. *avenge* (see §. 585), fut. τίσω, aor. ἔτισα, pft. τέτικα, perf. midd. τέτισμαι, aor. ἐτίσθην, verb. adj. τιστέος. The ι of the present is in the Epic long, in the Attic, and Doric of Pindar, short: but in the forms τίσειν, τίσαι, τίσεσθαι, τίσασθαι, both in the simple and compound verbs, the ι is long. Ionic bye form τίννμι (Eur. Orest. 323 ῥ).

7. φθάνω (ΦΘΑ), *get before*, fut. φθήσομαι, late φθάσω, Dor. φθάξω, aor. I. ἔφθασα, Dor. ἔφθαξα, aor. ἔφθην, φθῆραι, φθάς, pft. ἔφθακα. Epic aor. midd. part. φθόμενος. $\bar{\alpha}$ Epic, $\ddot{\alpha}$ Attic, later writers common. The aor. II. imp. conj. opt. φθῆθι, φθῶ, φθαίην, are not commonly used. Epic. conj. φθήῃ, φθέωμεν, φθέωσι. II. κ, 346 παραφθαίῃσι 3 sing. opt. aor.

8. φθίνω (ΦΘΙ), *pass away* (rarely, *destroy*), fut. φθύσω, aor. ἔφθυσα, trans. *I destroyed*. Midd. φθύσομαι, pass. ἔφθιμαι, III. plur.

ἐφθίνται; plpf. ἐφθίμην (which also has the aoristic sense, and forms its moods after the analogy of verbs in *μι*), conj. φθίωμαι, poet. φθίωμαι, opt. φθίμην, φθίτο, inf. φθίσθαι, part. φθίμενος: verb. adj. φθίτός (see §. 301. c.): aor. pass. ἐφθίθην: bye form φθίω, always intransitive. Φθίνω is found (as intransitive) in prose also, but only in the present, and certain phrases. Later bye forms of fut. are φθινήσω, aor. ἐφθίνησα, pf. ἐφθίνηκα: ἱ Ep. ἱ Att.: ἐφθίμαι, ἐφθίμην, φθίτός always short.

Obs. The poetic fut. πεφήσεται (Il. ρ, 155) points to a vocalic root (ΦΑ) of φαίνω, as seen in φάος, and in φάε Od. ξ, 502.

§. 253. Analogous to these are three verbs, to whose root a strengthening *ν* is added:

1. δάκνω (ΔΑΚ, ΔΗΚ), fut. δήξομαι, aor. II. ἔδακον, pft. δέδηχα, pft. midd. or pass. δέδηγμαι, which is the tense mostly in use in the passive: aor. I. pass. ἐδήχθην, fut. δηχθήσομαι.

2. κάμνω (ΚΑΜ), fut. καμῶμαι, aor. II. ἔκαμον, conj. aor. κεκάμω Hom., pft. κέκμηκα (κεκάμηκα), Epic part. pft. κεκμηώς, ότος, ώτος. Midd. aor. II. ἐκαμόμην.

3. τέμνω (ΤΕΜ), fut. τεμῶ; aor. II. ἔτεμον and old Attic ἔταμον, pft. τέτμηκα, Apoll. Rhod. τετμηότι, midd. τέτμημαι, conj. dual τέτμησθον; aor. pass. ἐτμήθην; fut. τμηθήσομαι Lys. p. 105. 29. III. fut. τετμήσομαι, verb. adj. τμητέος. M. Epic and Ionic present τάμνω, Hom. τέμω Il. ν, 707. Epic bye form τμήγω, ἔτμηξα, ἔτμαγον, ἐτμάγην.

§. 254. *Verbs whose proper root ending in a vowel has been strengthened by the insertion of νe before the termination.*

1. βυνέω (ΒΥ), fut. βύσω, aor. ἔβυσα, pft. midd. βέβυσμαι, aor. pass. ἐβύσθην.

βύω, pres., un-Attic. In Hdt. διαβύνεται and διαβυνέονται.

2. ἰκνέομαι (ΙΚ), generally found in the compound ἀφικνέομαι; fut. ἴξομαι, aor. ἰκόμην, pft. ἴγμαι, ἀφίγμαι, ἀφίχθαι. III. pl. pft. ἰον. ἀπύκαται. In Hesiod Theog. 481 an Epic syncopated aorist ἰκτο (part. ἰκμενος Soph. Phil. 494?). The root ἴκω is in use in the Epic dialect: impf. ἴκον, aor. ἴξον (Hom. Hymn. Apoll. 223). The pres. ἰκνῶμαι signifies in Homer, *to go through*, in Attic Greek, *to go as a suppliant*; but the usual present in Epic is ἴκω, ἰκάνω, (in tragedy the latter only,) and in prose ἀφικνῶμαι: ἴκω, *veni, I am here*, is post-Homeric, and seems to be a dialectic form of ἴκω, (as σκήπων and σκίπων), aor. ἦξα and pft. ἦκα only in late Greek. Pres. part. used as adjective ἰκνούμενος, in prose: also Thuc. I. 99.

3. *κυνέω* (ΚΥ), fut. *κῦσω*, (Eur. Cycl. 172 *κυνήσομαι*.) aor. *ἐκῦσα*, but *προσκυνέω*, *I salute*, has *προσκυνήσω*, *προσεκύνησα*, poet. also *προσέκυσα*, inf. *προσκύσαι*.

4. *ὑπισχνέομαι* (*ὑπίσχομαι* Ion.) fut. *ὑποσχήσομαι*: pft. *ὑπέσχημαι*: aor. II. *ὑπεσχόμην*, imp. *ὑπόσχου*. In Plat. Phadr. p. 235 D *ὑποσθήητι* (aor. I. pass.) is a conjecture: so *ἀμπισχνόμαι* and *ἀμπίσχομαι* (*ἀμπέχω*), *ἀμφέξομαι*, *ἡμπισχόμην*, and with double augm. *ἡμπειχόμην*.

5. So also the dialectic forms *οἰχνέω* (*οἴχομαι*), *ἐνδυνέω* Ion. (*ἐνδύω*).

§. 255. Verbs whose proper root is strengthened in the Pres. and Imp. by the insertion of *αν* or *ων* before the termination.

Obs. The pres. and impf. of these verbs are formed from a strengthened, the aor. II. from the simple, root in the usual way: the fut. from the simple root by adding the termination *ήσω* (see §. 184. 5.) instead of *έσω*. The aor. I. and pft. follow the future, and become *ησα*, *ηκα*. The *a* of *άν* is short, except *ικάνω*.

1. *αἰσθάνομαι*, (dep. mid.), *I feel*, imp. *ᾗσθανόμην*, fut. *αἰσθήσομαι*, aor. II. *ᾗσθόμην*, *αἰσθέσθαι*, I. aor. *αἰσθηθήναι* LXX. The grammarians seem also to recognise *αἰσθομαι* as a present.

2. *ἀλταινέω*, fut. *ἀλτήσω*, aor. II. *ἤλιτον*: midd. has the same meaning. Pft. part. midd. *ἀλτήμενος*, *sinning*; or it may come from an obsolete pres. *ἀλίτημι*.

3. *ἀλφάνω*^a, aor. II. *ἤλφον*.

4. *ἀμαρτάνω*, fut. *ἀμαρτήσομαι*, aor. *ἡμαρτον*, Ep. *ἡμβροτον*, (see §. 29,) with a lene breathing, (as *ἄλτο* from *ἄλλομαι*.) pft. *ἡμάρτηκα*, pft. midd. or pass. *ἡμάρτημαι* Soph.: aor. I. pass. *ἡμαρτήθην* Thuc.: verbal *ἀμαρτητέος* Demosth.: aor. I. *ἡμαρτήσα* late, and G. T.

5. *ἀπεχθάνομαι*, (poet. *ἐχθομαι*, aor. *ἤχθόμην*), Theocr. *ἀπέχθομαι*, fut. *ἀπεχθήσομαι*, aor. II. *ἀπηχθόμην*^b, pft. *ἀπήχθηναι*.

6. *αὐξάνω* (*αὐξέω*), fut. *αὐξήσω* (*αὐξανῶ* LXX.), aor. I. *ἠὔξησα*, pft. *ἠὔξηκα*, pass. and midd. pft. *ἠὔξηναι*, fut. *αὐξήσομαι*, aor. *ἠὔξηναι*, fut. *αὐξήθήσομαι*: Ep. *ἀέξω* Eur. Hipp. 537, only in pres. and impf.

7. *βλαστάνω*, fut. *βλαστήσω*, aor. *ἐβλαυστον*, pft. *ἐβλάστηκα*, aor. I. *ἐβλάστησα* Hippoc.: Æsch. Choeph. 589 *βλαστοῦσι*(?).

8. *δαρθάνω*, fut. *δαρθήσομαι*, aor. II. *ἐδαρθον* (poet. *ἐδραθον*), pft. *δεδάρθηκα*, aor. pass. *κατεδάρθην* Aristoph.; *κατέδραθεν* for *-ήσαν* Apoll. II. 1229, *καταδραθῶ* Od. ε, 471.

9. *κιχάνω* and *κιχάνομαι* (*κίχω*, *κίχημι*), in tragedy *κιχάνω*, fut. *κιχήσομαι*, aor. II. *ἐκίχον*, conj. *κίχω* &c. These alone are in use in Attic poets, but in Epic *ἐκίχιστατο*: impf. *ἐκίχεις* from E. I. X. II. I. I.: aor. (*ἐκίχην*) *ἐκίχημιν*, *-ήτην*, conj. *κιχείω*, opt. *κιχέην*, Inf. *κιχῆναι*, *κιχήμεναι*, part. *κιχείς*: midd. *κιχήμενος*: Dor. aor. I. *ἐκίξω*, *I pushed*

^a Elms. Med. 285.

^b Ibid. 293.

away (Ar. Ach. 869), comes from ΚΙΝΩ : ι Ep. ι Att., α Ep. α Att.^a.

10. οἰδάνω, οἰδαίνω (οἰδέω, οἰδάω), fut. οἰδήσω, pft. ᾤδηκα Eur. Cycl. 227, aor. ᾤδησα. Eur. Hipp. 1210 ἀνοίδησαν.

11. ὀλισθάνω (-αίνω un-Attic^b), fut. ὀλισθήσω ; aor. II. ὠλισθον ; pft. ὠλισθηκα, not in Attic ; aor. I. late ὠλίσθησα^c.

12. ὀφλιस्कάνω, *I am guilty of*, fut. ὀφλήσω ; aor. II. ὠφλον^d, inf. ὀφλεῖν or ὄφλειν, part. ὀφλών or ὄφλων : pft. ὠφληκα, pass. ὠφλημαι ; aor. I. late ὀφλήσαι ; Hdt. VIII. 26. ὠφλεε for ὠφλει, impft. of ὀφλέω. The double strengthening of pres. by the *ισκ* and the *αν* is remarkable.

§. 256. The following verbs lengthen the radical *a* into *αι* :

1. ἐριδαίνω, aor. I. Hom. ἐριδήσασθαι.

2. ἐρυθαίνω, fut. ἐρυθθήσω, midd. ἐρυθθαίνεται, Homeric bye form ἐρεῦθω, ἐρεῦσαι, aor. I. late ἐρύθηνε Apoll.

3. κερδαίνω, in Attic, regular. ; Ion. and late fut. κερδήσω ; aor. I. ἐκέρδησα, which is the older formation ; Hdt. has both forms of the aor. : pft. κεκέρδαγκα and κεκέρδακα^e.

4. ὀσφραίνομαι, (ὀσφρᾶσθαι late), fut. ὀσφρήσομαι ; aor. II. ὠσφρόμην and ὠσφράμην Hdt. I. 80 ; aor. I. ὠσφρησάμην and ὀσφρανθῆναι, late.

§. 257. Verbs in which *αν* is inserted before the termination and *ν* before the radical Consonant.

Obs. The short vowel of the simple root is lengthened in the tenses, as λαθάνω, λήσσομαι, except μανθάνω.

1. ἀνδάνω (ΑΔ), fut. ἀδήσω Hdt. V. 39, impft. ἐάνδανον Hdt. (ἐήνδανον, ῆνδανον Hom.¹), aor. II. ἔαδον Hdt., ἄδον Hom., pft. ἔαδα, Theocr. ἔαδε, Dor. midd. aor. ἀδέσθαι.—Homer. aor. εὔαδον, that is ἔφαδον.

2. σερυγγάνω, ΕΡΥΓ, (for ἐρυγγάνω), fut. ἐρεύξομαι, aor. II. ἤρυγον— a bye form is ἐρεύγω and ἐρεύγομαι, but not in Attic Greek—and ἐρευξάμην, but not in Attic Greek or Homer.

3. θιγγάνω, ΘΙΓ, (for θινγάνω) fut. θίξομαι, aor. II. ἔθιγον.

4. λαγχάνω, ΛΑΧ, (for λαρχάνω), fut. λήξομαι, Ion. λάξομαι, aor. II. ἔλαχον, Hom. aor. λέλαχον, conj. λελάχω (trans.) : pft. εἴληχα (sometimes λέλογχα from ΛΕΓΧ, as πέπονθα from ΠΕΝΘ) pft. midd. εἴληγμαι, aor. ἐλήχθην, verbal ληκτέος.

5. λαμβάνω, ΛΑΒ, (λαμβάνω), fut. (with η for α) λήψομαι, (Ion. λάμφομαι, Dor. λάφομαι, λαψοῦμαι and λαψεῖμαι,) aor. II. ἔλαβον, (ἔλλαβον Hom.) imper. λάβε and λαβέ, pft. αἰ. εἴληφα, (Ion. and Dor. λελάβηκα,) pft. pass. εἴλημμαι and λέλημμαι^h, (Ion. λέλᾱμμαι,

^a Elmsley Aë. R. 1430.

^b Porson Phoen. 1398.

^c Lobbeck Phryn. p. 742.

^d Elms. Ach. 689. Heracl. 985.

^e Lobbeck Phryn. 34.

^f Butt. Irreg. Verbs ad loc.

^g Lobbeck Phryn. p. 63, 64.

^h Aësch. Ag. 876. Eur. Ion. 1113. Aristoph. Eccl. 1090.

ἀελάμφθαι, Dor. λέλᾱμμαι, λελάφθαι,) aor. I. pass. ἐλήφθην, un-Attic εἰλήφθην, (Ion. ἐλάμφθην,) aor. II. midd. ἐλαβόμην (Hom. ἐλλαβόμην, Ep. λελαβέσθαι) : verb. adj. ληπτέος and Ion. λαμπτέος.

6. λανθάνω, ΛΑΘ. (Homeric present λήθω, sometimes in Attic,) fut. λήσω, aor. II. ἐλαθον, λελάθω conj. η II. ο, 6ο., pft. λέληθα. Midd. λανθάνομαι, *I forget (I lie hid from myself)*, (λάθομαι, sometimes λήθομαι,) fut. λήσομαι, λασεῖναι Theocr. IV. 39, fut. III. λελήσομαι Eur., pft. λέλησμαι, (λέλαῖσμαι Ep.,) aor. II. ἐλαθόμην, (λελαθέσθαι Ep.,) aor. I. ἐλησάμην Moschus, λησάμενος Pind. : Theocr. II. 46. λασθήμην aor. I. pass. = λαθέσθαι—λησόμενος Soph. Elect. 1249, *about to be forgotten* (Ellendt ad voc. but it need not be passive)—ἐπιλήθω, *I cause to forget*, aor. Hom. ἐπέλησα : in Pind. Ol. XI. 3 ἐπιλέλᾱθα, *I have forgotten*, instead of ἐπιλέλησμαι, so Hdt. III. 46 ἐπιλεληθέναι : ἐπιλασθέν aor. I. pass. part. Theocr. and Pind. — ἐκλήθᾱν Hom., ἐκλέλαθον Hom., Theocr. ἐκλάσας^a.

7. μανθάνω, ΜΑΘ. fut. μαθήσομαι, (μαθεῖναι Theocr. XI. 6ο.,) aor. II. ἔμαθον, pft. μεμάθηκα.

8. πυνθάνομαι, ΠΥΘ (poet. πεύθομαι), fut. πεύσομαι, (very rarely πενσοῦμαι,) aor. II. ἐπυνθόμην^b, Ion. imper. πύθεν, Epic opt. πεπύθοιτο : pft. πέπυσμαι, πέπῦσαι Plat., πέπυσσαι Ep. : verb. adj. πενστός, -τέος.

9. τυγχάνω (ΤΥΧ), fut. τεύξομαι (from lengthened root ΤΕΥΧ), aor. II. ἔτυχον, pft. τετύχηκα Thuc. I. 32, (Ion. τέτευχα,) plpft. ἐτετεύχεε, part. τετυχώς Od. μ, 243, aor. I. Epic ἐτύχησα (Od. ξ, 334). Active form τεύχω, *I make to be* ; fut. τεύξω, aor. ἔτευξα, pft. τέτυγμα (Hom. III. pl. τετεύχεται, -ατο), ἐτύχθην, Epic fut. III. τετεύξομαι, verb. adj. τευκτός and τυκτός : (τετεύχατον Pl. ν. 346., supposed pft. from τεύχω, is to be read ἐτεύχετον.) Ep. aor. τετυκεῖν, τετυκέσθαι in sense of τεύξαι, τεύξασθαι.

Obs. The midd. or pass. of τεύχω, τετύχθαι, is used for εἶναι Ep., and ἐτύχθη for ἔτυχε.

10. χανδάνω (ΧΑΔ), fut. χείσομαι (as πείσομαι, σπείσομαι) ; aor. II. ἔχαδον, inf. χαδέειν : pft. with present sense κέχανδα, plpft. κεχάνδειν Pl. ω, 192.

§. 258. Verbs, whose proper root is strengthened in the Pres. and Impft. by the insertion of σκ, when the character of the root is a Vowel (except κυῖσκω, χρηῖσκομαι) ; ισκ, when it is a consonant. Many Verbs of this class are also strengthened by reduplication.

1. ἀλίσκομαι (ΑΛ or ΑΛΟ), fut. ἀλώσομαι ; aor. II., after the analogy of verbs in μι, ἦλων, (Att. ἐάλων,) conj. ἄλω (ἀλώω Hom.), ῶς &c., opt. ἄλοίην, ἀλώην Hom., inf. ἀλῶναι, ἀλώμεναι Hom., part.

^a Heph. Gaisf. p. 16.

^b Hdt. i. 83.

ἄλους; pft. ἤλωκα and ἑάλωκα, (Dor. ἄλωκα). The former is the more usual Ionic^a and Attic form, but the latter always in Thucyd., Demosthenes and the common dialect, and sometimes in Attic^b poetry. The active voice is supplied by αἰρεῖν.

2. ἀμβλίσκω, sometimes ἀμβλόω^c (AMBA or AMBAO), fut. ἀμβλώσω; aor. I. ἤμβλωσα: pft. ἤμβλωκα, midd. ἤμβλωμαι; aor. II. ἤμβλων, later Greek.

3. ἀμπλακίσκω, (Dor. ἀμβλακίσκω, aor. II. ἤμβλακον), fut. ἀμπλακίσω, aor. ἤμπλακον, ἀπλακεῖν trag.

4. ἀναβιώσκομαι (BIOΩ), *a. I live*, aor. II. ἀνεβίον—*b. I restore to life*; aor. I. midd. ἀνεβιωσύμην, Plat. Phæd. 89 B.

Act. ἀναβιώσκω late and rare, aor. ἀνεβίωσα—βιώσκομαι Aristot.; aor. I. ἐβιώσαο, *restore to life*, Od. θ, 468.

5. ἀνᾶλίσκω (AAO), (old Attic ἀναλόω), imp. ἀνήλiskon (old Attic ἀνάλουν without augment); fut. ἀνᾶλώσω; aor. I. ἀνήλωσα and ἀνᾶλωσα (κατηνᾶλωσα); pft. ἀνᾶλωκα, Attic^d ἀνήλωκα and ἀνᾶλωκα; pft. midd. or pass. ἀνήλωμαι and ἀνᾶλωμαι; aor. I. ἀνᾶλώθην and ἀνηλῶθην (always *ā*).

6. ἀπαφίσκω (AΦO, *palpor*), fut. ἀπαφήσω; aor. I. ἐξεπάφησεν; aor. II. ἦπαφον, midd. ἀπάφωιτο, in act. sense. The other forms are supplied by the kindred verb ἀπατάω: so always in Homer ἀπατήσω, ἠπάτησα &c. (Reduplicated.—See §. 261. 1.)

7. ἀράρίσκω (AP or APO), trans.; fut. ἀρῶ and ἄρσω; aor. ἤρσα, midd. ἀρσάμενος (Hesiod. Sc. 320). More usual aor. ἤραρον, ἀραρεῖν, ἀραρών, (also intrans.). Imp. ἀράρισκεν Od. ξ, 23. Intrans. pft. ἄρᾱρα, Ion. and Ep. ἄρρηα.—Ep. part. ἀρᾶρῦια; plpft. ἠράρειν; pft. midd. or pass. ἀρήρεμαι, ἀρρηρέμενος, Ep. ἀρμένος. (Reduplicated.—See §. 261. 1.)

8. ἀρέσκω (APE), (Soph. El. 147 c conj. Monk), fut. ἀρέσω; aor. I. ἤρεσα poet. ἄρεσσα; pft. (ἀρήρεκα is quoted as in use) ἤρεσμαι; aor. I. pass. ἠρέσθην.

9. βιβρώσκω (BPO), fut. βρώσομαι, late, (in Attic ἐσθίω, fut. ἔδομαι, and aor. II. ἔφαγον were used,) Ep. aor. ἔβρων, pft. βέβρωκα, part. βεβρώς; II. pft. opt. βεβρώθοις II. δ, 35. (but see §. 261. 3.); pft. midd. βέβρωμαι; aor. I. pass. ἐβρώθην; fut. βεβρώσομαι (Od. β, 203. (Reduplicated.))

10. βλώσκω (MOA), aor. ἔμολον, fut. μολοῦμαι, pft. μέμβλωκα: (μολέω, μολέσκω, by attraction of liquids, μλοέσκω, βλοέσκω, βλώσκω. See §. 29).

11. γεγωνίσκω (γεγωνέω), impft. ἐγεγώνευν (III. sing. ει), inf. γεγωνεῖν, imper. γεγωνεῖτω Xen., fut. γεγωνήσω, aor. I. ἐγεγώνησα, Ep. pft. γέγωνα, (whence both the presents are formed), inf. γεγωνέμεν, part. γεγωνώς, imp. γέγωνε, conj. γεγώνω: verb. adj. γεγωνητέον: ἐγέγωνον aor. Hom. (?).

^a Aesch. Ag. 30.

^b Eur. Androm. 356.

^c Moeris p. 25. Valek.

Phoen. 591.

Elmsley Soph. Aj. 1049.

Herm. Aj. 1028.

12. γηράσκω (ΓΗΡΑ), fut. γηράσομαι (seldom γηράσω); aor. I. ἐγήρασα (trans. Æsch. Supp. 901.), inf. γηράσαι: also γηράναι (Att. especially) from an old aor. II. ἐγήραν from γήρημι, Epic part. γηράς II. ρ, 197, Hes. Opp. et Di. 188; pft. γεγήρακα.

13. γινώσκω (later γινώσκω), ΓΝΟ, fut. γνώσομαι; aor. II. ἔγνω, III. pl. ἔγνω and ἔγνω Pind. γνώθι, γνώημι, συγγνώμη (?) Æsch. Suppl. 230, γνώ, γνώναι, Epic γνώμεναι, γνούς—pft. ἔγνωκα; pft. midd. or pass. ἔγνωσμαι; aor. I. pass. ἐγνώσθην; verb. adj., γνωστός (old form γνωτός) γνωστέος: aor. act. in compounds ἔγνωσα.

Obs. This verb is formed from the root γνούς, γνω (Engl. *know*) by a reduplication: γι-νό-σκω.

14. διδράσκω (ΔΡΑ), Ion. διδρήσκω &c.: generally compounded as ἀποδ-, διαδ-, ἐκδ-, fut. δράσομαι; pft. δέδρακα; aor. II. ἔδραν. (ἔδρην, δρῶ, δρᾶναι, δράς); aor. I. ἔδρασα, common dialect. (Reduplicated.)

15. ἐπαυρίσκομαι (ΑΥΡ). (ἐπαυρίσκω Theogn. ἐπαυρέω Hesiod); aor. ἐπαῦρον Pind., conj. ἐπαύρη, inf. ἐπαυρεῖν -έμεν Hom., *I reap the fruit of*: fut. ἐπαυρήσομαι: aor. midd. ἐπηυρόμην, ἐπαυρέσθαι; bye form of aor. II. inf. ἐπαυράσθαι: aor. I. ἐπαύρασθαι non-Attic.

16. εὐρίσκω (ΕΥΡ), fut. εὐρήσω; pft. εὔρηκα; pft. pass. εὔρημαι; aor. II. εὔρον, imp. εὔρέ; later aorist εὔρα in LXX.; aor. I. pass. εὔρέθην; verb. adj. εὔρετέος and εὔρητέος; aor. II. midd. εὔρόμην, later εὔράμην: for aug. see §. 173. 2.

17. ἡβάσκω (ΗΒΑ), *I am growing a man* (ἡβάω, *I am a man*), aor. ἡβησα: in compounds the form in ᾠω has the sense of “to grow:” ἀνηβᾶν, *to grow young again*.

18. θνήσκω (ΘΑΝ. Metath. ΘΝΑ.) ἀποθνήσκω, *I die*; fut. ἀποθαροῦμαι. (poet. θαροῦμαι), aor. II. ἀπέθαρον, (poet. ἔθαρον, θνῶν, οἱ θανόντες, *the dead*, also in prose); pft. with lengthened η, τέθνηκα; I. pl. τέθναμεν &c. from obsolete pft. τέθναα. (see §. 305) III. pl. τεθνᾶσι in poetry and prose, opt. τεθναῖν, inf. τεθνάσαι, often in present sense, (probably from τέθνημι: Ep. τεθνᾶμεν: Æsch. Agam. 539 τεθνᾶναι, contracted from τεθναῖναι,) part. τεθνηκώς and τεθνεώς: fut. III. τεθνήξω (old Attic) and τεθνήξομαι.

καταθνήσκω, poet. always καταθανεῖν, καταθανών, imp. κάθανε but seldom.

19. θρώσκω (ΘΟΡ. Metath. ΘΡΟ). fut. θοροῦμαι, aor. II. ἔθορον, pft. II. τέθορα.

20. ἰλάσκομαι (ΙΛΑ), Ep. also ἰλάομαι, Æsch. ἰλέομαι: fut. ἰλάσομαι. Dor. ἰλάξομαι; aor. I. ἰλασάμην. Poet. active forms, ἱλῆθι Ep., ἱλᾷθι Dor.: (*be favourable*) ἰλήκω, ἰλήκοιμι.

21. κικλήσκω, bye form of καλέω. (Reduplicated.)

22. κυῖσκω, *I conceive*; inchoative of κύω: aor. ἔκυσα—M. ἐκυσάμην.

23. μεθύσκω (MEΘΥ), *I made drunk*, fut. μεθύσω, aor. ἐμέθυσσα : μεθύω, *I am drunk*, borrows its forms from the passive, ἐμεθύσθην &c.

24. μμνήσκω (MNA), *I remember* ; fut. μνήσω ; aor. ἔμνησα, midd. ἐμνησάμην—midd. μμνήσκομαι, *I remember or mention* ; pass. aor. ἐμνήσθην ; fut. μνησθήσομαι : pft. with present sense μέμνημαι, imp. μέμνησο, conj. μεμνώμαι : plpft. ἐμμνήμην with impft. sense : opt. μεμνήμην, Att. μεμνοίμην and μεμνόμεν^a ; fut. III. μεμνήσομαι, *I will be mindful* ; in trag. also *I will mention* : fut. μνησθήσομαι, *I will mention* : μνάομαι Ion. (in the sense of “*woo*,” also in the other dialects) : hence the Ionic forms μνέεται, μνεόμενος, μνώντο Hom. μνώεο Apoll. In Hom. we find μέμνη for μέμνησαι, imp. μέμνεο for μέμνησο. (Reduplicated.)

25. πάσχω for πάθσκω (ΠΑΘ), aor. ἔπαθον, fut. πείσομαι from a root HENΘ, as seen in πένθος. (So σπείσομαι from ΣΠΕΝΔ, χέλομαι from ΧΑΝΔ.) Pft. πέπονθα (from root πενθ), syncop. 2nd plur. πέποσθε, Hom. part. πεπαθῦα from ΠΑΘ. Æsch. Ag. 1624 aor. I. πήσας (?) : verb. adj. παθιγός. G. T. ἐπαθήσατε Heb. x. 34.

26. πιπίσκω (ΠΙΠ) fut. πίσω, aor. I. ἔπισα.

27. πιπράσκω (ΠΡΑ). (Fut. and aor. are expressed in common language by ἀποδώσομαι, ἀπεδόμην.) Pft. πέπρᾱκα (from πεπέρᾱκα) ; pft. midd. πέπρᾱμαι, inf. πεπρᾶσθαι, often used as the aor. : aor. ἐπράθην ; fut. III. πεπρᾶσομαι, often used as simple fut. πραθήσομαι. The Ionic forms have η : πιπρήσκω, ἐπρήθην &c. Epic and old form πέρηνμι, fut. περάσω (περῶ, περᾶν, περάαν), aor. ἐπέρᾱσα. (Reduplicated.)

28. στερίσκω (seldom στερέω) (ΣΤΕΡ), *I deprive* ; fut. στερήσω, aor. ἐστέρησα : pft. ἐστέρηκα—pass. στερίσκομαι, στεροῦμαι ; fut. στερήσομαι, pft. ἐστέρημα ; aor. ἐστερήθην : στέρομαι signifies a neuter, not a passive state, *am without it—am deprived* ; hence also στερεῖς poet. aor. II. The more usual form of the active is ἀποστερέω. In Hom. we find a conjugation with ε, as στερέσαι : hence the old Att. fut. ἀποστερεῖσθαι for -ήσεσθαι.

29. τιτρώσκω (τορέω, ΤΡΟ), fut. τρώσω, aor. ἔτρωσα, pft. pass. or midd. τέτρωμαι, aor. ἐτρώθην, fut. τρωθήσομαι and τρώσομαι : Hom. τρώω, *to hurt*.—(Reduplicated.)

30. φάσκω (ΦΑ), ind. obsolete, impft. ἔφασκον ; fut. φήσω ; aor. ἔφησα ; aor. II. midd. ἐφάμην.

31. φαύσκω or φώσκω, *I appear* ; only found in comp. with διά, ἐπί, ὑπό. Fut. φαύσω, aor. ἔφανσα, only found in LXX. Gen. xlv. 3. ; πιφαύσκω, *I shew* ; which has only the pres. and impft.

^a Herm. CEd. R. 49.

32. χάσκω (XAN, χαίνω later) aor. II. ἔχαον; fut. χαροῦμαι; pft. κέχηνα, *I have my mouth open*; plpft. ἐκεχήναι; (imper. κεχήνετε Arist. Ach. 133.)

§. 259. In the following verbs the radical κ of the root is strengthened by σ.

1. διδάσκω (ΔAK, doc-σo, Lat.), *I teach*; fut. διδάξω, Ep. διδασκήσω, aor. ἐδίδαξα, Ep. ἐδιδάσκησα, pft. δεδίδαχα, Pass. δεδίδαγμαι aor. I. pass. ἐδιδάχθην.—(Reduplicated.)

2. ἴσκω (IK, εἴκω), *I compare*; only pr. and impft. The poet. form ἴσκειν, *he spoke*, is quite distinct.

3. λάσκω (AAK^a), ληκέω Ion., λακέω Dor., fut. λακήσομαι; aor. ἐλάκησα; aor. II. ἐλάκον; middl. -όμην, Ep. λελάκοντο; pft. λέλακα, Ep. λέληκα, part. Ep. λελακυῖα.

4. τιτύσκω, (TYK)=τεύχω, only in prose in the same sense as τεύχειν, *to prepare*; and (with gen.) as τυχεῖν, *to acquire*.—(Reduplicated.)

§. 260. The two verbs following, form their tenses from the present strengthened by σκ, retaining the κ and dropping the σ:

1. ἀλθήσκω, ἀλθίσκω, fut. ἀλθέξω, middl. ἄλθομαι, impft. ἤλθετο, fut. ἀλθήσομαι.

2. ἀλύσκω, fut. ἀλύξω. aor. I. ἤλυξα, Hom. impft. ἀλύσκαε, like ὀφλισκάω: (simpler form ἀλεῖομαι?)

§. 261. Verbs whose proper root is strengthened by inserting before the initial consonant or after the initial vowel a reduplication of the first consonant with ι, sometimes ε.

Obs. 1. The tenses are mostly formed from the simple root, but the reduplication is carried through the tenses of a few verbs, and these generally have a stronger sense. Some verbs of this class will be found also in the former classes.

1. ἀκαχίζω (AX), *I weep* (Ep. and Ion.): fut. ἀκαχήσω; aor. I. ἠκάχησα; aor. II. ἤκαχον—middl. ἄχομαι, ἄχνυμαι, *I weep myself*; pft. ἀκήχεμαι (so ἀρήρεμαι, ὀρώρεμαι) and ἀκάχημαι III. pl. ἀκηχέδεται, part. ἀκαχήμενος. (On the accent, see §. 205. Obs. 2.) Pr. part. ἀχέων, ουσα, *wee'd*. (On the change of χ into κ, see §. 30. 1.)

Obs. 2. In this verb α is repeated with the consonant, not ε or ι, so ἀπαφίσκω; the ι belongs to the ending ἰζω.

2. ἀπιτάλλω, Ep. and Ion. aor. ὑπίτηλα.

3. βεβρώθω (BPO) only occurs II. δ, 35. βεβρώθοις: from βρώω comes βρώθω, so κνάω, κνήθω—ἀλέω, ἀλήθω.

^a Buttm. Irreg. Verbs, ad voc.

4. βιβάζω (BA), *I bring*, fut. βιβάσω, Att. βιβῶ, ᾗς, ᾗ : but βιβᾷ also from βιβάω, *I stride*, Hom.

5. γίγνομαι (common dialect γίνομαι) (GEN, γένω, γιγένω, γίγνω (Lat. *gigno, genui*), γίγνομαι, as from MEN μένω and μίμνω = μιμένω); fut. γενήσομαι, Doric and common γενηθήσεσθαι (also Plat. Parm. p. 141 E); pft. γέγονα, γέγαα from ΓΑ (I. pl. γέγαμεν, III. γεγάασιν, inf. γεγάμεν, part. γεγάως, gen. γεγαῶτος for αῶτος) and γεγένημαι : aor. II. ἐγενόμην (Call. γείνατο), poet. ἔγεντο, γέντο. A Doric and common aor. is ἐγενήθην, Hebr. x. 33 γενηθέντες; fut. III. ἐκγεγάονται (Hymn. Ven. 198), *will be born*.

Obs. 3. From the same root GEN is formed, a. γείνομαι, *I am born*; pres. only Epic, and in aor. I. *to beget*; after the analogy of TEN, τείνω. b. γεννάω, *to beget*.

Obs. 4. γέγονα and ἐγενόμην supply the pft. and aor. of εἰμί, *I am*; and sometimes γέγονα has a present sense — *I have been born and am*, like πέφυκα.

6. δειδίσσομαι (also ττ) (ΔIT), *I frighten* (Hom. also *I fear*), bye form δεδίσκομαι.

7. λιλαιόμαι (ΔA λάω, volo), only in pres. and the Ep. pft. λελίημαι.

8. μίμνῳ (MEN) = μιμένῳ, bye form of μένω.

9. ὀπιπτεύω, *I look around*.

10. πίπτω (PET) = πιπέτω, imper. πίπτε; fut. πεσοῦμαι, Ion. πεσέομαι; aor. II. ἔπεσον, ἔπετον Pind. and other Doric writers : κάπετον Pind. for κατέπεσον; aor. I. ἔπεσα (very rare, if ever) (see Eur. Troad. 293?), opt. πέσειε (Ale. 463?), ἀνάπεσαι Luke xiv. 1, xvii. 7; pft. πέπτωκα, part. πεπτῶς, πεπτεῶς, πεπτηῶς.

11. τιτράω (TPA), fut. τρήσω, aor. ἔτρησα. The bye form τιτραίνω, fut. ἄνω, aor. -ηνα, pft. τέτρηκα, pass. τέτρημαι, is more usual.

12. τετρεμαίνω (TPEM), τρέμω, only pres. and impft. of either verb.

13. τιταίνω (TEN), Epic aor. ἐτίτηνα.

Obs. 5. Many verbs of the class in §. 252. have also this reduplication. (See also the verbs in μ.)—It seems to have been one of the oldest forms of the language, as most of the verbs which have it are anomalous in their conjugation, and as it is found in the verbs in μ, which undoubtedly represent the oldest form of the verb.

Formation of a Present from a Perfect form.

§. 262. As a complete past action nearly coincides with the present, so that many perfects have a present sense, a present form naturally arose in many of these cases from the perfect; or at least was supposed to arise, so that other tenses are formed as if from it, as, δέδοικα, δεδοίκω Theocr., fut. δεδοικήσω. The following instances of this formation are found in the Doric dialect and in some Epic forms :

1. ἀνήνοθα, *I rise up* (ἌΝΕΘΩ) ; impft. ἀνήνοθε in Homer^a.
2. ἐνήνοθα, *I lie upon* (ἘΝΕΘΩ) ; impft. ἐπενήνοθε, κατενήνοθε Homer.
3. ἄνωγα, *I command* ; ἀνώγει III. sing. pr. Homer and Hdt. VII. 104 : ἀνώγετον indic. Homer : ἤνωγον or ἄνωγον impft. Hom. and Hdt. III. 81 : ἤνωγε Hesiod. Hence also the Epic forms ἀνώξω, ἤνωξα.
4. γέγωνα (whence γεγωνίσκω), *I call* ; ἐγέγωνε(ν) and γέγωνε(ν) Epic impft., also with aoristic sense ; the latter form is also III. sing. present. Imp. γέγωνε trag., γεγώνω conj. Gld. Col. 213. From a supposed present in ἔω are formed imper. γεγωνείτω Xen. Ven. VI. 24, inf. γεγωνεῖν poet., impft. ἐγεγώνευν Hom., ἐγεγώνει III. sing. impft. or plpft., fut. γεγωνήσω Eur. Ion., aor. γεγωνήσαι Aesch. P. V. 989, verb. adj. γεγωνητέον Pind. Ol. II. 10.
5. δέδασα, *I learn* (ΔΑΣΩ), whence δεδάσθαι as if from δεδάομαι Hom.
6. δειδίδα, *I fear* ; Epic impft. δειδίδε.
7. ἔστηκα, *I stand* ; Ion. pr. ἐστήκω, fut. ἐστήξω, ἐστήξομαι.
8. κέκληγα, *I scream* (ΚΛΑΖΩ) ; Epic pres. part. κεκλήγοντες.
9. ἔληθα, *I forget* ; ἐκλεάθω, *I make to forget* ; ἐκλεάθοντα Theocr.
10. μέμηκα, *I bleat* ; Epic impft. ἐμέμηκον.
11. ἔρριγα, *I shudder* ; ἐρρίγοντι Hesiod.
12. πέφυκα, *I am (begot)* ; ἐπέφυκον Hesiod.
13. κέχλαδα (ΧΛΑΔ), κεχλαδῶς Pind. (swelling).

§. 263. Verbs which in Poetry, and especially in the Attic Poets, have a *bye* form in *θω*.

Obs. 1. Another sort of *bye* form is found in the impft. and aor. in αθον and θον^b, which are found even in Attic prose, or sometimes present in θω : some forms in ἦθω are found also in the common dialect.

1. ἀγείρω, *I collect* ; Epic ἡγερέθονται.
2. αἶρω, αἴρω, *I raise* ; Epic ἡερέθονται : in both these verbs the quantity of the root has been changed.
3. ἀλέξω, *I ward off* ; trag. inf. aor. ἀλκάθειν (ΑΛΚΩ).
4. ἀλήθω, late *bye* form of ἀλέω.
5. ἀμύνω, impf. and aor. ἡμύναθον, ἀμυνάθειν, ἀμυναθοίμην &c.
6. διώκω, impf. and aor. ἐδιώκαθον &c., even in Attic prose, as Plato.
7. εἴκω, impf. and aor. εἵκαθον.
8. εἶργω, impf. and aor. εἴργαθον.
9. ἔχω, aor. Π. ἔσχον : whence ἔσχεθον, σχεθέειν Hom., σχεθεῖν, σχέθων (as present in Aesch.). The accentuation of this aor. part., as if it were a present, is analogous to that of πέφνων.
10. θάλλω, aor. Π. ἔθαλον : whence θαλέθω.
11. κίω (poet.), Epic impft. μετεκίαθον.
12. κνάω, κνήθω.
13. νέμω, νεμέθω.
14. νέω, *I spin* ; νήθω.
15. πελάζω, trag. *bye* form πελάθω, πλάθω.
16. πίμπλημι (ΠΑΛΩ), πλήθω.
17. πίμπρημι (ΠΡΑΩ), Hom. ἐνέπρηθον.
18. σάω, *I sift* ; (whence σῶσι, Hdt. I. 200.) σήθω.
19. φάω, φαιέθω.
20. φθίνω, φθινύθω.
21. φλέγω, φλεγέθω, -ομαι poet.

^a Buttm. Lexil. p. 112.

^b Elms. Eur. Med. 186.

Obs. 2. Of the forms in *ἄθω* the indicative present is not found; in *πελάθω*, which seemingly contradicts this, the *a* belongs to the root.

§. 264. *Verbs which assume a stronger meaning by inserting a as their characteristic, and changing the radical ε into ω.*

1. *βρέμω*, only pres. and impft.: *βρωμάομαι*, *I shriek*; only pres. and impft.—*δέμω*, *δωμάω*—*νέμω*, *νωμάω*—*πέτομαι*, *πωτάομαι*, (and, contrary to the rule, with *ο*, *ποτάομαι*)—*στρέφω*, *στροφάω* Ion. and poet.—*τρέπω*, *τρωπάω*—*τρέχω*, *τρωχάω* Epic.

2. Thus many dissyllabic barytons with *ε* for their radical letter have a bye form, in which *ε* is inserted before the final *ω*, and the radical *ε* changed into *ο*; as, *βρομέω*, *δομέω*, *πορθέω*, *ποτέομαι*, *τρομέω* (*τρέμω*), *φοβέω* (*φέβω*), *φορέω* (*φέρω*): hereto must be referred the pft. forms *δεδοκήμενος* (*expecting*) from *δοκέω* (*δέχομαι*), *βεβόλημαι* from *βολέω* (*βάλλω*), *ἐκτόνηκα* from *κτονέω* (*κτείνω*), *μεμόρηται* from *μορέω* (*μείρω*), *ἐόλητο* from *εόλεω* (*εἰλώ*).

3. The most simple formation of bye forms is by the addition of *ε* to the root, as the new characteristic of the verb: *αἶδομαι αἰδέομαι*—*πέκτω πεκτέω*—*εἴλω εἰλέω*—*ρίπτω ριπτέω*—*κύω κυέω* &c.

4. In the Ionic and Epic dialects there are some forms in which this formation in *έω* obtains; as,

βάλλω, *συμβαλλεόμενος*, *ὑπερβαλλείν* Hdt.—*πιέζω*, *πιέζυν* for *ἐπιέζεον* Hom., *πιεζέμενος* Hdt.—*δύγω*, *ἐνδυνέουσι* Hdt., and some others.

αἰρεύμενος Hes. Opp. et Di. 474 for *αἰρόμενος* from *αἶρω*,—*πινεύμενος* Hippocr. for *πινόμενος*,—*φειδεύμενος* Ion. for *φειδόμενος*,—*ὀφειλεούση* Ion. for *ὀφειλούση*,—*εἰρεῦσαι* Hesiod. Theog. 38, for *εἴρουσαι* from the Ep. *εἶρω*, &c.

Further in Herodotus: *ἔψεε* (inf. *έψείν* in Hippocr.), *ἐνείχεε* and *ὦφλεε* for *ἔψε*, *ἐνείχε* and *ὦφλε* from *ἔψω*, *ένέχω* and *ὦφλον*, and also the three perfects in *εε* for *ε*:

οἰχώκεε pft. and plpft. from *οἶχωμαι*,—*ὀπώπτεε* for *ὀπωπε*,—*ἑώθεε* for *ἑωθε* (Att. *εἴωθε*), Hdt. III. 37, II. 68, of which the two last forms are Ionic plpft.; they all arise from the Ionic tendency to insert *ε*.

5. The following verbs strengthen the root by the assumption of *ι*:

1. *ἀγαίομαι*, *I envy* (Epic and Ionic prose), bye form of *ἀγάομαι*: the fut. *ἀγάσομαι* and aor. I. *ἡγασάμην*: also in the sense of *I wonder*, as of *ἄγαμαι*.

2. *δαίω*, *I divide* (poet.); fut. *δάσομαι* and aor. I. *ἔδασάμην*, both also in prose: pft. pass. *δέδασμαι* (III. pl. *δεδαίεται* Od. a, 23).

3. *δαίω*, *I burn*; midd. *am burnt*; aor. II. conj. *δάηται*, pft. *δέδηα*, pft. midd. *δεδανμένος* (Call. Ep. 52. 3).

4. *καίω* (Att. *κάω* uncontracted) (KAFΩ), fut. *καύσω*, &c.

5. *κεδαίω*, *κεραίω*, for the common forms *σκεδά-ννυμι*, *κερά-ννυμι*.

6. *κλαίω* (KKAΦΩ), fut. *κλαύσω*.

7. *μαίομαι*, fut. *μάσομαι*, aor. *ἐμαῖσάμην*: II p, 564 *ἐτεμάσματο*.

8. *ναίω* (poet.), aor. *ἔνασσα*, *I cause to settle*; midd. and pass. *I settle*; *νάσσομαι* Apoll., *ἀπενασάμην* Homer: also in post-Homeric, used as the active, *ἔνασσα*, *ἐνάσθην*—*ἔνασμαι* late.

§. 265. *Verbs which according to the usual analogies would form the Future by adding σω to the root, but which form it in ήσω, or form some of their tenses as if the future were in ήσω.*

Obs. It seems unnecessary to suppose a form in έω, of which in most cases there is no trace. (See §. 184. 5. *Obs.* 3.) In the three verbs αἰδομαι, ἄχθομαι, μάχομαι, the future is έσω not ήσω.

1. αἰδομαι, *have reverence* (pr. in old Ion. and poetry, in the common dialect αἰδέομαι); impt. αἰδόμεν (§. 172.), fut. αἰδέσομαι (Epic. -έσσομαι and -ήσομαι), aor. ἤδεσάμην, *I pardoned* (an offender), pft. ἤδεσμαι, aor. I. pass. ἤδέσθην. In non-Attic Greek both aorists have the same meaning.

2. ἀλέξω, fut. ἀλεξήσω. (Midd. *ward off from myself*;) fut. ήσομαι: (rarely and only poet. ἀλέξομαι from ἀλέκω,) aor. ἤλεξάμην. In Hom. aor. I act. ἀλεξήσκειν and ἀπαλεξήσαιμι; poet. aor. II. ἔλαλκεν, ἀλαλκεῖν, ἀλαλκῶν (from ἸΑΛΚΩ), whence the poet. fut. ἀλαλκήσω and the trag. inf. aor. II. ἀλάκθειν, §. 257.

3. αὔξω, see αὐξάνω (§. 249.)

4. ἄχθομαι, fut. ἀχθέσομαι; aor. ἤχθέσθην; fut. ἀχθεσθήσομαι in the same sense as ἀχθέσομαι.

5. ἄω, aor. ἄεσα and ἄσα Hom.

6. βόσκω (trans.) fut. βοσκήσω, aor. ἐβόσκησα: Midd. intrans.

7. βούλομαι, fut. βουλήσομαι, pass. βεβούλημαι, aor. ἐβουλήθην and ήβουλ. Augm. §. 171. *Obs.* 1.

In Homer pft. προβέβουλα, *I prefer*; inf. pr. βύλεσθαι (whence volo) for βούλεσθαι.

8. γράφω, pft. γεγράφηκα for γέγραφα rare, and blamed by grammarians.

9. ΔΑΩ, α. *I teach*; Fut. δαήσομαι, pft. midd. or pass. δεδάημαι. Epic aor. II. δέδαε Hom. Od., ἔδαε Theocr. and Apoll. β. *I learn*; δεδαώς Hom., δεδάασι other writers: aor. II. ἐδάην, *have been taught, learnt*. On δεδάασθαι, see §. 256. 1., and on fut. δήω §. 238. 2., δαήμεναι inf. is a relic of the old form δάημι: διδάσκω is a reduplicated form of this root.

10. δέω, *I want*; generally impersonal δέι, *it is wanting, it is necessary to the completion of any thing* (whence to the performance of our duty = *it ought*); fut. δείσσει, aor. ἐδέησε, conj. δέη, part. δέον. inf. δέειν, impft. ἔδει, conj. δέοι. Midd. δέομαι, fut. δειήσομαι, aor. ἐδειήθην.

Homeric forms from the root ΔΕΥ (ΔΕΐ) εἰδεύησεν (only Od. ι. 483. 540.) δεύομαι, εἰδείετο, δεινέσομαι. In the sense of “oportet” Hom. almost always uses χρή, only once (Il. ι. 337.) δέι, and once (Il. σ. 100.) ἔδησεν.

11. θέλω and θέλω, inf. ἡθελον and ἔθελον, fut. ἐθελήσω and θελήσω, aor. ἠθέλησα and ἐθέλησα, perf. ἠθέληκα in good writers.

12. ΕΙΔΩ, *video*, fut. εἴσομαι (rarely εἰδήσω; late poetry ἰδησῶ, *sciam*), old and non-Attic aor. εἰδῆσαι.

13. εἴλω (εἴλλω, εἴλλω, ἴλλω, also εἰλέω, εἰλέω), fut. εἰλήσω, perf. midd. εἴλημαι, aor. pass. εἴληθεις.

The aspirated forms belong especially to the Attic dialect. Homer has only the present and impft. from εἰλεῖν and part. εἰλόμενος, the other tenses from ἔλ : namely, ἔλσαν, ἔλσαι, ἐέλσαι, ἔλσας (*νῆα*), pft. midd. ἔλμαι, ἐέλμενος : aor. II. pass. ἐάλην (III. pl. ἄλεν without augm.), ἀλῆναι, ἀλήμεναι, ἀλείς, ἀλέν or aspirated as ἐάλην &c. In Pind. Pyth. IV. 414, there is an impft. ἐόλει, and in Apoll. III. 471, a plpft. ἐόλητο for ἔελτο^a (both in the sense of “*to press down*”) after the analogy of τρομέω from τρέμω.

14. ΕΙΡΟΜΑΙ, fut. ἐρήσομαι, aor. ἠρόμην, ἐρέσθαι, ἔρωμαι, ἐροίμην, ἐροῦ, ἐρόμενος. The other tenses are supplied by ἐρωτάω.

In Homer we find the inf. pr. ἔρεσθαι; In Hom. and Ion. εἶρομαι, εἶρεσθαι &c.; impft. εἰρόμην; fut. Ion. εἰρήσομαι, oftener ἐπειρήσομαι.—Aor. I. late ἠρησάμην. Ep. ἐρέω (ἐρείομεν for ἐρέωμεν), ἐρέομαι (ἐρέεσθαι, ἐρέοντο &c.), and ἐρεείνω.

15. ἔλκω, *I draw*, fut. ἔλξω (which is preferred to the other form ἐλκύσω from ἘΛΚΥΩ), but. Hom. ἐλκήσω, ἤλκησα, ἐλκηθείς; aor. I. ἐέλκυσσα, more usual than εἴλξα : aor. pass. and pft. midd. only ἐέλκύσθην and εἴλκυσμαι.—Midd.

16. ἔρρω, *I go forth to ill*, fut. ἐρρήσω, aor. ἤρρησα.

17. ἔδω, *to eat* (old form of ἐσθίω), pf. ἐδήδοκα &c. See §. 177. 2. a.

18. εὖδω, generally καθεύδω, *I sleep*; fut. εὐδήσω, καθευδήσω. Augm., see §. 173.

19. ἔχω, imp. εἶχον, fut. ἔξω and σχήσω, connected with aor. II. ἔσχον, imp. σχές (παράσches), after verbs in μι (also πάρασχε), conj. σχῶ, ῆς (παράσχω, παράσχεις) &c., opt. σχοίην, inf. σχεῖν, part. σχών, midd. ἐσχόμην (παρασχέσθαι, παράσχον), pft. ἔσχηκα, pft. midd. ἔσχημαι, aor. pass. ἐσχέθην, verb. adj. ἐκτός and σχετός.

The pres. ἵσχω, *I hold fast*, is an abbreviation and contraction (contracted from σισέχω), fut. σχήσω, aor. ἔσχον : the imper. σχέ is found in an oracle in Schol. ad Eur. Phæn. 641, but the reading is doubtful. Poet. aor. ἔσχεθον : Ep. pft. ἔχωκα (συνωχωκότε II. β. 218.) Hom. plpft. ἐπώχατο^a. The fut. σχήσω, and aor. II. ἔσχον, are formed from an old verb σέχω, (fut. σεχήσω,) contracted into (σχῶ, σχήσω); like ἐσπόμεν from ἔπομαι, σέπομαι, Lat. *sequor*.

20. ἔψω, *I cook*; fut. ἐψήσω, verb. adj. ἐφθός or ἐψητός, ἐψητέος.

^a See Buttm. Lexil. p. 68.

^b Cf. Spitzner ad II. μ. 340.

21. ἵζω, generally καθίζω (ΕΔΩ^a, ἕδος, *sedeo*), *I place or sit*; fut. καθιώ, aor. ἐκάθισα, pft. κεκάθικα: midd. intr. fut. καθιζήσομαι: aor. ἐκαθισάμην, *I placed for myself, caused to sit*.

Bye forms: ἰζάνω, καθιζάνω.

22. κέλομαι (poet. = κελεύω), fut. κελήσομαι, aor. ἐκελησάμην, aor. II. ἐκελόμην Hom.

23. κήδω, *I make to care* (active, only Epic); fut. κηδήσω, aor. I. ἐκήδησα (ἀκηδέω, ἀκηδέσα II. ξ, 427.) pft. κέκηδα, *I am in care*; κήδομαι, *I care for*; Æsch. S. c. Th. 139. imper. κήδεσαι: Ep. fut. κεκαδήσομαι II. θ, 353, from κέκηδα, the η being shortened, like τέθηλα, τεθαλυῖα.

24. κλαίω (ΚΛΑΨ), Att. κλάω, uncontracted, fut. κλαύσομαι (Arist. Pax 1081 κλαυσούμαι, in active form κλαύσω Theocr. XXIII. 38.), (sometimes κλαυίσω or κλαίσω); aor. ἔκλαυσα, midd. ἐκλαυσάμην, pft. pass. or midd. κέκλαυμαι: verb. adj. κλαυστός, κλαυτός, κλαυτέος; fut. III. κεκλαύσομαι.

25. κύω (old form κυέω), κυήσω &c. (poet.) ἐκῦσα, transitive, *fructify*; Ep. ὑποκυσαμένη, *concupiens*.

26. μάχομαι, *I fight*; fut. μαχοῦμαι (from μαχέσομαι), aor. ἐμαχεσάμην, pft. μεμάχημαι, verb. adj. μαχετέος and μαχητέος.

Ion. pres. μαχέομαι;—Hom. part. pres. μαχειόμενος and μαχεούμενος, fut. μαχήσομαι, aor. ἐμαχεσάμην, or ησάμην in some editions^b.

27. μέλλω, *I intend*, hence *delay*; imp. ἔμελλον and ἤμελλον, fut. μελλήσω, aor. ἐμέλλησα, only in the sense of “*delay*.”

28. μέλει (μοί), *it is a care to me* (the personal μέλω is seldom found); fut. μελήσει, aor. ἐμέλησε; pft. μεμέληκε; midd. μέλομαι, generally ἐπιμέλομαι and less good Att. ἐπιμελοῦμαι; fut. ἐπιμελήσομαι; aor. ἐπεμελήθην; fut. pass. ἐπιμεληθήσομαι.

In poetry μέλομαι for μέλω, *I am a care to*; the compound μεταμέλει is only impersonal: Ep. pft. μέμηλε, Dor. μέμαλε—in prose in a present as well as a perfect sense, μέμηλα *curo, curavi*; part. μεμηλώς: μεμελητό σοι, *it was a care to you*, Theocr. XVII. 46; Ep. pft. μέμβλεται for μεμέληται. (See §. 29.)

29. μύζω, fut. μυζήσω &c. Late pr. μυζάω, μυζέω: Ep. pft. μεμυζότε.

30. ὄζω, fut. ὀζήσω, aor. ὠζήσα, pft. II. ὄδωδα with a pres. sense.

Ion. and late ὀζέσω, ὠζεσα.

31. οἶομαι, οἶμαι, *I think*; II. pers. οἶει, I. ὀόμην, ὥμην; fut. οἰήσομαι; aor. ὤήθην, οἰήθηναι. Augm. §. 173. 5.

The abbreviated forms οἶμαι, ὥμην, are used almost as interjections, like the Latin *credo*, or our *I think*; and hence sometimes with a certain degree of irony: οἶομαι on the contrary is used as a governing verb; Ep.

^a Buttm. Irreg. Verbs, p. 130, note.

^b Heyne, Wolf, Bekk.

οἶω, οἶμαι, *I suppose, anticipate*; aor. ὠσάμην and ὠσθην (οἰσθῶσι Arrian.), later οἴσασθαι.

32. οἴχομαι, *abii*; imp. ὤχόμην, fut. οἰχήσομαι, pft. ὤχηκα Ep. ὄχημαι (which is only found in the common dialect compounded, as παρῴχημαι,) οἴχoka, ὄχoka Attic poets. Ion. plpft. οἰχώκεα, part. οἰχωκώς.

The Homeric οἰχέω and ἐποίχομαι, *I go to*, have a present sense: οἴχομαι is but rarely found in Homer. The impft. ὤχόμην sometimes signifies *I was gone*, but generally *I was gone forth*; pft. παρῴχηκεν, II. κ, 252.

33. ὀφείλω, *debeo*; fut. ὀφειλήσω; aor. ὠφείλησα; plpft. ὠφειλήκειν; aor. II. ὠφελον, ες, ε (I. and II. pl. not used, except ὠφέλετε II. ω, 254,) in formulas of wishing; *utinam*.

The Homeric pr. ὀφέλλω is used in two significations: α. in the same as ὀφείλω; β. *augeo*. Irregular aor. I. opt. ὀφέλλειεν for ὀφείλειεν: aor. II. Ion., poet. (except the tragic dialogue), and late prose, ὄφελον, ες, ε; Ep. ὠφελον, ὄφελον, and Hesiod ὠφειλον, all used only in formulas of wishing.

34. παίω, fut. παίσω (Att. παύσω in Aristoph.), aor. ἔπαισα, pft. πέπαικα, pass. with σ, §. 236. 1. α.

35. πέρδω, aor. ἔπαρδον, fut. παρδήσομαι, pft. πέπορδα.

36. πέτομαι, fut. πετήσομαι, (Arist. Pax 77.) generally πτήσομαι; aor. ἐπτόμην, πτέσθαι; pft. πεπότημαι. For aor. II. act. and midd. see verbs in μι.

Ep. ποτέομαι (ποτέονται) and πωτάομαι (πωτῶνται); Att. poet. ποτάομαι, fut. ποτήσομαι Mosch.; aor. ἐποτάθην Dor., also Arist. Aves 1338; pft. πεπόταμαι Dor., also in Aesch. and Eur., plpft. πεποτήμην; poet. pr. πέταμαι and late prose: ἵπταμαι late; πετάομαι late prose, aor. ἐπετάσθην; pft. πέπηκα only in the grammarians.

37. σκέλλω or σκελέω, fut. σκλήσομαι; aor. II. ἔσκλην (as verbs in μι), pft. ἔσκληκα, intr.: Ep. aor. I. ἔσκληα from σκάλλω.

38. τύπτω, Att. fut. τυπήσω, τυπήσομαι, pft. τετύπημαι; verb. adj. τυπτητός.

39. χαίρω, fut. χαίρήσω; aor. I. ἐχαίρησα late; midd. ἐχρήραμην II. ξ, 270, aor. II. ἐχάρην; pft. κεχάρηκα (part. κεχαρηώς), and κεχάρημαι; Epic red. aor. II. M. κεχάροντο: κεχαρμένος perf. midd. part.: III. fut. κεχαρήσομαι; verb. adj. χαρτός.

Here also belong those in ἄνω (§. 249, 250.) φθίνω §. 246. and ὑπισχνέομαι §. 248.: ἀλθίσκω, ἀμπλακίσκω, ἀπαφίσκω, ἀραρίσκω, γεγωνίσκω, ἐπανρίσκομαι, εὐρίσκω, διδάσκω, λάσκω, from §. 252.: ἀκαχίζω, γίγνομαι, δεδοίκα, from §. 256.

§. 266. To this class of verbs also belong the following liquid verbs, which forming the aor. and fut. like the other liquid verbs. have other tenses as if from a theme in έω.

1. βάλλω, fut. βαλῶ (sometimes βαλλήσω Arist. Vesp. 222.), aor. II. ἔβαλον, pft. βέβ(α)ληκα: pft. pass. βέβλημαι (conj. διαβέβλησθε); aor. I. ἐβλήθην.—Midd.

Ep. aor. ἔβλην, ἐβλήμην; fut. βλήσομαι; Ep. pft. βεβόλημαι.

2. κάμνω (§. 247.).

3. μένω, fut. μενῶ; aor. ἔμεινα; pft. μεμένηκα (Eur.), verb. adj. μενετεός.

Eur. Iph. Aul. 1495, II. pft. μέμονε for μένει.

4. νέμω, fut. νεμῶ (late νεμήσω), aor. ἔνειμα, pft. νενέμηκα, aor. ἐνεμήθην and -έθην, verb. adj. νεμητεός.

5. τέμνω (§. 247.)

§. 267. Verbs, from the aor. II. of which a future in ἦσω and other corresponding tenses are formed.

1. ἀχέω, aor. ἤκαχον. Fut. ἀκαχήσω, aor. I. ἀκάχησα. See §. 261. 1.

2. πείθω, aor. II. ἔπιθον, fut. πιθήσω, aor. ἐπίθησα, to trust; Ep. aor. II. πέπιθον, fut. πεπιθήσω, to persuade.

3. φείδομαι, Ep. aor. πεφιδέσθαι, whence fut. πεφιδήσομαι.

4. χαζόμαι, aor. Ep. κέκαδον, fut. κεκαδήσω.

5. χαίρω, aor. II. ἐχάρην, κεχαρήσω, -σομαι Epic.

§. 268. Pure Verbs formed by adding an α or ε to an impure root in the Present and Impft., so that they have tenses and forms not usual in Pure Verbs.

1. ἀπαυράω^a (Ep.), impft. ἀπηύρων, as, α; aor. I. part. ἀπούρας; aor. I. midd. ἀπηύρατο, part. ἀπουράμενος (Hes. Scut. 173.).

The original form of the aor. I. seems to have been ἀπέφραν (as ἀπέδραν) part. ἀπόφρας (like ἀποδράς); hence the pres. ἀποφράω, ἀπαυράω, and lastly ἀφαιρέω: so ἀπουράμενος=ἀποφράμενος.

2. ἀράομαι (ᾶρ Att., ᾶρ Ep.), AP, aor. II. pass. ἀρήμεναι.

3. βρυχάομαι (BPTX), poet. pft. βέβρυχα, with pr. sense (II. ρ, 54 ἀναβέβρυχεν, of the spouting forth of water, but the root of this word is uncertain^b).

4. γαμέω (ΓΑΜ), *duco*, fut. γαμῶ (Ion. γαμέω), aor. ἔγημα, inf. γῆμαι, pft. γεγάμηκα. Midd. *nubo*: fut. γαμοῦμαι, aor. ἐγημάμην; pft. γεγάμημαι. Pass. in *matrimonium ducor*: aor. ἐγαμήθην &c. The fut. γαμήσω, and aor. ἐγάμησα is late. II. ι, 394 γαμέσsetai, *give to wife*: in which sense also ἐγάμησα is used by Menander^a. Theocr. VIII. 91 γαμεθεῖσα, (γαμηθεῖσα Gaisf.)

5. γηθέω (ΓΗΘ), pft., generally used in the place of the present. γέγηθα: fut. γηθήσω; aor. ἐγήθησα (pr. γηθόμενος late Ep.).

^a Buttm. Lexil. No. 23.

dell and Scott ad voc.

^b Ibid. p. 204. Irreg. Verb. p. 46. Lid-

^c Lobeck Phryn. p. 742.

6. δαμάω (ΔΑΜ), *I subdue*; aor. II. pass. ἐδάμην.

7. δατέομαι (ΔΑΤ), has the same forms as δαίω (§. 258. 5.) (compare πατέομαι, aor. I. Hes. Opp. et Di. 767 δατέασθαι, like ἀλέασθαι from ἀλέομαι.

8. δοκέω (ΔΟΓ), fut. δόξω; aor. ἔδοξα; pft. δέδογμαi, *visus sum* (τὰ δεδογμένα, *decreta*); δοκήσω and δεδόκημαι poet., the latter also Hdt.

9. δουπέω (ΔΟΥΠ), pft. δέδουπα, aor. ἐδούπησα and ἐγδούπησα from ΓΔΟΥΠ. So τύπτω and κτυπέω.

10. θηλέω (ΘΗΛ), fut. ἦσω, pft. τέθηλα (τεθαλνῖα); aor. II. ἔθαλον rare. Dor. θᾶλέω, late Ep. θαλέω, prose θάλλω.

11. κελαδέω (ΚΕΛΑΔ), fut. ἦσω &c.; the form κελάδων, -οντα, is probably the Epic aor, which has changed its accent as being used only as an adjective.

12. κεντέω, *I stick*; fut. ἦσω, II. ψ, 337 κένσαι.

13. κτυπέω (ΚΤΥΠ), fut. ἦσω, Ep. aor. II. ἔκτυπον.

14. κυρέω, ΚΥΡ (rarely κύρω,) Ion. and poet. fut. κύρσω, seldom κυρήσω, aor. ἐκύρσα, sometimes -ησα, pft. κεκύρηκα. From κύρω we have only ἔκῤῥων and the Homeric midd. κύρεται.

15. λιχμάομαι (ΛΙΧΜ), Hes. Theog. 826, pft. part. λελειχμότες: so μέμηκα, μέμνκα from μηκάομαι, μυκάομαι.

16. μηκάομαι (ΜΗΚ), Ep. pft. μέμηκα with pr. sense, μεμακνῖα: from this pft. is formed an impft. ἐμέμηκον: aor. II. ἔμακον, part. μακόν.

17. μυκάομαι (ΜΥΚ), pft. μέμνκα, aor. ἔμῤῥκον.

18. ξυρέω (ΞΥΡ), midd. ξύρομαι; aor. ἐξυράμην; but pft. ἐξύρημαι—ξυρέομαι Ion., very rarely Attic, ξυράω late.

19. πατέομαι (ΠΑΤ), Ion. midd. dep., aor. ἐπᾶσάμην; pft. πέπασαι: comp. δατέομαι.

20. ριγέω (ΡΙΓ), fut. ριγήσω, &c., pft. with pres. sense ἔρριγα: on ἐρρίγοντι, see §. 256.

21. στυγέω (ΣΤΥΓ), fut. ἦσω, so pft. ἀπεστύγηκα: but aor. II. ἔστυγον Hom.; aor. I. ἔστυσθα in Hom. trans. *to make to fear*, but in the later poets neut. *to fear*.

22. τωρέω (ΤΟΡ), Ep. aor. I. ἐτόρησα; but II. ἔτορον.

23. φιλέω (ΦΙΛ), fut. ἦσω, Ep. aor. I. ἐφίλατο, inipr. φίλαι, conij. φίλωνται.

24. χραίσμεω, *I help*; Ep. aor. II. ἔχραισμον, but fut. χραισμήσω; aor. ἐχραίσησα.

25. ὠθέω (ΩΘ), imp. ὠθουν, fut. ὦσω and ὠθήσω, aor. ἔωσα, inf. ὦσαι, pft. ἔωκα; pft. midd. ἔωσαμε; aor. ἐώσθην.

Obs. The form γόήμεναι, II. ξ, 502, must be a relic of the old verb γόημι, and the poet. aor. II. ἔγοον II. ζ, 500 is an anomalous and probably an accidental form.

§. 269. *Verbs which borrow all or some of their tenses from different verbal roots which agree only in sense with each other.*

1 αἰρέω, *I take*; fut. αἰρήσω; pft. ἤρηκα; aor. I. pass. ἤρέθην, fut. αἰρεθήσομαι §. 232. 2. c.: verb. adj. αἰρετός, τέος. (ΕΛ-). Aor. II. εἶλον, ἐλεῖν: fut. midd. ἐλοῖμαι, very rare; aor. II. midd. εἰλόμην; ἀφαιρήσομαι is used as passive.

Alexand. aor. εἶλα, εἶλαι, midd. εἰλάμην, un-Att. aor. I. ἤρησα in common

dialect, but ἐξηγήσατο also in Arist. Thesm. 761 : Ion. pft. ἀραίρηκα, ἀραίρημαι : Ep. γέντο is used for ἔλετο, as κέντο for κέλετο, the γ^a representing the aspirate.

2. ἔρχομαι, *I come* or *go*. The other moods of the present are borrowed from εἶμι, ἴθι, ἴω, ἰέναι, ἰών : imp. ἡρχόμην rare, and only in poetry, usually ἦειν or ἦα, opt. ἴοιμι. (ἘΛΕΥΘ, cf. κέλευθος, see §. 36. 4.), fut. ἐλεύσομαι poet.^b, (generally εἶμι with a fut. force :) pft. ἐλήλυθα, Ep. εἰλήλουθα, I. pl. εἰλήλουθμεν for -θαμεν (ἐλήλυμεν comedy), part. εἰληλουθώς, ἐληλουθώς II. o, 81 : plpft. ἐληλύθειν : aor. ἦλθον (for ἦλυθον Hom.), Dor. ἦνθον, Lacon. ἦλσον, conj. ἔλσω, verbal adj. ἐλευστέος. The notions of *come* and *go* are both contained in ἔρχομαι : the former is the one generally expressed by ἦλθον, the latter by εἶμι. In their compounds each of these three verbs contains both notions, and the particular force of the verb is defined by the preposition.

3. ἐσθίω, *I eat* (Ep. ἐδω, *edo*, ἐσθω), fut. ἔδομαι, late comedy ἐδοῦμαι, pft. ἐδίδοκα, Ep. pft. II. part. ἐδηδώς, pft. midd. ἐδήδεσμαι, ἐδήδομαι Homer ; aor. pass. ἠδέσθην, ἀπεδέσθην, also in Plato Com. : verb. adj. ἐδεστός. (ΦΑΓ) aor. II. ἔφαγον, φαγεῖν.

4. ὁράω, *I see* ; impft. ἑώραν, pft. ἑώρᾱκα (poet. ἑόρακα), pft. midd. ἑώρᾱμαι (augm. §. 173. 9.). Aor. I. pass. ὀραθήναι Plato. fut. supplied by ὄψομαι, (ΟΠ-) ὄψει ; pft. ὤμμαι, ὤψαι &c., inf. ὤφθαι ; aor. I. pass. ὤφθην, ὀφθήναι, fut. ὀφθήσομαι. (ΕΙΔ-) aor. II. εἶδον, ἴδω, ἴδοιμι, ἰδεῖν, ἰδών, ἴδε, Att. ἰδέ. Midd. ὀράσθαι and εἰδόμην, ἰδέσθαι, ἰδοῦ (and, in the sense of *ecce*, ἰδοῦ), uncompounded only poet.—Verb. adj. ὀρατός and ὀπτός. G. T.—impft. ὠρώμην Acts ii. 25 : aor. I. midd. conj. ὤψησθε Luke xiii. 28.

Ion. pr. ὀρέω, impft. ὤρεον—Ep. II. sing. midd. ὄρῃαι or -ῃαι for ὀρᾱ, ὄρητο ὃρ ὀρῆτο for ὀρᾶτο—Ion. and poet. pft. ὀρωπα (ὀρώπτεε). The compound ἐπιόψομαι has the force of *selecting* ; aor. ἐπιώψατο : ἐπόψομαι, fut. in the sense of ἐφοράω, aor. ἐπόψατο Pind. Fr. 58. 8. Of ΕΙΔΩ, *video*, we only find in Ep. poet. εἶδομαι, εἰδάμην, *videor* : and, with the dative, *I am like*, Hom., ἐξίστατο. ἐειδάμενος, Pind. ἐειδόμενος. The pft. of εἶδω, οἶδα has always the sense of *I know*, as also the future εἴσομαι, rarely εἰδήσω : verb. σιτέον, f. ἴσημι. Later poetry has the pr. εἶδω, *I see* ; fut. ἰδήσω from ἰδεῖν.

5. τρέχω, *I run* (Dor. τράχω) ; fut. θρέξομαι, aor. ἔθρεξα very rarely. (ΔΡΑΜ), fut. usually supplied, δραμοῦμαι (ὑπερδραμῶ comed.) ; aor. II. ἔδραμον ; pft. δεδράμηκα ; pft. II. Ep. δέδρομα.

6. φέρω, *I bear*, I. (OI), fut. οἴσω ; aor. imp. οἶσε, οἰσέτω Hom. and Arist. 2. (ΕΓΚ) aor. I. ἤνεγκα, aor. II. ἤνεγκον (of which ἐνεγκεῖν, ἐνεγκώρ, ἔνεγκε were especially in use. In the I. sing. ind. and throughout

^a Buttm. Lex. p. 496. Donaldson's Cratyl. p. 200, note.

^b Even in Attic. Elmsl. Heracl. 210.

the opt. the usage fluctuated between *or* and *a*, *αιμι* and *οιμι*. The other forms of the active and those of the middle voice are formed from the aor. I. (ἡνέκαμεν, κατε, καν—ἐνεγκάτω—ἐνεγκαι—κασθαι—κάμενος.) 3. (ΕΝΕΚ-) Pft. ἐνήνοχα (§. 177. 2.), pft. midd. ἐνήνεγμαi, (-γξαι, γκται or ἐνήνεκται.) Aor. pass. ἡνέχθην, fut. ἐνεχθήσομαι and οἰσθήσομαι.—Verb. adj. οἰστός, οἰστέος (poet. φερτός).

Ion. format.: aor. ἦνεια, ἐνείκαι &c., ἦνειακᾶμην; pft. ἐνήνειγμαi; aor. pass. ἦνείχθην.—Pres. συνενέικεται Hes. Sc. 440.—Eur. Elect. 1089, ἀπηνέγκω with the augm. in conj. as if it were the pft.—Anomalous aor. II. inf. οἰσέμεν. In late writers, aor. I. οἶσαι.—ἀνῶσαι Hdt. I. 157, (cf. VI. 66 ἀνώϊστος for ἀνῶϊστος).—Perf. προῖσται Lucian. Paras.—φέρτε Epic for φέρετε §. 242.

7. φημί, *I say*; impft. with aor. force ἔφην, hence φάναι. 1. (ΕΡ) fut. ἐρῶ (Ion. ἐρέω). From the Ep. pr. εἶρω, pft. εἶρηκα, pft. midd. εἶρημαι. 2. (ΕΠ) aor. II. εἶπον, εἶπω, εἶπομι, εἶπέ (compos. πρόειπε), εἶπεῖν, εἶπών, aor. I. εἶπα, I. pers. sing. and III. pl. are Ion. rather than Att.; but the Attics especially use εἶπας, εἶπατε, εἶπάτω, as well as εἶπες, εἶπετε, εἶπέτω (but rarely the imper. εἶπον, or inf. εἶπαι; part. εἶπας, ασα, av Ion. I. pres. εἶπα, III. pl. εἶπαν and part. εἶπας also occur in G. T. 3. (ΠΕ-) aor. pass. ἐρρήθην (ἐρρέθην seemingly un-Attic), ῥηθῆναι, ῥηθείς, fut. ῥηθήσομαι, for which the fut. III. εἰρήσομαι is more usual.—Midd. only in compos.—fut. ἀπεροῦμαι and aor. I. ἀπέπασθαι, *to disclaim*, as ἀπειπεῖν.—Verb. adj. ῥητός, ῥητέος.

In composition, ἀπαγορεύω, *I forbid*, ἀπεῖπον, *I forbade*, ἀντιλέγω, *I contradict*, ἀντέλεπον, *I contradicted*, are more usual than ἀπηγόρευσα and ἀντέλεξα: so ἀγορεύω τινὰ κακῶς, but ἀντέλεπον κακῶς.

A strengthened form of the root ΕΠ is ἐνέπω (ΕΝΠ, so ΟΡΓ and ὀρέγω). Imp. with aor. force ἐνεπον, ἐννεπον: aor. ἐνισπον from ἐνίσέπω (cf. ἐσπόμεν from ἔπομαι), ἐνισπεῖν, ἐνίσπω, ἐνίσπομι: impr. ἐνισπε (ἐνίσπες, at the end of the line, is doubtful): fut. ἐνίψω and ἐνισπήσω: ἔσπετε Hom. See Lidd. and Scott.

Verbs in μι.

§. 270. 1. The verbs in μι are distinguished from the common conjugations by having in their present, imperfect, and generally in their II. aorist, a different termination, and by the indicative of these tenses having no modal vowel. In the other tenses they agree, with some little variation, with the later formation of the verbs in ω.

2. It has been before stated that it is only by a grammatical fiction that verbs in μι are said to be derived from verbs in ω. Most of the verbs with impure roots have passed from the conjugation in μι to that of ω, while those that remain in μι are mostly primitive

verbs with pure roots. The fourth conjugation retains some impure in μ ; and the Æolic dialect has some in other conjugations.

Obs. 1. This aor. II. (afterwards called passive), was the original form for the intransitive or neuter notion, and follows exactly the analogy of the pft. II. (which is also intransitive), in taking the inflexions of the active voice to which it originally and properly belonged.—Compare ἐκ-πλήττω, *I alarm*, ἐξέπληξα, *I alarmed (some one)*, ἐξεπλάγην, *I am alarmed*, with ἵστημι, *I place*, ἔστησα, *I placed*, ἔστην, *I stood*. Hence it is clear whence it is that many verbs in ω form an aor. II. act. in $\eta\nu$ with an intransitive sense: it is a relic of the old form. From the aor. II. in $\eta\nu$ arose, by the insertion of θ , a lengthened form in $\theta\eta\nu$ (aor. I. pass.), for the expression of the passive notion; as ἐξεπλάγην, *I am in alarm (neuter)*, ἐξεπλήχθην, *I have been alarmed (passive)*; ἔστην, *I stood*, ἐστάθην, *I have been placed*. The aorists passive of all verbs follow the formation, and take the inflexions of the aor. II. act. of these verbs.

3. Most verbs in μ with *monosyllabic* roots take a reduplication, which is of two sorts.

α . When the verb begins with a single consonant, or a mute with a liquid, the first letter of the root is repeated with ι (*Proper*).

β . When with $\pi\tau$, $\sigma\tau$, or an aspirated vowel, ι with a rough breathing, which seems to represent a letter (as ἵστημι *S-isto*) is prefixed (*Improper*). Thus:

ΣΤΑ ἵ-στη-μι	ΔΕ (δ-δ-η-μι) διδέασι
ΧΡΑ κί-χρη-μι	ΘΕ τί-θη-μι
ΒΑ (β-β-η-μι) βιβάζ	Ε ἴ-η-μι
ΠΤΑ ἵ-πτα-μαι	ΔΟ δ-δ-ω-μι
ΠΛΑ π-π-λη-μι	
ΠΡΑ π-π-ρη-μι	

Obs. 2. This reduplication in the present tense is found in the cognate languages: Indian III. conj. *tis-t' āmi*, root *ST' Ā'* (ἵστημι). Also Zend *histāmi* (ἵστημι), and Latin *sisto* f. *sto*. So in many verbs in which the μ has become ω this reduplication is retained; as, *πίπτω* = *πι-πέτ-ω*. See §. 261.

Obs. 3. Three verbs with monosyllabic roots have no reduplication: *φῆμι* (ΦΑ-), *εἰμί* (Ε), *εἶμι* (Ι).

Obs. 4. Few verbs in μ are regular even in the three tenses which belong to this form of the verb: but of four verbs only, *τίθημι*, *ἵστημι*, *δίδωμι*, *ἵημι*, are all the forms found, though even in these verbs there are other inflexions and forms in use borrowed from verbs in ω .

Obs. 5. The only instance of the redupl. in the future is *διδάσκειν* *διδάσσομεν* Od. ν , 358., ω , 314.

Classes of Verbs in μ .

§. 271. I. Those which annex the personal ending μ immediately to the root, which ends in

- a. α , as ἰ-στη- μ i, root ΣΤΑ-
- b. ϵ , ... τί-θη- μ i, root ΘΕ-
- c. \omicron , ... δέ-δω- μ i, root ΔΟ-
- d. ι , only εἰ- μ i, root 'Ι-
- e. υ , as ἔρϋ-μαι, root 'ΕΡΥ-

II. Those which annex the personal ending μ to the root by the addition of $\nu\nu$ or ν or poet. $\nu\eta$. The original root ends,

a. In α , ϵ , or \omicron , and takes $\nu\nu$.

- a. α , as σκεδά- $\nu\nu$ - μ i, root ΣΚΕΔΑ.
- b. ϵ , ... κορέ- $\nu\nu$ - μ i, root ΚΟΡΕ-
- c. ι , only τί- $\nu\nu$ - μ i, root ΤΙ- (Ion. Att. τῖννμi)
- d. \omicron , as στρώ- $\nu\nu$ - μ i, root ΣΤΡΟ-

Obs. 1. In the Ionic form εἴννμi for ἔννμi the former ν is dropped on account of the diphthong.

Obs. 2. The insertion of this syllable $\nu\nu$ is analogous to the Indian verbs of the ν conj. which in like manner annex nu to the root, as *su-nu-ma*, "we witness," from *su*,—*ap-nu-mas*, *adipiscimur*, from *āp*.

b. Or in a consonant to which ν or poet. $\nu\eta$ is attached: the final letter is either

- a. a mute, as δείκ- $\nu\nu$ - μ i, root ΔΕΙΚ-
- β. a liquid, ... ᾄμ- $\nu\nu$ - μ i, root ΟΜ.

Obs. 3. In ᾄλ- $\nu\nu$ - μ i (ΟΛ) the ν is assimilated to the λ , and the verb becomes ᾄλνμi.

Obs. 4. When a diphthong precedes the final consonant of the root, that consonant is dropped, except it is a K sound, as

αἶ- $\nu\nu$ μαι	ΔΙΡ (cf. αἶρ-ω, ἄρ- $\nu\nu$ μαι)
δαί- $\nu\nu$ μαι	ΔΑΙΤ (cf. δαίς, δαιτ-ός)
καί- $\nu\nu$ μαι	ΚΑΙΔ or ΚΑΔ (cf. pf. κέκαδ-μαι, κέκασμαι)
κτεί- $\nu\nu$ μι	ΚΤΕΙΝ or ΚΤΕΝ (fut. κτεν-ῶ);

but δείκ- $\nu\nu$ μι, εἶργ- $\nu\nu$ μι, ζεύγ- $\nu\nu$ μι, οὔγ- $\nu\nu$ μι).

Obs. 5. In the verbs γάννμαι, κίννμαι, ἔρνμαι, εἶρνμαι, λάζϋμαι, and some other, the ν belongs to the root.

c. The verbs in $\nu\mu$ (Class II.) form only the pr. and impft. in this conjugation; and even in these tenses the active form $\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ is as much

in use as that in $\nu\mu$: in the sing. impft. the forms from $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ prevail, and these are the regular forms of the pr. conjunctive, and the impft. optative. The verb $\sigma\beta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\nu\mu$ is the only one of this class which has an aor. II., $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\beta\eta\nu$ from ΣBE ; but many verbs in $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, of which there is no form in $\nu\mu$, form an aor. II. after the analogy of these verbs, as $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\nu\nu$.

Lengthening of the Characteristic Vowel and strengthening of the Root.

§. 272. 1. In the verbs of Class I. the short vowels a , ϵ , o , are lengthened in the active voice— a and ϵ into η — o into ω .

Of these lengthened vowels, η (from ϵ) and ω however are retained only in the singular indie. and in the conj.; η from $\acute{\alpha}$ is shortened again in the plur. of the indie. of pres. and imperf., and in the imperative, but is retained throughout the persons of the indie. and the impr. and the infin. of aor. II. (See Paradigm, §. 278.) The infin. aor. II. of verbs in ϵ lengthen it to $\epsilon\iota$, in o to $\omicron\upsilon$, as $\theta\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\omicron\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota$. In the whole of the middle the short vowel returns.

Obs. 1. Exceptions:—In the following verbs the long vowel remains in all the persons except III. pl. ind.— $\acute{\alpha}\eta\mu$ (AE), III. pl. $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, and $\delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ (ΔΙΖΕ), $\delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ &c., but the II. sing. is *metri grat.* $\delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\epsilon\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\epsilon\omicron$.

Obs. 2. The sing. of aor. II. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$, is not used, but supplied by aor. I., $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$.

Obs. 3. Both the aor. pass. follow the analogy of $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$ ind., $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\theta\iota$, imp., $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$ inf.

2. The verbs (Class II.) in $\nu\mu$ which annex $\nu\nu\nu$ to a pure root retain the short vowel, except those whose root ends in o , as $\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\omega}\nu\nu\mu$ (ΣΤΡΟ): and those in which $\nu\nu$ is added to a root ending in a consonant strengthen the present by lengthening the radical vowel: thus

a becomes η , as $\pi\acute{\eta}\gamma\nu\nu\mu$, aor. II. pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\text{-}\eta\nu$.

$\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\gamma\nu\nu\mu$

$\rho\acute{\eta}\gamma\nu\nu\mu$

a $\alpha\iota$, ... $\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\nu\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\acute{\alpha}\rho\nu\nu\mu\alpha\iota$, root 'AP, 'AIP

$\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\nu\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\nu\nu\mu\alpha\iota$, root KAD, KAID

ϵ $\epsilon\iota$, ... $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\gamma\nu\nu\mu$ root 'EPΓ (FEPT)

$\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\nu\mu$ root ΔΕΚ, as Ion. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\acute{\xi}\alpha$

υ $\epsilon\nu$, ... $\zeta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\nu\nu\mu$, aor. II. pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\zeta\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\text{-}\eta\nu$.

3. When *νη* is inserted after a T sound or a liquid, *ε* is generally, though not always, changed to *ι*, as

κίδ-νη-μι root ΚΕΔ but πέρ-νη-μι root ΠΕΡ
κίρ-νη-μι ... ΚΕΡ
πίτ-νη-μι ... ΠΙΤ.

Obs. 4. In some dissyllabic roots seemingly ending in a vowel, the final vowel does not belong to the root. The radical form of some of these verbs is found either in their aor. II. or some bye form; as, δάμνημι (seemingly root δάμ-νη), aor. II. ἐ-δάμ-ην, κίχ-ημι, ἐ-κίχ-ον, so στορέ-ννυμι and στόρ-ννυμι.

Modal Vowel.

§. 273. 1. The indicative has no modal vowel, but the personal ending is annexed immediately to the root; as,

ἴ-στα-μεν ἐ-τί-θε-μεν ἔ-δο-μεν
ἴ-στά-μεθα ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα ἐ-δό-μεθα.

2. The conjunctive has the same modal vowels as the verbs in *ω*, namely *ω* and *η*, but these coalesce with the characteristic vowel, wherein the following deviations from the general rules of contraction in verbs are to be remarked:

ἀη and ᾠη become ῆ and ῴ, not â and ô as in contract verbs in ᾠω, ὄη becomes ῶ, not οι, as in the contract verbs in ὄω; as,

ἰ-στά-ω=ἰ-στώ	ἰ-στά-ης=ἰ-στής	ἰ-στά-η-ται=ἰ-στή-ται
στά-ω=στώ	στά-ης=στής	
τι-θέ-ω=τι-θώ	τι-θέ-ης=τι-θής	τι-θέ-ω-μαι=τι-θῶ-μαι
δι-δό-ω=δι-δῶ	δι-δό-ης=δι-δῶς	δι-δόη=δι-δῶ.

The two aorists passive of these and other verbs follow this analogy, τυφθῶ, -ῆς, -ῇ, &c. from τύπτω, σταθῶ from ἵστημι.

Obs. 1. All these anomalous contractions seem to arise from the lengthening the radical vowel in the indicative, and this long vowel coalescing with the modal vowel of the conjunctive naturally produces these contractions, as στή-ης naturally becomes στής, δῶ-ης=δῶς.

Obs. 2. The conjunctive of verbs in *νυμι* is the same as of those in *ύω*, as δεικνύω, ὕης &c.

3. The optative has, like the verbs in *ω*, the modal vowel *ι*, with this difference, that in the latter the *ι* coalesces with the modal vowel of the historic tenses *ο* or *α*, whereas in the verbs in *μι* the *ι* is annexed immediately to the radical vowel of the verb with which it forms a diphthong; as,

ἰ-στα-ί-ην = ἰ-σταί-ην

ἰ-σταί-μην σταί-ην

τι-θε-ί-ην = τι-θεί-ην

τι-θεί-μην θεί-ην

δι-δο-ί-ην = δι-δοί-ην

δι-δοί-μην δοί-ην.

Both the aor. pass. of all verbs follow in their optative the analogy of the verbs in ε (τίθῃμι), as σταθείην, τυφθείην, τυπείην.

Obs. 3. The opt. of verbs in νμι follows the analogy of verbs in ἰω, as δεικνύοιμι. There are however some optatives of verbs in νμι, formed after verbs in μι, in ὅμι (for εῖην like αῖην &c.) and in the middle voice ὅμην (for νίμην). In the conj. the ν coalesces with the η and is lengthened. This is more common in the middle than the active: Plat. Phædon. p. 77 D μὴ διαφρσῆ καὶ διασκεδαννῦσι (for διασκεδαννῆ); Ibid. B ὅπως μὴ διασκεδάννῃται (for -ύηται): Lucian. de Saltat. 70 ἐπιδείκνῃται (for -ύηται).

Obs. 4. This opt. active is not found in Attic but is in Epic; as, Il. π, 99 ἐκδύμεν (for -ύημεν): Theocr. XV. 94 (ed. Meinek.) φύη from ἔφυν (for φνίη): midd., Plat. Phædon. p. 118 A ψύχοιτό τε καὶ πήγνυτο (for πηγνύοιτο): Lucian. Harmonid. III. ἐπιδεικνύμην.—Epic: Il. ω, 665 δαίνυτο: Od. σ, 248 δαινύατο, so Hom. φθίω, φθίτο opt. from ἐφθίμην ind.

Personal Endings.

§. 274. 1. Active voice. Present indicative:

Sing. 1.	μι	ἵ-στη-μι
2.	ς (properly σι)	ἵ-στη-ς
3.	(τι Dor.) (σι)ν	ἵ-στη-σι(ν)
Dual 2.	τον	ἵ-στᾶ-τον
3.	τον	ἵ-στᾶ-τον
Plur. 1.	μεν (properly μες)	ἵ-στᾶ-μεν
2.	τε	ἵ-στᾶ-τε
3.	(ντι, νσι, ασιν)	(ἵ-στα-ντι ἵστα-σι(ν)).

The original ending of III. pl. ντι is found only in Doric; ντι was weakened to νσι, and the ν changed to α (ασι), which coalesced with the preceding radical vowel; but the pure Attic dialect admitted this contraction only in verbs whose root ended in α, as

ἵ-στα-νσι becomes (ἵ-στά-ᾱσι) ἵ-στᾶσι

τί-θε-νσι Att. τι-θέ-ᾱσι, commonly τι-θείσι

δί-δο-νσι ... δι-δό-ᾱσι, δι-δοῦσι

δείκνυ-νσι ... δεικνύ-ᾱσι, δεικνύσι.

Obs. 1. The open forms ἑᾶσι, ὁᾶσι, ὑᾶσι, though properly pure Attic are found also in Ionic. The contracted forms εἶσι, οὔσι, ὕσι, are the usual forms of the Ionic and older Attic, and of the writers in the common dialect. In the III. pl. of ἵστημι the Ionic inserts its ε, as ἱστέασι for ἱσῑᾶσι pres., ἱστέασι for ἱσῑᾶσι pft. The III. pl. of ἵημι (root 'E) is, in Attic, ἱᾶσι, contr. from ἱ-έ-ᾱσι.

2. The personal endings of the conjunctive pr. and aor. II. are the same as in the verbs in *ω*.

3. Imperfect and aorist II. indicative:

Sing. 1.	ν	Impf. ἵ-στη-ν	ἑ-τί-θη-ν
2.	ς (final ι dropped)	ἵ-στη-ς	ἑ-τί-θη-ς
3.	η(τι dropped)	ἵ-στη	ἑ-τί-θη
Dual 2.	την	Aor. II. ἑ-στή-την	ἑ-θέ-την
3.	την	ἑ-στή-την	ἑ-θέ-την
Plur. 1.	μεν (prop. <i>μες</i>)	ἵ-στη-μεν	ἑ-θε-μεν
2.	τε	ἵ-στη-τε	ἑ-θε-τε
3.	σαν	ἵ-στη-σαν	ἑ-θε-σαν.

So ἑ-τύπ-ην (ἑ-τύφ-θην), *ης, η, ἦτην, ἦτην, ἡμεν, ητε, ἡσαν.*

4. The personal ending of the I. person in the imperf. and aor. II. optative is the same as the indicative:

σταί-ην ἰ-σταί-ην θεί-ην τι-θεί-ην δοί-ην δι-δοί-ην.

Obs. 2. In the Attic dialect the *η* of the imperf. opt. is generally dropped in the dual and plural, and the III. pl. *ἡσαν* is always shortened to *εν*; as,

τιθεί-ημεν = τιθείμεν

ἰσταί-ητε = ἰσταίτε

τιθεί-ησαν = τιθείεν

διδοί-ησαν = διδοίεν.

Except εἴησαν which is sometimes used instead of εἶεν from εἰμί *sum*.—These abbreviations also take place in the opt. aor. II., as *θείμεν*, but the abbreviated are (except in the III. pl.) less in use than the longer forms; the long form of III. pl. aor. II., such as *δοίησαν*, is very seldom used. So also in the aor. pass. of all verbs, as *παιδευθείημεν* = *παιδευθείμεν*.

Obs. 3. We find also *διδῶην* and *δῶην* for *διδοῖην, δοίην*. So all the MSS. read in Dem. p. 840. 27 *εἰ μὲν ἀντιδῶην*. So *βιῶην, ἀλώην* Hom. for *βιόην, ἀλοίην*.

5. Present and aorist II. imperative:

Sing. 2.	θι	Pr. (ἵ-στα-θι)	(τί-θε-θι §. 30. 1.)	(δί-δο-θι)
3.	τω	... ἰ-στά-τω	τι-θέ-τω	δι-δό-τω
Dual 2.	τον	Aor. II. στή-τον	θέ-τον	δό-τον
3.	των	στή-των	θέ-των	δό-των
Plur. 2.	τε	στή-τε	θέ-τε	δό-τε
3.	τωσαν	στή-τωσαν	θέ-τωσαν	δό-τωσαν
		οἱ στάντων	θέντων	δόντων.

Obs. 4. In the II. sing. pres. the *θι* is dropped, to compensate for which the short vowel is lengthened, *α* into *η*, *ε* into *ει*, *ο* into *ου*, *υ* into *ῡ*.

ἵ-στα-θι = ἵστη

τί-θε-θι = τί-θει

δί-δο-θι = δι-δου

δείκνυ-θι = δείκνυ.

Obs. 5. Very few verbs retain *θι* in the pres. imper., which however is the original ending (§. 195.), as *δίδωθι* Od. γ, 380 *Ἐρ.* for *δίδου*, *φάθι* from *φημί*, *ἴσθι* from *εἰμί*, *ἴθι* from *εἶμι*, *ἴληθι* Od. γ, 380 (*Dor.* *ἴλῃθι*), later *ζήθι* from *ζῴω* for *ζῆ*; and *ἐμπίπληθι* Il. φ, 311, *ἐπόμυνθι* Theogn. 1195; lastly some old perfects of verbs in *ω*, as *τέ-θνα-θι*.

Obs. 6. In the aor. II. of *τίθημι* and *δίδωμι* the *θι* is abbreviated to *ς*, as *θέ-θι* becomes *θές*, *δό-θι* becomes *δός*. So *σχέ-θι* (the original form of aor. II. imper. of *ἔχω*), becomes *σχές*, and *ῥ-θι* (aor. II. of *ῥίημι*), becomes *ῥς*. The aor. II. of *ἵστημι* retains the *-θι*, as well as the aor. pass. of all verbs, as *τύπηθι*, *παιδεύθητι* (see §. 30. 1.). In composition *στῆθι* may be abbreviated to *στᾶ*, as *παράστᾶ*, *ἀπόστᾶ*, so *βῆθι* aor. imper. from *βαίνω* becomes *παράβᾶ*.

6. The infinitive ending of the pres. and aor. is *ναι*. In the pres. this is annexed to the short characteristic vowel: in the aor. II. this vowel is lengthened, *α* to *η*, *ε* to *ει*, *ο* to *ου*, as

Pres. <i>ἰ-στά-ναι</i>	<i>τι-θέ-ναι</i>	<i>δι-δό-ναι</i>	<i>δεικ-νύ-ναι</i>
Aor. II. <i>στῆ-ναι</i>	<i>θεῖ-ναι</i>	<i>δοῦ-ναι</i> .	

So also both the aor. pass. like *στῆναι*, as *τυπῆ-ναι*, *βουλευθῆ-ναι*.

Obs. 7. The inf. in Epic becomes sometimes *ήμεναι*, as *τιθήμεναι* Il. ψ, 13, or *έμεν*, as *τιθέμεν* Hes. Op. 472: and the aor. II. inf. becomes sometimes *μεναι*, and *μεν*, as *δόμεν*, *δόμεναι*—*θέμεν*, *θέμεναι*.

7. The participle, pres. and aor. II., ends in *ντς*, *ντσα*, *ντ*, which is joined according to the usual rules (§. 25. and 28.) to the radical vowel, as

<i>ἰ-στά-ντς</i> = <i>ἰ-στάς</i> , <i>ἰ-στᾶσα</i> , <i>ἰ-στᾶν</i>	<i>στάς</i> , <i>στᾶσα</i> , <i>στᾶν</i>
<i>τι-θέ-ντς</i> = <i>τι-θείς</i> , <i>εἴσα</i> , <i>έν</i>	<i>θείς</i> , <i>θείσα</i> , <i>θέν</i> .

The passive participles of both the aorists follow the analogy of the verbs in *ω*, *τιθείς* or *θείς*, as *τυπείς*, *εἴσα*, *έν*, *βουλευθείς*.

Personal Endings and Modal Vowels of the Middle.

§. 275. 1. The personal endings of the middle are the same as in the verbs in *ω*, except that the II. sing. ind. pres. and impf. and the imperative almost invariably retain the form in *σαι* and *σο*.

2. The modal vowel of the conjunctive is *ω* and *η* (as in verbs in *ω*) with which the radical vowel coalesces, as *ἰστώ-ω-μαι* = *ἰστώμαι*, *τιθέ-ω-μαι* = *τιθώμαι*, *τιθέ-η* = *τιθῆ*, *τιθέ-η-ται* = *τιθῆται*.

3. The modal vowel of the optative is *ι* (as in verbs in *ω*), but as the indicative has no modal vowel, the *ι* is joined immediately to the radical vowel, and forms with it a diphthong, hence *τιθε-ί-μην*, *δίδο-ί-μην*, *ἵστα-ί-μην*.

Conj. <i>δύνωμαι</i> , <i>δύνη</i> , <i>δύνηται</i> &c.	Opt. <i>δυναίμην</i> , <i>δύναιο</i> , <i>δύναιτο</i>
<i>ἐπίστωμαι</i> , <i>ἐπίστη</i> , <i>ἐπίστη-</i> <i>ται</i> &c.	<i>ἐπισταίμην</i> , <i>ἐπίσταιο</i> , <i>ἐπί-</i> <i>σταιτο</i> .

Obs. 1. These forms ought not to be accented as contracted, *τιθείω* &c., but *τίθειω*, for the diphthongs *ει, οι, αι*, are optative answering to the diphthong *οι* of the verbs in *ω*, *τύπτοιω* not *τυπτοίω*; so in *ὑνομαι*, the only verb besides *δίδωμι* with *ο*, the accent is always *ὑνοῖτο*.

4. On the personal endings we may remark :

a. Verbs in *α*: the II. sing. pres. ind. is in the Attic prose writers always *ασαι*; the contracted form is found only in poetry, as *ἐπίστα* from *ἐπίσταμαι* Aesch. Eum. 86, *δύνη* from the Ionic *δύνεαι* for *δύνα* Soph. and Eur. In the II. sing. impft. and imperative the contracted form *ω* was used in the common dialect, as *ἴστω* (ind. and imper.), *ἔδύνω*, for *ἴστασο, ἔδύνασο*.

b. Verbs in *ε*: both the uncontracted and contracted forms of the pres. and impft. seem to have been used, as *τίθεσαι* and *τίθη*, *ἐτίθεσο* and *ἐτίθου*, *τίθεσο* and *τίθου*; though the latter is the most usual even in prose, and in the aor. II. of verbs in *ε* or *ο* the contracted is the regular form, as *ἔθου*, *θοῦ*, *ἔδου*, *δοῦ*.

Obs. 2. In the Epic dialect we find the open forms, as *δαίνο* imper., *μάρναο*, *φάο*, *θέο*, *ἔνθεο*, *σύνθεο*. In Ionic the first *α* of *σαι* for *ασαι* is changed to *ε*, as *ἐπίσται*, *δύνει*, and hence arise the contracted forms *ἐπίστη*, *δύνη*, used by the Ionic writers and Attic Tragedians.

c. Verbs in *ο*: the contracted forms are not used in the ind. pres., but in the impft., imper., and aor. II. both are found in use.

d. The contracted forms are used in all the conjunctive tenses, and in the optative the *σ* is dropped, but no contraction takes place.

Obs. 3. The Epic duplication of the *σ* in the endings *σαι, σο*, as *ἔρασσαι, πέτασσαι, ὕνοσσο* from *ἔραμαι, πέταμαι, ὕνομαι*, is very rare.

Obs. 4. The conjunctives and optatives midd. of *τίθημι, ἵημι, δίδωμι*, are, in the Attic dialect, formed like those of verbs in *ω*, as if from *τιθε(ω)*, *ιθε(ω)*, *διδ(ω)*: the characteristic *ε* or *ο* being thus lost, no contraction takes place, and therefore the word is accented as the opt. or conj. of verbs in *ω*; and the opt. of *ἵημι* and *τίθημι* takes the proper modal characteristic *αι*; as,

Att. Conj. Pres. *τίθωμαι, τίθη, τίθηται, τίθησθον, τίθησθε, τίθωνται.*

.. .. Impf. *τιθείμην, τίθειο, τίθειτο, τιθείμεθον, τιθείσθην &c.*, not *τιθείμην.*

So *ἵωμαι, ἵη, ἵηται &c.*: *ιόίμην, ἴοιο, ἴοιτο &c.*

Conj. Aor. II. *πρόσθωμαι, πρόωμαι, πρόη, πρόηται &c.*

Opt. *προσθοίμην, προοίμην, πρόοιο, πρόοιτο, προοίμεθον &c.*

Conj. Pres. *δίδωμαι, δίδω, δίδωται, ἀπόδωμαι &c.*

Obs. 5. The conjunctive *ιστώμαι, ιστή* &c. always retains the circumflex, but the compounds of *ἵσταμαι*, and the verbs inflected like it, take the Attic accentuation; as,

<i>ἐπίστωμαι</i>	<i>ἐπίστη</i>	<i>ἐπίστηται</i>
<i>δύνωμαι</i>	<i>δύνη</i>	<i>δύνηται.</i>

Obs. 6. So also the following poetic forms: Od. *ρ*, 317 *δίοιτο* from *δίεμαι*, Od. *λ*, 512 *μαρνοίμην* from *μάρναμαι*, and Arist. Vesp. 298 *κρέμοισθε* from *κρέμαμαι*.

Obs. 7. There are two instances of this Attic form in the active: *ἀφίετε* Plat. Apol. p. 29. and *ἀφίη* (not *ἀφή*) Xen. Cyr. VIII. 1. 2. but both readings are doubtful.

Bye forms of Verbs in μ borrowed from the Conjugation in ω.

§. 276. The II. and III. pers. ind. of τίθημι and ἵημι are in Attic poetry sometimes τιθείς, εἰ, ἰεῖς, εἴ (ΤΙΘΕΩ, ΙΕΩ), but the readings in the passages in which they are found are not undoubted. The sing. impft. act. of τίθημι and δίδωμι is generally formed from τιθέω and διδῶω, with the usual contraction ἐτίθει, ἐδίδου, where we may see the beginning of that change from the form in μ to ω which took place wholly in other verbs. These forms occur also in the Epic, Doric and Ionic writers, but the contracted forms of ἵστημι seem not to have been used, though in Hdt. IV. 103, we find ἰστιά for ἵστησι. A remarkable form is the Homeric προθέουσι (Il. α, 291.) for προτιθέασι, from ΘΕΩ.—See §. 279. Obs. 3.

Formation of the Tenses.

§. 277. 1. In the formation of all the tenses of the active, and of the fut. and aor. middle, the short characteristic vowels, α, ε, ο, are lengthened: α into η; ε into η (except in the pft. act. of τίθημι and ἵημι into ει); ο into ω, but remains unchanged in the middle voice (except in the fut. and aor. I.). The pft. and plpft. pass. of τίθημι and ἵημι also have ει.

2. The aor. I. of δίδωμι and τίθημι, ἵημι, have the character. κ instead of σ, as

ἔ-θη-κ-α, ἦ-κ-α, ἔ-δω-κ-α (see also §. 240. 1.).

But these forms ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, are only used in the ind., and in good authors only in the singular, and the III. pl.: the other moods, persons and participials, are supplied by the aor. II., though there are some few exceptions: Dem. p. 838. 8 παρεδώκατε, but just before παρέδοτε. So G. T. ἐδώκαμεν, ἐδώκατε. On the other hand, the singular indicative aor. II. of the simple verbs ἔθηκ, ἦν, ἔδωκ, are never used. The aor. I. midd. ἐθηκάμην, ἐδωκάμην and part. θηκάμερος are found in Ion. and Dor. writers, but the Attic use the aor. II. midd.; the other moods of these words and the form δωκάμερος are unknown.

3. The verb ἵστημι forms its aorist regularly with σ: ἔστησα, ἔστησάμην. The aor. II. midd. ἐστάμην is never used, but some verbs form a similar one, as ἐπτάμην, ἐπριάμην.

4. The aor. II. pass. and fut. II. pass. are wanting in this conjugation, as also the fut. III., except of ἵστημι, ἐστήξω old Attic and ἐστήξομαι.

5. We may remark of the verb ἵστημι, that the pres., impft., fut., aor. I. act. are transitive; the pft., plpft. and aor. II. act., intransitive: ἵστην *I did place*, ἔστην *I stood*, ἔστησα *I have placed*, ἔστηκα *I stand*, ἐστήκειν *I was standing*. The midd. signifies *to place oneself or for oneself or to be placed*. Instead of the pft. ἔστηκα, the old Attic used either the aor. II. or a periphrasis with the midd. verb. In the later writers we find a pft. and plpft. with a transitive sense: ἐστάκα, ἐστάκειν; and on the contrary ἐστάθην Call. Min. 83.

§. 278. Paradigm of

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Present.	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἵ-στη-μι	τί-θη-μι	δί-δω-μι	δείκ-νῦ-μι ^a
		2.	ἵ-στη-ς	τί-θη-ς	δί-δω-ς	δείκ-νῦ-ς
		3.	ἵ-στη-σί(ν)	τί-θη-σι(ν)	δί-δω-σι(ν)	δείκ-νῦσι
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵ-σταῖ-τον	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον	δείκ-νῦ-τον
		3.	ἵ-σταῖ-τον	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον	δείκ-νῦ-τον
		P. 1.	ἵ-στα-μεν	τί-θε-μεν	δί-δο-μεν	δείκ-νῦ-μεν
		2.	ἵ-στα-τε	τί-θε-τε	δί-δο-τε	δείκ-νῦ-τε
		3.	ἵ-στασι(ν) (f. ἱστά-ᾱσι)	τι-θε-ᾱσι(ν) & τι-θείσι(ν)	δι-δό-ᾱσι(ν) & δι-δοῦσι(ν)	δεικ-νύ-ᾱσι(ν) & δεικ-νῦσι(ν)
	Conjunctive.	S. 1.	ἵ-στῶ	τι-θῶ	δι-δῶ	δεικ-νύ-ω
		2.	ἵ-στῇ-ς	τι-θῇς	δι-δῶ-ς	δεικ-νύ-ης
		3.	ἵ-στῇ	τι-θῇ	δι-δῶ	&c.
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵ-στῇ-τον	τι-θῇ-τον	δι-δῶ-τον	
		3.	ἵ-στῇ-τον	τι-θῇ-τον	δι-δῶ-τον	
		P. 1.	ἵ-στῶμεν	τι-θῶ-μεν	δι-δῶ-μεν	
		2.	ἵ-στῇ-τε	τι-θῇ-τε	δι-δῶ-τε	
		3.	ἵ(στῶ-σι(ν)	τι-θῶ-σι(ν)	δι-δῶ-σι(ν)	

^a and δεικνύ-ω, eis &c., especially δεικνύουσι(ν). See §. 271. c.

6. Verbs of the second class in *μι* are conjugated regularly from the root, after dropping the termination *ννμι* or *νμι*. The verbs in *ο* which have lengthened that vowel to *ω* retain *ω* through all the tenses, as *στρώ-ννμι*, *ζώ-ννμι*, *ῥώ-ννμι*, *χών-νμι*, fut. *στρώ-σω* &c. The verbs whose root ends in a liquid, form some tenses as if from a root ending in a vowel. The aor. II. and fut. II. pass. are found in only a small number of verbs of this class, as *ζεύγ-ννμι*.

Verbs in μι.

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
ἴ-σταῖ-μαι ἴ-σταῖσαι (ἴ-στα poet.) ἴ-σταῖ-ται ἰ-σταῖ-μεθον ἴ-στα-σθον ἴ-στα-σθον ἰ-σταῖ-μεθα ἴ-στα-σθε ἴ-στα-νται	τί-θε-μαι τί-θε-σαι or τί-θη τί-θε-ται τι-θέ-μεθον τί-θε-σθον τί-θε-σθον τι-θέ-μεθα τί-θε-σθε τί-θε-νται	δί-δο-μαι δί-δο-σαι δί-δο-ται δι-δό-μεθον δί-δο-σθον δί-δο-σθον δι-δό-μεθα δί-δο-σθε δί-δο-νται	δείκ-νῦ-μαι δείκ-νῦ-σαι δείκ-νῦ-ται δεικ-νῦ-μεθον δείκ-νν-σθον δείκ-νν-σθον δεικ-νῦ-μεθα δείκ-νν-σθε δείκ-νν-νται
ἰ-στῶ-μαι ἰ-στῆ ἰ-στῆ-ται ἰ-στῶ-μεθον ἰ-στῆ-σθον ἰ-στῆ-σθον ἰ-στῶ-μεθα ἰ-στῆ-σθε ἰ-στῶ-νται	τι-θῶ-μαι ^a τι-θῆ τι-θῆ-ται τι-θῶ-μεθον τι-θῆ-σθον τι-θῆ-σθον τι-θῶ-μεθα τι-θῆ-σθε τι-θῶ-νται	δι-δῶ-μαι ^a δι-δῶ δι-δῶ-ται δι-δῶ-μεθον δι-δῶ-σθον δι-δῶ-σθον δι-δῶ-μεθα δι-δῶ-σθε δι-δῶ-νται	δεικνύ-ωμαι δεικνύ-η &c.

^a Attic: τίωμαι, τίθη, τίθηται &c., δίδωμαι, δίδω, δίδωται &c. (Accent, §. 275. Obs. 4.)

ACTIVE.						
Mood	Tense	Num and Pers.	ΣΤΛ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Present.	Imperative.	S. 2.	ἴ-στη (for ἴσταθι)	τί-θει (for τίθεθι)	δί-δου (for δίδοθι)	δείκ-νῦ (for δέικνῦθι)
		3.	ἴ-σταῖ-τω	τι-θέ-τω	δι-δό-τω	δεικ-νῦ-τω
		D. 2.	ἴ-σταῖ-τον	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον	δείκ-νῦ-τον
		3.	ἴ-σταῖ-των	τι-θέ-των	δι-δό-των	δεικ-νῦ-των
		P. 2.	ἴ-σταῖ-τε	τί-θε-τε	δί-δο-τε	δείκ-νῦ-τε
		3.	ἴ-σταῖ-τωσαν & ἴ-στάντων	τι-θέ-τωσαν & τι-θέντων	δι-δό-τωσαν & δι-δόντων	δεικ-νῦ-τωσαν & δεικ-νύντων
Imperfect.	Inf.		ἴ-σταῖ-ναι	τι-θεί-ναι	δι-δό-ναι	δεικ-νῦ-ναι
	Part.		ἴ-σταῖς, ἄσα, ἄν G. ἄντος	τι-θείς, εἷσα, ἐν G. ἐντος	δι-δούς, οὔσα, ὄν G. ὄντος	δεικ-νύς, ὕσα, ὕν G. ὕντος ^a
	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἴ-στη-ν	ἐ-τί-θη-ν (gen. ἐτίθουν)	ἐ-δί-δω-ν (gen. ἐδίδουν)	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ν (gen. ἐδέικνυν)
		2.	ἴ-στη-ς	ἐ-τί-θη-ς (gen. ἐτίθεις)	ἐ-δί-δω-ς (gen. ἐδίδους)	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ς (gen. ἐδέικνυες)
		3.	ἴ-στη	ἐ-τί-θη (gen. ἐτίθει)	ἐ-δί-δω (gen. ἐδίδου)	ἐ-δείκ-νυ (gen. ἐδέικνυε)
		D. 1.	ἴ-σταῖ-την	ἐ-τι-θέ-την	ἐ-δι-δό-την	ἐ-δεικ-νῦ-την
		2.	ἴ-σταῖ-την	ἐ-τι-θέ-την	ἐ-δι-δό-την	ἐ-δεικ-νῦ-την
		P. 1.	ἴ-σταῖ-μεν	ἐ-τί-θε-μεν	ἐ-δί-δο-μεν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-μεν
Imperfect.	Optative.	2.	ἴ-σταῖ-τε	ἐ-τί-θε-τε	ἐ-δί-δο-τε	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-τε
		3.	ἴ-σταῖ-σαν	ἐ-τί-θε-σαν	ἐ-δί-δο-σαν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-σαν
		S. 1.	ἴ-σταί-ην	τι-θεί-ην	δι-δοί-ην	δεικνύοιμι
		2.	ἴ-σταί-ης	τι-θεί-ης	δι-δοί-ης	&c.
		3.	ἴ-σταί-η	τι-θεί-η	δι-δοί-η	
		D. 1.	ἴ-σται-ήτην gen. ἰσταίτην	τι-θει-ήτην gen. τιθείτην	δι-δοι-ήτην gen. διδοίτην	
Imperfect.	Optative.	2.	ἴ-σται-ήτην gen. ἰσταίτην	τι-θει-ήτην gen. τιθείτην	δι-δοι-ήτην gen. διδοίτην	
		3.	ἴ-σται-ήτην gen. ἰσταίτην	τι-θει-ήτην gen. τιθείτην	δι-δοι-ήτην gen. διδοίτην	
		P. 1.	ἴ-σται-ημεν gen. ἰσταίμεν	τι-θεί-ημεν gen. τιθείμεν	δι-δοι-ημεν gen. διδοίμεν	
		2.	ἴ-σται-ητε gen. ἰσταίτε	τι-θεί-ητε gen. τιθείτε	δι-δοι-ητε gen. διδοίτε	
		3.	ἴ-σται-εν	τι-θεί-εν	δι-δοί-εν	

^a Generally δεικνύ-ων, οὔσα, ὄν, §. 271.

MIDDLE.

ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
ἔ-στυ-σο and ἔ-στω ἰ-στιά-σθω ἔ-στα-σθον ἰ-στιά-σθων ἔ-στυ-σθε ἰ-στιά-σθωσαν & ἰ-στιάσθων	τί-θε-σο and τί-θου τι-θέ-σθω τί-θε-σθον τι-θέ-σθων τί-θε-σθε τι-θέ-σθωσαν & τι-θέσθων	δί-δο-σο and δί-δου δι-δό-σθω δί-δο-σθον δι-δό-σθων δί-δο-σθε δι-δό-σθωσαν & δι-δόσθων	δείκ-νυ-σο δεικ-νύ-σθω δείκ-νυ-σθον δεικ-νύ-σθων δείκ-νυ-σθε δεικ-νύ-σθωσαν & δεικ-νύ-σθων
ἔ-στα-σθαι	τί-θε-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι	δείκ-νυ-σθαι
ἰ-στιά-μενος, η, ον	τι-θέ-μενος, η, ον	δι-δό-μενος, η, ον	δεικ-νύ-μενος, η, ον
ἰ-στιά-μην	ἐ-τι-θέ-μην	ἐ-δι-δό-μην	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-μην
ἔ-στυ-σο and ἔ-στω ἔ-στα-το	ἐ-τί-θε-σο and ἐ-τί-θου ἐ-τί-θε-το	ἐ-δί-δο-σο and ἐ-δί-δου ἐ-δί-δο-το	ἐ-δείκ-νυ-σο ἐ-δείκ-νυ-το
ἰ-στιά-μεθον ἰ-στιά-σθην ἰ-στιά-σθην ἰ-στιά-μεθα ἔ-στα-σθε ἔ-στα-ντο	ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθον ἐ-τι-θέ-σθην ἐ-τι-θέ-σθην ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα ἐ-τί-θε-σθε ἐ-τί-θε-ντο	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθον ἐ-δι-δό-σθην ἐ-δι-δό-σθην ἐ-δι-δό-μεθα ἐ-δί-δο-σθε ἐ-δί-δο-ντο	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-μεθον ἐ-δεικ-νύ-σθην ἐ-δεικ-νύ-σθην ἐ-δεικ-νύ-μεθα ἐ-δείκ-νυ-σθε ἐ-δείκ-νυ-ντο
ἰ-σταί-μην ἔ-σται-ο ἔ-σται-το ἰ-σταί-μεθον ἰ-σταί-σθην	τι-θεί-μην ^a τί-θει-ο τί-θει-το τι-θεί-μεθον τι-θεί-σθην	δι-δοί-μην ^a δί-δοι-ο δί-δοι-το δι-δοί-μεθον δι-δοί-σθην	f. δεικ-νύ-ω δεικνυοίμην &c.
ἰ-σταί-σθην	τι-θεί-σθην	δι-δοί-σθην	
ἰ-σταί-μεθα	τι-θεί-μεθα	δι-δοί-μεθα	
ἔ-σται-σθε	τί-θει-σθε	δί-δοι-σθε	
ἔ-σται-ντο	τί-θει-ντο	δί-δοι-ντο	

^a Attic: τιθοίμην; τίθειο, τίθειτο &c. διδοίμην, δίδωο, δίδουτο &c. (Accent, §. 275. Obs. 4.)

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Aorist II.	Indicative.	S. I.	ἔ-στη-ν	(ἔ-θη-ν) } Aor.	(ἔ-δω-ν) } Aor.	
		2.	ἔ-στη-ς	(ἔ-θη-ς) } I.	(ἔ-δω-ς) } I.	
		3.	ἔ-στη	(ἔ-θη) } used	(ἔ-δω) } used	
		D. I.				
		2.	ἐ-στή-την	ἐ-θέ-την	ἐ-δό-την	
		3.	ἐ-στή-την	ἐ-θέ-την	ἐ-δό-την	
		P. I.	ἔ-στη-μεν	ἔ-θε-μεν	ἔ-δο-μεν	
		2.	ἔ-στη-τε	ἔ-θε-τε	ἔ-δο-τε	
		3.	ἔ-στη-σαν	ἔ-θε-σαν	ἔ-δο-σαν	
	Conjunctive.	S. I.	στῶ	θῶ	δῶ	
		2.	στῆς	θῆς	δῶς	
		3.	στῇ	θῇ	δῶ	
		D. I.				
		2.	στῇ-τον	θῇ-τον	δῶ-τον	
		3.	στῇ-τον	θῇ-τον	δῶ-τον	
		P. I.	στῶ-μεν	θῶ-μεν	δῶ-μεν	
		2.	στῇ-τε	θῇ-τε	δῶ-τε	
		3.	στῶ-σι(ν)	θῶ-σι(ν)	δῶ-σι(ν)	
	Optative.	S. I.	σταί-ην	θεί-ην	δοί-ην	
		2.	σταί-ης	θεί-ης	δοί-ης	
		3.	σταί-η	θεί-η	δοί-η	
		D. I.				
		2.	σταί-ήτην (seldom σταίτην)	θεί-ήτην (seld. θεί-την)	δοί-ήτην (seld. δοί-την)	
		3.	σταί-ήτην (seld. σταί-την)	θεί-ήτην (seld. θεί-την)	δοί-ήτην (seld. δοί-την)	
		P. I.	σταί-ημεν (seld. σταί-μεν)	θεί-ημεν (seld. θεί-μεν)	δοί-ημεν (seld. δοί-μεν)	
		2.	σταί-ητε (seld. σταί-τε)	θεί-ητε (seld. θεί-τε)	δοί-ητε (seld. δοί-τε)	
		3.	σταί-εν	θεί-εν	δοί-εν	

MIDDLE.

ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
(ἐ-στά-μην is not found, but)	ἐ-θέ-μην ἔ-θου (fr. ἔθεσο) ἔ-θε-το	ἐ-δό-μην ἔ-δου (fr. ἔδοσο) ἔ-δο-το	
ἐ-πτά-μην ἐ-πριά-μην	ἐ-θέ-μεθον ἐ-θέ-σθην ἐ-θέ-σθην ἐ-θέ-μεθα ἔ-θε-σθε ἔ-θε-ντο	ἐ-δό-μεθον ἐ-δό-σθην ἐ-δό-σθην ἐ-δό-μεθα ἔ-δο-σθε ἔ-δο-ντο	
(στῶ-μαι)	θῶ-μαι ^a θῆ θῆ-ται θώ-μεθον θῆ-σθον θῆ-σθον θώ-μεθα θῆ-σθε θῶ-νται	δῶ-μαι δῶ δῶ-ται δῶ-μεθον δῶ-σθον δῶ-σθον δῶ-μεθα δῶ-σθε θῶ-νται	
(σταί-μην)	θεί-μην ^b θεῖ-ο θεῖ-το θεί-με-θον θεί-σθην θεί-σθην θεί-μεθα θεῖ-σθε θεῖ-ντο	δοί-μην ^b δοῖ-ο δοῖ-το δοί-με-θον δοί-σθην δοί-σθην δοί-μεθα δοῖ-σθε δοῖ-ντο	

^a Attic: ἀπόθωμαι (for ἀποθῶμαι), ἀπόθῃ, ἀπόθῃται &c., πρόσθωμαι, πρόσθῃ, πρόσθῃται &c.

^b Attic: προσθείμην, πρόσθοιο (for προσθοῖο), πρόσθοιτο &c., ἐνδοίμην, ἐνδοιο, ἐνδοιτο &c. (Accent, §. 275. Obs. 4.)

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Aorist II.	Imperative.	S. 2.	στή·θι ^a	θές (for θέθι)	δός (fr. δόθι)	
		3.	στή·τω	θέ·τω	δό·τω	
		D. 2.	στή·τον	θέ·τον	δό·τον	
		3.	στή·των	θέ·των	δό·των	
		P. 2.	στή·τε	θέ·τε	δό·τε	
		3.	στή·τωσαν and στάντων	θέ·τωσαν and θέντων	δό·τωσαν and δόντων	
	Inf.		στή·ναι	θεῖ·ναι	δοῦ·ναι	
	Part.		στάς, ἄσα, ἄν G. στάντος	θείς, εἷσα, ἐν G. θέντος	δούς, δοῦσα, ὄν G. δόντος	
Fut.			στή·σω	θή·σω	δώ·σω	
Aorist I.			ἔ·στη·σα	ἔ·θη·κα in the Dual and Plural and in the Moods and Participles the Aor. II. is used.	ἔ·δω·κα	
Perf.			ἔ·στη·κα ^b	τέ·θει·κα	δέ·δω·κα	
Plpf.			έ·στή·κειν and εί·στή·κειν	έ·τε·θεί·κειν	έ·δε·δώ·κειν	
Fut. III.			έ·στήξω			
P A S						
Aor. I.			έ·στάθην	έ·τέ·θην	έ·δό·θην	έ·δείχ·θην

^a But in compos. : παράστα, ἀπόστα, ἀνάστα (§. 274. Obs. ii.).^b On ἔσταμεν, ἐστάναι &c, see below, §. 309.

M I D D L E.

ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
(στά-σο, & στῶ)	θοῦ (for θέσο) θέ-σθω θέ-σθον θέ-σθων θέ-σθε θέ-σθωσαν and θέ-σθων	δοῦ (for δόσο) δό-σθω δό-σθον δό-σθων δό-σθε δό-σθωσαν and δό-σθων	
(στά-σθαι)	θέ-σθαι	δό-σθαι	
(στά-μενος)	θέ-μενος, η, ον	δό-μενος	
στή-σομαι	θή-σομαι	δώ-σομαι	δείξομαι
ἐ-στη-σάμην	(ἐ-θη-κά-μην) | (ἐ-δω-κά-μην) in Attic the Aor. II. Midd. is used, §. 277. 2.		ἐ-δείξάμην
ἐ-στά-μαι -	τέ-θει-μαι	δέ-δο-μαι	δέ-δειγ-μαι
ἐ-στά-μην	ἐ-τε-θεί-μην	ἐ-δε-δό-μην	ἐ-δε-δείγ-μην
ἐ-στήξομαι			

S I V E.

Fut. I.	στα-θήσομαι	τε-θήσομαι	δο-θήσομαι	δειχ-θήσομαι
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Dialects.

§. 279. 1. The II. sing. pres. has sometimes the paragogic *θα*, as *τίθησθα δίδοισθα*. The III. pl. impft. and aor. II. in *σαν* are sometimes in Ep. and Dor. abbreviated to *ν*, as *ἔτιθεν* for *ἐτίθεσαν*, *ἔθεν*, *θεν* for *ἔθεσαν*; *ἔσταν*, *σταν* for *ἔστησαν*; so *ἔτλαν* for *ἔτλησαν*, *βάν* for *ἔβησαν*; *φθάν* for *ἔφθησαν*; *ἔδιδον διδον* for *ἐδίδοσαν*, *ἔδον*, *δόν* for *ἔδοσαν*; *ἔφυν* for *ἔφῦσαν*, *ἔδυν*, *δύν* for *ἔδυσαν*; so *μέθιεν*, *πίτναν*, *ἔφαν*.

2. The II. sing. imper. pres. of *ἵστημι* is in Homer generally *ἵστη*; but II. *ι*, 202 *καθίστα*.

3. The short radical vowel is sometimes lengthened before personal endings beginning with *μ* or *μ*, *metri gratiā*, as *τιθήμενος* (perhaps read *τιθέμενος*) II. *κ*, 34; *τιθήμεναι* II. *ψ*, 247; *διδούναι* II. *ω*, 425; *διδώθι* Od. *γ*, 380; *ζευγνύμεν* (wrongly read *ζευγνύμεν*) II. *π*, 145. So *ἴληθι* Epic for *ἴλαθι*.

4. The III. sing. conj. has, in Epic, the ending *σι*, as *ἰσθήσι* for *ἰσθῆ*, *δῶσι* for *δῶ*, *ῆσιν* for *ῆ* II. *ο*, 359, *μεθήσιν* II. *ν*, 234, so that these forms are to be distinguished from the pres. ind. or III. pl. conj. (as the case may be) only by the accent and *ι* subscript.

5. The contracted conj. of the verbs in *ε* or *ο* is resolved in the Epic sometimes, and regularly in the Ionic, into the open forms; as,

a. The verbs in *α*, by *ε* (*ἵστημι*):

(*ιστά-*) *ιστῶ* Ion. *ιστέ-ω*, *ιστέ-ης*, *ιστέ-ωμεν*, *έ-ητε*, *έ-ωσι*

(*στά-*) *στῶ* .. *στέ-ω*, *στέ-ης*, *στέ-ωμεν* &c.

Obs. 1. So in Hdt. V. 49 *προεστέατε* and Id. I. 200, III. 62 *έστέασι*, for *-άσσι*, *έσπεώς* for *έσπώς*, gen. *έσπεῶτος*, neut. *έσπεώς*, fem. *έσπεῶσα*. So also in Attic: *τεθνεώς* (and *τεθνηκώς*), *τεθνεῶσα*, *τεθνεώς*, gen. *τεθνεῶτος*.

b. Verbs in *ε* by *ε* (*τίθημι*):

τιθῶ Ion. *τιθέ-ω*, *τιθέ-ης*, *τιθέ-ωμεν*, *έ-ητε*, *έ-ωσι*

τιθῶμαι .. *τιθέ-ωμαι*, *τιθέ-η* &c.

θῶ .. *θέ-ω*, *θέ-ης*, *θέ-ωμεν* &c.

θῶμαι .. *θέ-ωμαι* &c.

Obs. 2. Both the aorists pass. conj. of other verbs follow the analogy of *τίθημι*, as

τυπῶ *ῆς* Ion. *τυπέ-ω*, *έης*, *έωμεν*, *έητε*

δαμῶ, *ῆς*, .. *δαμέ-ω*, *έης*, *έωμεν*, *έητε*

εὔρεθῶ, *ῆς*, .. *εὔρεθέ-ω* &c.

c. Verbs in *ο* (*δίδωμι*) are resolved by *ω*, as

(*διδό-*) *διδῶ* Ion. *διδῶ-ω*, *διδῶ-ης*, *διδῶ-ωμεν*, *ώ-ητε* &c.

6. Homer has four forms of the conjunctive active: 1. The regular contracted form, as *σπῆς*. 2. The uncontracted form, as *στήης*. 3. The Ionic resolved form into *ε*, as *στέης*. 4. A lengthened resolved form, *ε* and *α* being changed into *αι*, as *θείομεν*, *ο* into *ω*, as *στέωμεν*. The uncontracted form represents the origin of the contraction in verbs in *ε* and *α* into *η*, not *α*, as mentioned above, *ἵστημι*, *ιστή-ης*=*ἵσθης*, as *ἔσθην*, *στή-ω*, *στή-ης*, *σπῆς* not *σπᾶς*. This form is, generally speaking, inadmissible when *η* would stand before *ο* or *ω*, as *σπῆω*, *θῆω*, or *ο* before *η* or *ω*, as *δόητε*, *δῶμεν*, but II. *ρ*, 95 *περιστήσσι*. When the open form with *αι* is used, the modal vowel (except in the III. pl.) is shortened, as *στέιομεν*, *θείομεν*, *θείετον* for *σπῆωμεν* &c.: so II. *η*, 72 *δαμείετε* for *δαμείητε*. This is not admis-

sible in the open form with *ε*, not *στέομεν* but *στέωμεν*. (The conj. pres. of *ἵστημι* and *τίθημι* is not used in Homer, and of *δίδωμι* only the I. sing.) The following forms of the aor. II. subjunctive are used by Homer. To the doubtful forms an asterisk is prefixed :

	Original.	Contr.	Resolved.
S. 1.		στώ	στέω, στείω
2.	στήῃς	στής	*στέῃς
3.	στήῃ so φήῃ Od. ψ, 275	στήῃ	*στέῃ
D.	στήετον	στήτον	*στέητον
P. 1.		στώμεν	στέωμεν, στείομεν
2.	στήετε	στήτε	*στέητε
3.		στώσι(ν)	στέωσι(ν), στείωσι(ν)
S. 1.		θῶ	θέω, θείω, δαμείω
2.	θήῃς	θής	θέῃς
3.	θήῃ	θήῃ	θέῃ
D.	*θέητον	θήτον	*θέητον, θείετον
P. 1.	θέωμεν	θῶμεν	θέωμεν, θείομεν
2.	*θέητε	θήτε	*θέητε, θείετε, (δαμείετε)
3.	θέωσι(ν)	θῶσι(ν)	θέωσι(ν), θείωσι(ν)
S. 1.	δῶω	δῶ	δῶω
2.	δῶῃς	δῶς	
3.	δῶῃ	δῶῃ	
D.		δῶτον	
P. 1.		δῶμεν	δῶομεν
2.		δῶτε	
3.		δῶσι(ν)	δῶωσι(ν)

Obs. 3. The Ionic has also a resolved form of the opt. aor. II. midd. : *θεοίμην*, as if from *θέω*, as *προσθέοιτο* &c. : see also §. 276.

7. The participle in Æolic, especially in the Argive and Cretan dialects, is found, as in Latin, in its original form, *τιθένης*.

8. The impft. *ἐτίθην* (in Attic usually *ἐτίθουν*), in Ion. retains what was probably its oldest form, *ἐτίθεα* (as *ἐτετύφεα* for *ἐτετύφειν*), *ἐτίθεες*, *εε* &c.

9. In Homer we find the form *εστασαν*^a, (which is variously written *ἔστασαν* or *ἔστασαν*), in an active sense ; the former is perhaps correct as it is probably a shortened form of aor. I. *ἔστησαν*, as *ἔπρεσε* in Hesiod for *ἔπρησε*. *βάτην* Hom. for *ἐβήτην*, *ἔβησαν*. In Homer also we find *ἔστητε* instead of *ἔστατε* for *ἐστήκατε*.

10. The *ν* of the III. pl. midd. is changed in Ionic to *α*, as

τιθέαται, διδόαται, εδεικνύατο Ion. for *τίθενται* &c.

But if *α* precedes the *ν*, it is changed to *ε*, as *ιστέατι* Ion. for *ἴστανται*, *ιστέατο*, Ionic for *ἴσαντο*.

11. In Doric, the *η* of the verbs in *α* is changed to *ᾱ*, as *ἴσταμι* f. *ἴστημι*, *ἴστας* &c., inf. *σῆναι*, so also in the Conj. *ἐπίσῆαται*, *ἔρῆται* ; but in verbs in *ε* it is unchanged, though in Theocr. we find *ἀνασῆν* from *ἀνόημι* (as *φιλάσω* for *ήσω*.)

12. The III. sing. in Doric is *τι*, as *ἴστατι*, *τίθητι*, *δίδωτι*, *δείκνυτι*, and the III. pl. is *ντι*, as *ἴσαντι* &c.

13. Less usual Doricisms are *διδῶν* (Theocr. XXIX. 9.) for *διδῶαι* (from *ΔΙΔΩΩ*, with irregular contraction, as *βιῶν*, *ὑπνῶν*) : *βᾶμες* for *βῶμεν* (Theocr. XV. 22.) like *γελᾶν* for *γελῶν*, from *γελᾶων*.

14. *Æolic*: διδοίμῃ, δίδουσα, δίδουσι. This analogy probably produced the form διδοί imper. for δίδου Pind. Olymp. I. 85.

15. The infin. aor. II. στήναι is Dor. στήμεναι.

16. For the forms as if from verbs in *ω* see §. 276.

§. 280. Table of Verbs in *μι*.

Verbs which annex the personal ending μι immediately to the radical vowel, either α, ε, ι, ο.

a. Verbs in α, as ἴστημι (ΣΤΑ).

1. βίβημι (ΒΑ), Ep. bye form of the Epic βιβᾶω and the common verb βαίνω (from the same root ΒΑ), *I step*. We find only the part. βιβᾶς (Homer, Hesiod), but the aor. of βαίνω, ἔβην (like ἔστην), belongs to it, and the fut. βήσω and aor. ἔβησα which are frequently transitive, (see βαίνω), like ἔστησα.

2. δίδρημι (ΔΡΑ), Att. bye form of διδράσκω: whence aor. II. ἔδρην.

3. ἱάμηνι (ΙΑΔ). In the act. only the Epic imp. ἱλῆθι (Hom.), *be thou gracious* (in invocation to the gods), for ἵλαθι, (as in Theocr. XV. 143.) II. plur. ἵλατε (Apoll. Rhod.), and the subj. pft. and plpft. ἱλήκω (Hom.), ἱλῆκοιμι (Hom.): middle ἵλαμαι, *I appease*; Ep. bye form of ἱλάσκομαι.

4. ἴσᾶμι, Dor., *I know*; ἴσᾶμι Pind. and Theocr., ἴσῃς Theocr. XIV. 34. (probably a contracted form, and to be written ἰσῆς), ἴσᾶτι Theocr. XV. 146.; ἴσᾶμην Pind. ἴσαν (for ἴσασαν) III. pl. impft. (Hom.); part. ἴσας, -αντος (Pind.), with varying accent; III. pl. ἴσωντι, as if from ἰσᾶω.

5. κί-κρη-μι (ΧΡΑ), *I lend*; inf. κειράναι, fut. κρήσω &c. aor. κρήσαι (Hdt.), *to give*; midd. *I borrow*; ἐκρησάμην is not used in this sense by Attic writers, except perhaps Eur. Electr. 190 (where the sense requires κρήσαι, and the construction κρήσαι with Dind.), and Plato Demad. p. 384 B. C.

6. χρῆ (ἡ Πυθία χρεῖ, expressing the will of the gods), *oportet*. (XPE or XPA) follows the analogy of verbs in *μι* in some tenses, as impft. ἔχρην or χρίην; inf. χρήναι and χρήν; conj. χρῆ; part. (τὸ) χρέων, χρεῶν, Ion. χρέων. (Gen. τοῦ χρεῶν Eur. Hipp. 1246): opt. χρεῖη. This verb is altogether irregular.

Inf. (Eur. Hec. 260, H. F. 828) χρήν, formed by attraction from χράεν, as in the comp. ἀποχρήν. In the old language this verb also meant *opus est, I want*; hence II. pers. χρής Cratin. ap. Suid., κρήσθα Arist. Ach. 778, κερήμεθα, *I want*, Eur. Med. 334^a: Hdt. uses instead χρητσκομαι. The impft. χρήν is a contr. from χράεν, and the same accentuation was retained when the augm. was attached, as ἐχρήν. ἔχρη is never found as the III. sing. imperf. in the simple verb, nor ἔχρην in the compounds. The forms κρήσθα, χρεῖη, κρήναι &c. seem to belong to a form κρήμι.

7. ἀπέχρη (Ion. ἀποχρεῖ), *sufficit*; III. pl. ἀποχρώσω; inf. ἀποχρήν; impft. ἀπέχρη; aor. ἀπέχρησεν &c. Midd. ἀποχρώμαι, *I have enough*; infin. ἀποχρήσθαι, like κρήσθαι from χράομαι. Hdt. VIII. 14 ἀπεχρέετο imp., instead of ἀπέχρα. In Hdt. also we find other compounds, as καταχρεῖ, ἐκκρήσει, ἐξέχρησε, ἀντέχρησε: also I. pers. ἀποχρέω for ἀποχράω.

^a Elms. Heracl. Cor. Med. 328.

8. *ὀνίζημι* (ONA), *I profit*; inf. *ὀνιζάναι*: impft. active is wanting: fut. *ὀνήσω*; aor. I. *ὠνησα*. Midd. *ὀνίναμαι*, *I profit myself*=*receive profit*; impft. *ὠνιζάμην*; fut. *ὀνήσομαι*; aor. II. *ὠνήμην* (late *ὠνάμην*, but as early as Eurip. Here. F. 1368 *ὠνασθε*), *ησο*, *ητο*; imper. *ὄνησο*; opt. *ὄναιμην*; inf. *ὄνασθαι*; part. *ὀνήμερος*: aor. I. pass. *ὠνήθην*, same as *ὠνήμην*. The other forms are supplied by *ὠφέλεειν*.

The reduplication of this verb resembles the regular Attic, except that *ι* is substituted for the radical vowel, like *ἀ(τι)τάλλω*, *ὀ(πι)πτεῖω* (see §. 256): it is the only verb with a dissyllabic root which has the reduplication, if indeed the *ο* is not merely euphonic, so that the root would be NA. In the aor. II. *ὠνήμην*, the long vowel throughout the ind. and the part. is remarkable; but this form is probably in its origin a plpft. passive.

9. *πί-μ-πλημι* (ΠΛΑ-), infin. *πιμπλάναι*; impft. *ἐπιμπλην*; fut. *πλήσω*; aor. *ἔπλησα*. Midd. *πίμπλαμαι*; infin. *πίμπλασθαι*; impft. *ἐπιμπλάμην*; pft. midd. *πέπλησμαι*; aor. pass. *ἐπλήσθην* (§. 210.); aor. II. *ἐπλήμην* root. (*πλήτο*, *πλήντο* Hom.), *ἐρέπλητο* Arist. Vesp. 1304, *ἐμπλήμην* opt. Arist. Ach. 224, Lys. 235, 236; imper. *ἐμπλησο*, part. *ἐμπλήμερος* Arist. Vesp. 603, &c.; *ἐμπίπλη* imperat. Arist. Aves, 1310; *ἐμπίπληθι* Il. φ, 311; Ion. part. *ἐμπιπλεῖς* Hippocr. II. 226. 13.—Midd.

The *μ* of the redupl. is dropped in composition when there is a *μ* in the preceding syllable, as *ἐμπίπλαμαι*, *ἐνεπιπλάμην*. But in the poets either form was used as suited the metre.

10. *πί-μ-πρη-μι* (ΠΡΑ), in its tenses and in the dropping of the *μ* in comp. follows *πίμπλημι*; conj. *πίμπρησι* Arist. Lys. 348: *πίμπρη* imp. for *πίμπραθι* Eur. Ion 527. Bye form of the Epic *πρήθω*, of which however we find only *ἐνέπρηθον* Il. ι, 589. Old Epic pft. quoted by Photius *πεπρημέρος*. From a root ΠΡΕ, we find *ἔπρεσε* in Hes. Theog. 856.

11. *πιφράναι*, doubtful bye form of *φρέω*; aor. II. imper. *φρές*; part. *φρέις* given by grammarians.

12. ΤΛΗΜΙ, aor. *ἔτλην*, *τλήθι*, *τλαίην*, *τλάς*; fut. *τλήσομαι*; pft. *τέτληκα*; Ep. aor. I. *ἐτάλασα*; syncop. pft. *τετλόμεν*, *τέτλαθι*, *τετλαίην*, *τετλάναι*, *τετλόμεναι*. These forms seem to represent an original perfect *τέτλαα* (ΤΑΑ), formed directly from the root, as the second pft. of other verbs, like *τέθραα* &c. from *θρα* (see §. 505.). This verb seems to express some strong feeling to which some other feeling is opposed, "to have strength of mind:" hence its various senses of *dare*, *bear*, *deign*, &c.

13. *φημί* (ΦΑ), *I say*. This verb both in its form and accent differs from *ἴστημι*.

§. 281. *Active.*

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres. S. 1.	φημί	φαθί or φάθι	φῶ	φάναι	φάς
2.	φῆς		φῆς		φῶσα
3.	φησί(ν)		φῇ		φάν
D. 2.	φατόν		&c.		G. φάντος
3.	φατόν				
P. 1.	φαμέν		φῶμεν		
2.	φατέ		&c.		
3.	φασίν				
Impft. S. 1.	ἔφην		Opt. φαίην		
2.	ἔφης, generally ἔφησθα		&c.		
3.	ἔφη				
D. 2.	ἐφάτην				
3.	ἐφάτην				
P. 1.	ἔφαμεν		φαίμεν, φαῖμεν		
2.	ἔφατε		&c.		
3.	ἔφασαν (poet. ἔφαν).		φαίησαν, φαῖεν		
Fut.	φήσω				
Aor. I.	ἔφησα.				

Middle.

Aor. II. ἐφάμην, Imper. Πον. φάο or φάσο, φάσθω, φάσθε, Πον. Inf. φάσθαι (not used in Attic Greek, but Æsch. Pers. 698, φάσθαι in a Chorus). Part. φάμενος, in the Attic colloquial language, in the sense of “*asserting*.” Pft. Imper. πεφάσθω, *be it said*. Part. πεφασμένος, *said*, only Ep.—Verb. Adj. φατός, φατέος.

Obs. 1. Φημί is the only verb in ημι with a monosyllabic root, beginning with a consonant which has no reduplication.

Obs. 2. The II. person sing. φῆς is anomalous both in accent and the ι subsc.; it seems to be a contr. from φαίς (instead of φάς, like ζῆν for ζᾶν), whence even in composition it has the accent on the ultima; φημί in the pres., except in the II. sing., is enclitic.—(See §. 64. V. 2.) In Hom. we find φῆσθα (Od. ξ. 149.) though it may be the impft., and written φήσθα.

Obs. 3. It has a double meaning:

1. *To say*; generally, which is the signification of the pres. in all moods and participles, but ἔλεγον is more usual for the impft. (or rather aor.) ἔφην. Inf. φάναι and part. φάς.

2. *To assert, pretend, allow*; which is the signification of the pres. in all moods and part. (though in the infin. φάσκειν is more usual). Fut. φήσω; aor. ἔφησα, which are supplied in the first meaning by λέξω, ἐρῶ, ἔλεξα, εἶπον, ἔφην. The impft. in this meaning is supplied by ἔφασκον, as ἔφη σπουδάζειν, *he said that he was in haste*; ἔφασκε, *he maintained that*, &c.

Obs. 4. From the verb φημί (Lat. *for, fari*) may be formed, by an

aphæresis which would naturally happen in every day conversation, ἡμί—though this is more probably a bye form of αῖω (*aio*), *I sound* (αἰίδω, αἰδῶω), as φημί of φάω. This verb is often used in energetic repetitions of a sentence, as *inquam*. The impft. ἦν δ' ἐγώ, *said I, ἦ δ' ὅς, spoke he*, is usual in the relation of a speech. So the Epic ἦ, “*he said,*” after a speech.

The following Deponent Verbs have a for the Radical Vowel.

§. 282. 1. ἀγαμαι, impf. ἡγάμην, aor. ἡγάσθην. The Epic aor. ἡγασσάμην belongs to ἀγάδομαι.

2. δέατο (ΔΕΑ), *it seemed*; only found in Od. ζ, 242, where the common reading is δόατ'; hence was formed, by the common change of ϵ to \omicron , δοάσσατο^a, δοάσσεται conj. : δοάσσαι Apoll. Rhod. is an abbreviated form of δοιάσσαι f. δοιάζω, *to doubt*^b.

3. δύναμαι, *I am able*; II. pers. δύρασαι, δύραε (δύρη from the Ion. δύρεαι §. 269. *a*. poetry and late prose); conj. δύρωμαι, imper. δύρασσο; inf. δύρασθαι; part. δυνάμενος; impft. ἐδυνάμην and ἡδυνάμην, II. pers. ἐδύρω (-ασσο rare); opt. δυνάμην, δύραιο; fut. δυνήσομαι; aor. ἐδυνήθην and ἦδ. and (chiefly Ion.) ἐδυνάσθην, also in Xenoph., §. 171. *Obs.* 1. (aor. in Hom. δυνήσατο); pft. δεδύρημαι.—Verb. adj. δυνατός.

4. ἐπίσταμαι, *I know*; properly *I repose on or stop*; probably an Ionic form of ἐφίσταμαι. II. pers. ἐπίστασαι (ἐπίστατ^d rare and only poet. ἐπίστη Ion. and poet.), conj. ἐπίστωμαι, imper. ἐπίστω (ἐπίστασσο rare); impft. ἠπιστάμην, ἠπίστω (ἠπίστασσο rare), opt. ἐπισταίμην, ἐπίσταιο; fut. ἐπιστήσομαι; aor. ἠπιστήθην, Augm. §. 181. 3.—Verb. adj. ἐπιστητός.

5. ἔραμαι, *I love*; only in pres. and impft. ἡράμην; poet. for ἐράω; aor. ἡράσθην; fut. ἐρασθήσομαι, both in prose. Aor. I. Epic ἡρασάμην, II. sing. ἐρασσαι for ἔρασαι Theocr. I. 78, ἡράσσατο Hom., ἐράσσατο Pind.; Dor. conj. ἔραται for ἔρηται.

6. ἵταμαι, late bye form of πέτομαι, *I fly*; aor. II. ἐπτάμην, ἔπταν Dor. and Æsch. P. V. 115. Soph. Ant. 1307.

7. κρέμαμαι (Eur. Med. 438). conj. κρέμωμαι; impf. ἐκρεμάμην, opt. κρεμαίμην, κρέμαιτο (Arist. Vesp. 298 κρέμεισθε, see μάρναμαι, and μεμνóμην §. 258. 24.) ; fut. κρεμήσομαι, *pendebo*, see also §. 287. 2.

8. μάρναμαι, poet.; only pres. and impft., throughout the moods like δύναμαι; opt. μαρναίμην.

9. πέταμαι, late bye form of πέτομαι.

10. πρίασθαι, aor. II. midd. ἐπριάμην, which the Attics used instead of the obsolete aor. I. of ὠρέομαι. Conj. πρίωμαι, opt. πριαίμην, πρίατο, imper. πρίασο or πρίω, part. πριάμενος.

^a Buttm. Lexil. p. 212. Valck. ad Amm. i. 16.

^c R. P. Hec. 253. Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc.

^b Lidd. and Scott ad voc. δοάσσατο.

^d Ellendt Lex. Soph. ut supra.

§. 283. Verbs in ε (τίθημι):

ἵημι, I send; many forms of this verb occur only in compounds.

ACTIVE.

Present.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Sing.	ἵημι ἴης ἴησι(ν)	(ἴεθι) ἴει ἴέτω &c.	ἰῶ ἴῃς ἴῃ &c.	ἰέναι	ἰείς
Dual	ἴετον ἴετον				
Plur.	ἴεμεν ἴετε ἰᾶσι(ν) or ἰείσι(ν).				

Imperfect.

	Ind.	Opt.
Sing.	(ἴην) ἴουν (as in ἀφίουν or ἡφίουν), ἴειν (as προίειν, ἡφίειν) ἴης, generally ἴεις ἴῃ, generally ἴει	ἰείην &c.
Dual	ἰέτην ἰέτην	
Plur.	ἴεμεν ἴετε ἰέσαν (as in ἡφίεσαν).	

Aorist II.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. supplied by aor I. ἦκα		ἔς as ἄφες ἔτω &c.	ῶ as ἀφῶ ῆς ῇ &c.	εἴην εἴης εἴῃ	εἶναι	εἷς
Plur.	ἔμεν, gener. εἶμεν, as in καθεῖμεν ἔτε εἶτε ἀνείτε ἔσαν εἶσαν ἀφείσαν			εἶμεν εἶτε εἶεν		
Fut. ἦσω. Aor. I. ἦκα. Pft. εἶκα, Dor. ἔωκα. Plpft. εἵκειν.						

Obs. 1. The ι is generally long in Attic, short in Epic Greek.

Obs. 2. The form ἰέασι is not found in Attic Greek, but only the contracted form ἰᾶσι, and the regular Ionic form ἰείσι.

Obs. 3. The II. and III. sing. impft. ἴης, ἴῃ are very rare, and the I. (ἴην) rests on very doubtful authority: ἴειν has the plpft. ending, like the impft. from εἶμι, I go. The Attic and Ion. form ἴουν seems to have arisen as the possible I. sing. of ἴεις, ἴει.

MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imper.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἴεμαι	ἴεσο (ἴου)	ἰῶμαι Att. ἴωμαι	ἴεσθαι	ἰέμενος
Impft.	ἰέμην		Opt. ἰείμην Att. ἰοίμην		
Aor. II.	ἔμην gen. εἶμην ἔσο . . . εἶσο ἔτο . . . εἶτο	οὐ ἔσθω	ῶμαι &c. Opt. not in use.	ἔσθαι	ἔμενος
Plur.	ἔμεθα . . . εἶμεθα &c.				

Pft. εἶμαι, εἶσθαι &c. : μεθεῖμαι &c.
 Plpft. εἶμην (παρείμην, παρείτο Soph.)
 Fut. ἥσομαι
 Aor. I. ἠκάμην only in Ind.

PASSIVE.

Aor. I. ἔθην gen. εἶθην. Part. ἐθείς
 Fut. ἐθήσομαι
 Verbal adj. ἐτός, ἐτέος.

Dialects.

§. 284. Homer. fut. ἀνέσει; aor. ἄνεσαν, in the sense of *to send back* (ἀνέσαντες, ἀνέσαιμι, belong to εἶσα); ξύνιον (ἸΩ) for ξυνίεσαν. Soph. El. 143 ἐφίει for ἐφίεσαι.

Herodotus II. 165 ἀνέονται (ΕΩ), (but the best reading is ἀνείνται or ἀνέωνται), ἀνίει for ἀνίσι, ἐμετίετο for μεθίετο, and μεμετιμένος for μεθειμένος. G. T. Matth. i. 34. ἦφιε Impft. from ἀφίημι.

In one passage of Herod. (IV. 125.) some editions read ἀνίεε, as an Ionic resolution of ἀνίει. Dindorf reads ἀνίει, as we find it in other passages.

Theog. ξύνιε imper for ξυνίει.

Ionic ἔηκα for ἦκα.

The Doric pft. ἔωκα; ἀφέωνται is found also in the N. T. : so ἀνέωνται.

§. 285. The following poetic or dialectic forms belong to this class :

1. ἄημι (ΑΕ), Ep. III. sing. ἄησι (Hes. Opp. et Di. 514.) III. pl. ἄεισι (Hesiod. Theog. 875.), part. ἀείς, ἀέντος; impft. III. sing. ἄη or ἄει, δίδει (Od. ε, 478, τ, 440, as if from ΑΕΩ), ἄεν (Apoll. Rh. as if from ἈΩ). In the other forms the η remains contrary to the analogy of τίθημι; dual pr. ἄητον Il. ι. 5; imper. ἀήτω; infin. ἀήναι, ἀήμεναι : midd. ἄημαι : Od. ζ, 131 ἰόμενος and ἀήμενος, *pierced through with rain and wind*; impft. ἄητο Il. φ, 386.

2. αἰνῆμι, old form of αἰνέω Hes. Opp. et Di. 683., ἐπαίνῆμι Æolic, Simon. ap. Plat. Prot. p. 346 D.

3. δίδῆμι, Ep. and old Ion., and Att. (Xen.) old form of δέω; διδέντων Od. μ, 54, διδέωσι Xen. Anab. V. 8. 24 (another reading is δεσμεύουσι), III. sing. impft. δίδῃ Il. λ, 105.

4. δίζῆμαι (Ion. dep. midd.); it retains the η in ἐδίζητο, -ηντο, -ησθαι, -ήμενος in Hdt.; Hom. δίζῃαι, Call. ἦν δίζῃ. It has the short vowel in Theocr. 25. 37 : fut. δίζήσομαι, aor. I. ἐδίζησάμην (late).

Obs. 1. The forms of δίζομαι in εται, ετο, εσθαι are very doubtful; δίζεαι and -εο may come from this form. The verb δίζω, *I doubt* (Hdt. I. 65, Il. π, 713), belongs without doubt to the same root.

5. δῆμι (ΔΙΕ), aet. only ἐνδίσεν III. pl. impft. (Il. σ, 584), *they urged on, hunted*; midd. *I urge myself on, fly*; generally in active sense, *hunt, frighten away*; διένται Il. ψ, 475, διέσθαι Il. μ, 314, conj. δίηται, δίονται, Opt. δίοιτο (ΔΙΩ) like τίθαιτο.

Obs. 2. The Epic verb δῖω has the intransitive sense *to be alarmed*; the form δίομαι (Æsch. Per. 697, 698) has the force of δῖω, *I fear*, not δίεμαι. This verb is seemingly connected with δάσκειν on the one hand, and δειδω on the other.

§. 286. εἰμί, I am.

The enclitic forms have an asterisk.

Present.

	Indic.	Conj.	Imper.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 1.	εἰμί*	ἔμ		εἶναι	ὢν, οὖσα, ὄν
2.	εἶ	ἦς	ἴσθι		G. ὄντος.
3.	ἐστί(ν)*	ἦ	ἔστω		
Dual 2.	ἐστόν*	ἦτον	ἔστων		
3.	ἐστόν*	ἦτον	ἔστων		
Plur. 1.	ἐσμέν*	ἦμεν			
2.	ἐστέ*	ἦτε	ἔστε		
3.	εἰσί(ν)*	ᾧσι(ν)	ἔστωσαν, rarely ἔστων and still more rarely ὄντων.		

Imperfect.

	Indic.	Opt.
Sing. 1.	ἦν, ἦμην	εἶην
2.	(ἦς) gen. ἦσθα	εἶης (εἶσθα, Æol.)
3.	ἦν (= ἦε-ν)	εἶη
Dual 2.	ἦτην or ἦστην	εἶήτην
3.	ἦτην - ἦστην	εἶήτην (εἶτην Plat. Tim. 31 A.)
Plur. 1.	ἦμεν	εἶημεν (sometimes εἶμεν)
2.	ἦτε or ἦστε	εἶητε (..... εἶτε)
3.	ἦσαν	εἶησαν, generally εἶεν.

Future.

ἔσομαι	ἔσοίμην	ἔσεσθαι	ἔσόμενος
ἔσῃ or ἔσει			
(ἔσεται) ἔσται &c.			

Verb. adj. ἐστέον, as συνεστέον.

The Perfect and Aorist are supplied by γέγευσθαι, pft. γέγονα, aor. ἐγενόμην.

Observations.

1. We must observe the distinction between εἶν for εἶησαν and εἶεν, an abbreviated form of εἶη with the ν added, "well—be it so."

2. Another form of III. imper., ἦτω for ἔστω is found in Plat. Rep. II. p. 361 C. One MS. reads ἔστω; it occurs in no other classical author, but often in the N. T.; ὄντων for ἔστωσαν is rare—mostly in Plato.

3. The I. pers. impft. ἦ (formed from ἔα), is old Attic, and is found in the Traged., Comed., Plato, &c. The middle ἦμην sometimes occurs, though not often, in the old writers^a, but especially in the formula ἦμην ἄν, I should

^a Piers. Moer. p. 172. Lobeck Phryn. p. 152.

be. In late writers it is more common. The II. sing. ἦς for ἦσθα was not commonly used till the late writers, nor in good prose writers, and but rarely in the choric verses of the Attic poets.

4. The fut. ἔσεται occurs only in the old and Epic language, never in prose.

5. This verb is in the pres. an enclitic, except the II. sing. εἶ. In compounds the accent rests, according to the general rules, on the preposition, as πᾶραιμι, πᾶρει, πᾶρεσσι &c. (but παρήν = παρ(έ)ην according to the general rules) : παρέσται = παρέσεται, παρέιναι = παρέμεναι (but παρῶ = παρ(έ)ω), part. παρών, following the analogy of aor. II. participles.

6. A comparison with the cognate forms in Sanscrit and Latin will illustrate the conjugation of this verb :

Ind. <i>as-mi</i>	ἐσ-μί	Lat. <i>(e)s-un</i>
<i>as-i</i>	ἐσ-σί	<i>(es-si)-es</i>
<i>as-ti</i>	ἐσ-τί	<i>es-t</i>
<i>as-mas = smas</i>	ἐσ-μέσ	<i>(e)s-umus</i>
<i>as-thā = stha</i>	ἐσ-τέ	<i>es-tis</i>
<i>as-a-nti = santi</i>	ἐσ(ε)ντί	<i>(e)s-unt.</i>

§. 287. Dialectic forms of εἶμι a.

Indicative.

Sing. 1.	ἐμμί Dor. (for ἐσμί)
2.	ἐσσί Ep. Dor. sometimes also Att. poetry. ἐσσίν Ep. εἶς Ion.
3.	ἐντί Dor. (?) ^b
Plur. 1.	εἰμέν, Ep. and Ion., ἐμέν poet. (rare) ; ἐσμές ^c , εἰμές Dor.
2.	
3.	ῥᾶσι(ν) Ep. ἐντί and ῥοντι Dor.

Imperative.

Sing. 2.	ἔσσο Ep., ἔσο Dor.
3.	ἦτω Plat. Rep.
Plur. 3.	έόντων, έόντω Ion. and Dor.

Conjunctive.

έω Ep. and Ion., έώ Ep.
Plur. 1. ὤμες Dor.

Infinitive.

ἔμεναι and ἔμμεναι, ἔμεν and ἔμμεν Ep.
ἦμεν or ἦμες^d, εἰμεν or εἶμες Dor.
εἶμεναι Dor. Arist. Ach. 775.

a Ahrens Dor. p. 318.

c Idem; 320.

b But see Ahrens, p. 319.

d But see Ahrens, p. 322.

Participles.

ἔών, ἐοῦσα, ἔων Ep. and Ion.; fem. ἐοῖσα Dor., εὔσα Call. Theocr. XXVIII.
 16.: acc. ἐόντα Theocr. II. 3.
 ἔασσα for οὔσα sometimes in Dor., like πρόφρων, -φρασσα.

Imperfect.

Ind. S. 1. ἔα (cf. ἐτίθεα), so ἦα, ἔον, ἔσκειν Ep. and Ion. (Il. λ, 762 ἔην with the various reading ἔον): ἦν, Ep. and Att., old Attic ἦ= ἔα, cf. ἐπεπόνθη et simil.
 2. ἔησθα, ἦσθα Ep. ἔας Ion.
 3. ἔην Ep. and Ion., ἦν, ἦεν, ἔσκε Ep., ἦs Dor.
 P. 1. ἦμες Dor. (ἦμεθα St. Matt. XXIII. 30. Griesb. Tisch. Lach.)
 2. ἔατε Ion.
 3. ἔσαν (ἔπεσαν), Ep. Doric and Ion.: ἔασαν, Hdt. IX. 31 περι-
 έσαν: ἔσαν Dor.
 Opt. εἰμι, εἰς, εἰσι, Ep. and Ion.
 III. pers. midd.; εἶατο for ἦντο Od. v, 106.

Future.

ἔσομαι and ἔσσομαι, ἔσεσθαι and ἔσσεσθαι &c. *metri gratia*.
 ἐσοῦμαι, ἐσσοῦμαι Dor.
 ἐσείται Dor., Eur. Iph. Aul. Chorus, 772.
 ἐσσεῖται Hom. Il. II. 393.
 III. pl. ἐσούνται Dor., Thuc. V. 77, 79.

§. 288. *Verb in ι, only εἶμι (ibo) (Active 'I, Middle 'IE).*

Present.

	Indicative.	Conj.	Imperative.	Infin.
Sing. 1.	εἶμι	ἦω		ἶέναι
2.	εἶ	ἦς	ἦθι, in Comp. πρόσσει	Part.
3.	εἶσι(ν)	ἦ &c.	ἦτω προσίτω	ἰών, ἰοῦ-
Dual 2.	ἦτον		ἦτον	σα, ἰόν
3.	ἦτον		ἦτων	G. ἰόντος.
Plur. 1.	ἦμεν			
2.	ἦτε		ἦτε	
3.	ἦσι(ν)		ἦσαν or ἰόντων	

Obs. 1. In Æsch. Eum. 32, ἦτων for ἦσαν, like ἔσταν for ἔσσαν.

Imperfect.

	Indicative.	Optative.
Sing. 1.	ἦεν, Attic ἦα	ῖοιμι or ῖόην
2.	ἦεις or ἦεισθα	ῖοις
3.	ἦει	ῖοι
Dual 2.	ἦείτην or ἦτην	&c.
3.	ἦείτην - ἦτην	
Plur. 1.	ἦειμεν - ἦμεν	
2.	ἦειτε - ἦτε	
3.	ἦεσαν	

Obs. 2. A III. sing. impft. ἦεν is used in Attic iambs for ἦει, only before a vowel.

Middle—in the sense of “hastening.”

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἔμαι	ἔσο	ῖωμαι	ῖεσθαι	ἰέμενος
	ῖεσαι or ἔη &c.		ἔη &c.		
			Opt.		
Impft.	λέμην		ῖόμην &c.		
	ἔσο &c.				

Verb. adj. ἰρός, ἰρέον, or ἰητόν, ἰητέον.

Obs. 3. Accent.—The compounds follow the rules of εἰμί, whence many forms of these words are exactly the same: as πάρεσι, III. pl. from εἰμί, III. sing. from εἶμι. The accent in the inf. and part. pres. of compounds is on the same syllable as in the simple verb, as παρίεσθαι, παρίων.

Obs. 4. The pres., especially in the ind. always has a future sense in Attic Greek. The present notion is supplied by ἔρχομαι.

Dialects.

§. 289.

Present.

Indicative Sing. 2. εἶσθα Ep., εἶς Ion.

Conjunctive . . . ἔησθα Ep.

Infinitive ἔμεναι, ἔμμεναι, ἔμεν Ep.

Imperfect.

Ind. Sing. 1.	ῥῖα Ep. and Ion., ῥῖον Ep.
2.	ῥῖες, ῖες Ep.
3.	ῥῖε Ep. and Ion., ῥῖεν Ep., ῥε(ν), ῖε(ν) Ep. (κατέειν without Augm. for κατῆεν, Hesiod. Scut. 254 ^a).
Dual 3.	ῖτην Ep.
Plur. 1.	ῖομεν.
3.	ῥῖον Ep., ῥῖσαν Ep. and Ion., ῖσαν, ῖσαν Ep.
Opt. Sing. 3.	ῖοι Ep., εῖη Il. ω, 139, and Od. ξ, 496.
Future and Aorist Middle, εἴσομαι, εἰσάμην Ep. ἐπιεισαμένη Il. φ, 424.	

Verbs in ο (δλ-δω-μ, ΔΟ).

§. 290. Besides δίδωμι, there is only one verb in *ο* of this sort :

ὄρομαι (Ep. and Ion.), *I blame*; ὄνοσαι, ὄνεται &c.; imper. ὄνοσο (ὄνοσσο); impft. ὠνόμην, opt. ὀνοίμην, ὄνοιτο; fut. ὀνόσομαι; aor. ὠνόσάμην and ὠνόσθην, Epic forms from ὄΝ-: οὔνεσθε (Il. ω. 241.) for ὕνεσθε, and this for ὄνοσθε, though perhaps the best reading is οὔνοσθε. Aor. I. middle ὠνάμην, same as the aor. I. of ὀνύμην, from ΟΝΩ, as εὔρατο from εὔρω^b.

Verbs in υ.

§. 291. 1. ΑΓΡΥ-ΜΙ (Att. ἀγρεύω, *I hunt*), whence ἀγρυμένη, *caught*, Anth. Pal. VII. 702.

2. ἄνυμαι, bye form of ἀνύω, ἄνυμες Theocr. VII. 10. impft. act., ἄνυτο impft. midd.: these forms are also explained as syncopated from ἀνύομεν, ἀνέτο: but in this case the *υ* would be long, as in εἵρυντο below.

3. γάνυμαι, *I rejoice*; only pres. impft. and fut. γανύσσεται Il. ξ, 504: late and even Attic γάννυμι.

4. εἶρυμι, inf. εἰρύμεναι, *to draw*, Hesiod. Opp. 818: midd. εἶρῡμαι, εἶρῡμαι. *I draw out, save*; III. pl. εἰρῡσται for εἶρυνται (Il. α, 239); inf. εἶρυσθαι and εἶρυσθαι; impft. εἶρυντο (Il. μ, 454.), *to protect*; εἶρῡτο (Hes. Theog. 301.), *was kept*.

Obs. This verb is a poetic form of the poetic and Ionic verb ἐρύω and εἶρύω (*I draw*), ἐρύομαι (*I draw to myself*, as it were from a crowd=*save*), which retains the short *υ* in its tenses, as ἐρύσαι: another form is ῥύομαι which is found even in Attic prose, aor. ἐρρυσάμην. The forms ἐρῡται, ἐρῡτο, ἐρῡσο, εἶρῡτο, in the sense of “*preserve*,” are abbreviated forms of the pres. and impft. of ἐρύομαι, wherefore they have the long *υ*. So also inf. ῥύσθαι, ῥύτα’ III. pl. impft. Ion. for ῥύεατο (Il. σ, 515, Od. ρ, 201.) from ῥύομαι.

5. κίνυμαι, Ep. form of κινέομαι.

6. λάζυμαι, only pres. and impft. Ion. and poetic form of λάζομαι.

7. τάνυμαι, bye form of τανύω; III. sing. τάννται Il. ρ, 393.

^a Götting ad loc.

^b Buttm. Irreg. Verbs, p. 190.

§. 292. Verbs in μι which insert the syllable νν or ννν between the Radical Vowel and the Personal Ending.

1. Verbs whose Root ends in α, ε or ο.

TENSE.	ACTIVE.		
	α. root α.	δ. root ε.	ο. root ο (ω).
Pres.	σκεδά-ννῦ-μι*	κορέ-ννῦ-μι*	στρώ-ννῦ-μι*
Impft.	ἐ-σκεδά-ννῦ-ν*	ἐ-κορέ-ννῦ-ν*	ἐ-στρώ-ννῦ-ν*
Perft.	ἐ-σκεδά-κα	κε-κόρε-κα	ἔ-στρω-κα
Plpft.	ἐ-σκεδά-κειν	ἐ-κε-κορέ-κειν	ἐ-στρώ-κειν
Fut.	σκεδάσω	κορέ-σω,	στρώ-σω
Aor.	Att. σκεδῶ-ᾱς-ᾱ ἐ-σκεδά-σα	Att. κορῶ-εῖς-εῖ ἐ-κόρε-σα	ἔ-στρω-σα
MIDDLE.			
Pres.	σκεδά-ννῦ-μαι	κορέ-ννῦ-μαι	στρώ-ννῦ-μαι
Impft.	ἐ-σκεδα-ννῦ-μην	ἐ-κορε-ννῦ-μην	ἐ-στρω-ννῦ-μην
Perft.	ἐ-σκεδα-σ-μαι	κε-κόρε-σ-μαι	ἔ-στρω-μαι
Plpft.	ἐ-σκεδά-σ-μην	ἐ-κε-κορέ-σ-μην	ἐ-στρώ-μην
Fut.		κορέ-σομαι	
Aor.		ἐ-κορε-σάμην	
Fut. III.		κε-κορέ-σομαι	
PASSIVE.			
Aor.	ἐ-σκεδά-σ-θην	ἐ-κορέ-σ-θην	ἐ-στρώ-θην
Fut.	σκεδα-σ-θήσομαι	κορε-σ-θήσομαι	στρω-θήσομαι
Verb.	σκεδα-σ-τός	κορε-σ-τός	στρω-τός
adj.	σκεδα-σ-τέος	κορε-σ-τέος	στρω-τέος

* And σκεδα-ννώ, ἐ-σκεδά-ννον—κορε-ννώ, ἐ-κορέ-ννον—στρω-ννώ, ἐ-στρώ-ννον (ν is always short).

2. Verbs whose Root ends in a Consonant.

Pres.	ῥλ-λῡ-μι*	ῥλ-λῡ-μαι	ῥμ-νῡ-μι*	ῥμ-νῡ-μαι
Impft.	ῥλ-λῡ-ν*	ῥλ-λῡ-μην	ῥμ-νῡ-ν*	ῥμ-νῡ-μην
Pft. I.	ῥλ-ώλε-κα (ΟΛΕΩ)		ῥμ-ώμο-κα (ΟΜΟΩ)	ῥμ-ώμο-σ-μαι 3. ῥμώμοσται
Pft. II.	ῥλ-ωλ-α			Att. sometimes ῥμώμοται, with- out σ &c. Part. ῥμωμοσμένος. Plpft. ῥμ-ωμό-σ-μην sometimes Att. ῥμώμοτο with- out σ
Plpft. I.	ῥλ-ωλέ-κειν		ῥμ-ωμό-κειν	
Plpft. II.	ῥλ-ώλ-ειν			
Fut.	ῥλ-ῶ	ῥλ-οῦμαι, εἶ εῖται	ῥμ-οῦμαι, εἶ, εῖται	
Aor. I.	ῥλε-σα	A. II. ῥλ-όμην	ῥμο-σα A. I. P. ῥμό-θην Fut. I. P. ῥμοθήσομαι	ῥμο-σάμην

Obs. ῥλλνμι is formed by assimilation from ῥλ-νν-μι.

Catalogue of Verbs of this Class.

Verbs whose Root ends in a Vowel.

1. in α.

§. 293. 1. κερά-νν-μι (poet. form of κερνάω, Ep. and poet. κεράω), *I mingle*; fut. κερᾶσω, Att. κερῶ; aor. ἐκέρᾶσα; pft. κέκρᾶκα; pft. midd. κέκρᾶμαι; aor. pass. ἐκράθην, Att. also ἐκεράσθην.—Midd. On the forms arising from Metathesis, see §. 249.

Late pft. κεκέρασμαι, but also Anacr. XXIX. 13. Ion. pft. κέκρημαι, ἐκρή-θην &c. Od. η, 164 ἐπικρῆσαι aor. act. Il. δ, 260 κέρωνται, as if from κέραμαι.

2. κρεμά-νν-μι, *I hang*; fut. ᾰσω, Att. ῶ; aor. ἐκρέμασα, Midd. κρέμαμαι, *I hang myself*; fut. κρεμασθήσομαι; aor. ἐκρεμάσθην.

Aor. midd. κρεμάσασθαι Hesiod Opp. 627, *to hang any thing from some-thing*; κρεμάω does not occur till late.

3. πετά-νν-μι, *I open*; fut. -ᾰσω, Att. -ῶ; pft. midd. πέπταμαι (§. 248. b.); aor. pass. ἐπετάσθην.

Pres. πετάω, late pft. πεπέτασμαι in an oracle, Hdt. I. 62, and Lucian Somn. πεπέτασται. Many of the forms of this verb are identical with some forms of πέτομαι, as ἐπετάσθην, and an aor. middle ἀναπτάμενος Parm.—πιτνάω, πίτνημι are other forms of this verb.

* and ῥλλῡ-ω, ῥλλν-ον,—ῥμνῡ-ω, ῥμνν-ον(ῡ).

4. σκεδά-ννυ-μι, fut. -άσω, Att. -ῶ; pft. midd. ἐσκέδασμαι; aor. pass. ἐσκέδασθην.

Bye form σκίδνυμι. Epic κεδάννυμι, κίδνυμι, and Apoll. κεδάιω.

2. in ε.

§. 294. 1. εἵ-ννυ-μι, in prose ἀμφιέννυμι (impf. has no Augm.), fut. ἀμφιέσω, Att. ἀμφιῶ; aor. ἡμφίεσα; pft. midd. ἡμφίεσμαι, ἡμφίεσαι, ἡμφίεσται &c., inf. ἡμφιέσθαι; fut. midd. ἀμφιέσομαι—Augm. §. 173. 7., 181. 3. In composition the vowel of the prepos. is usually not elided, as ἀμφιέννυμι, ἐπιέσασθαι, ἐπιεῖμαι.

Epic and Ion. εἴννυμι for εἴννυμι §. 271, Obs. 1. (So Eol. κτέννω for κτείνω, σπέρρω for σπείρω): ἐπείνυσθαι Hdt. IV. 64; εἴννον impf. Hom. Poet. forms, fut. ἔσω, ἔσσω aor. ἔσσα, inf. ἔσαι, midd. ἐσάμην; perf. εἶμαι, εἶσαι, εἶται &c.; plpf. ἔσμεν, ἔσσο, ἔστο, III. plur. εἶατο. Epic forms, ἐέσσατο, ἔεστο, which are explained by the Digamma (§. 174. 5.).

2. ζέ-ννυ-μι, *I boil*, trans.; fut. ζέσω; aor. ἔξεσα, perf. midd. ἔξεσμαι; aor. pass. ἔξεσθην.

ζέω is on the contrary generally intrans.

3. κορέ-ννυ-μι, fut. κορέσω (Epic κορέω); aor. ἐκόρεσα; pft. midd. κεκόρεσμαι; aor. pass. ἐκόρεσθην.—Midd.

Ion. pft. κεκόρηκα, κεκόρημαι; Epic κεκορήως.

4. σβέ-ννυ-μι, *I extinguish*; fut. σβέσω; aor. ἔσβεσα; pft. ἔσβηκα, *am extinguished*; aor. II. ἔσβην (Dor. ἔσβαρ), *was extinguished*; midd. σβέννυμαι, *I am extinguished*; pft. midd. ἔσβεσμαι; aor. pass. ἔσβεσθην. This is the only verb in ννυ, with a pure root, which has an aor. II.

5. σπορέ-ννυ-μι, *I strew* (σπόρνυμι); fut. σπορέσω; Att. παρασπορῶ (Arist. Eq. 481); aor. ἐστόρεσα. The other tenses are formed from στρώννυμι, ἔστωμαι, ἐστρώθην, στρωτός. Un-Attic ἐσπορέσθην (Hippocr.) and ἐσπορήθην.

3. Verbs in ι.

§. 295. 1. ἱ-ννυ-μι, only in compos. as καθίννυμι, midd. καθίννυμαι, bye form in Hippocr. of καθίζω and καθίζομαι.

2. τί-ννυ-μι, *I pay*; midd. τίννυμαι, *I punish*; Epic form of τίνω and τίνομαι. In Attic poetry the midd. is found with one ν, τίνυμαι.

4. Verbs in ο, which is lengthened to ω.

§. 296. 1. ζώ-ννυ-μι, fut. ζώσω; aor. ἔζωσα; pft. midd. ἔζωσμαι; ἔζωμαι is quoted by Suidas as an old Attic form.

2. ῥώ-ννυ-μι, fut. ῥώσω; aor. ἔρρωσα; pft. midd. ἔρρωμαι, imper. ἔρρωσο, *vale*, inf. ἔρρῶσθαι; aor. pass. ἔρρῶσθην.

3. στρώ-ννυ-μι, fut. στρώσω ; aor. ἔστρωσα &c., see στορέννυμι §. 294. 5.

4. χρώ-ννυ-μι, *I colour* ; fut. χρώσω ; aor. ἔχρωσα ; pft. midd. ἔχρωσμαι, belong to χρώζω.

5. χώ-ννυ-μι, late form of the verb χόω ; fut. χώσω ; pft. κέχωσμαι &c.

Verbs whose Root ending in a Consonant takes νν.

§. 297. 1. ἄγ-νυ-μι, impft. is rare and seems to want the augment, as ἄγνυτο Hes. Scut. 279 ; fut. ἄξω ; aor. ἔαξα ; pft. II. ἔαγα, Ion. ἔηγα, *I am broken* ; aor. II. pass. ἐάγην. Third plur. aor. II. ἄγεν for ἄγησαν.—Midd.

Hesiod. Op. 664. 691 καυάξαις is a form of ΚΑΦΑΞΑΙΣ for καταΐάξαις by assimilation, as καββάλλω ; the assimilated *F* being softened to the vowel *υ* like εὔαδον for ἔφαδον. Homer Il. ψ. 392 ἦξε for ἔαξε (so ἄτη from ἀτάτη). In Hippocr. we find κάτηξα and the subst. κάτηξις and κάτηγμα. The augment is retained in the moods, as κατεαγῆ, κατεαγείς Hippocr., ἐξαγαίσα Apoll. and even Plato Gorg. p. 469 Ε κατεαγῆναι various reading κατεαγέναι, Lys. c. Sim. p. 100. 5 κατεάξαντες with no various reading. This anomaly may have been permitted, to distinguish the forms of this verb from the identical ones of ἄγω and ἄττω. The *α* is said to be naturally long (aor. II. pass. ἐάγην), in Homer common, in the later poets, as Theocr., short ; but the *α* of aor. II. is a temporal augment like ἐώρακα, ἐάλων.

2. ἄχ-νυ-μαι, Epic form of ἄχομαι which is the middle form of ἀκαχίζω, impft. ἀχνύμεν Hom.

3. δαί-νυ-μι, (for δαίτ-νυ-μι), imper. δαίνυ for δαίνυθι Il. ι. 70.—midd. δαίνυμαι, *I feast* ; II. sing. δαίνυο Il. ω. 63, opt. δαίνυτο Il. ω. 665, III. pl. δαινύατο Od. σ. 247 ; fut. δαίσω ; aor. ἐδαισάμην. Here also belongs δαισθείς Eur. Heracl. 914.

4. δείκ-νυ-μι (ΔΕΚ), fut. δείξω, Ion. δέξω ; aor. ἔδειξα, Ion. ἔδεξα. Midd. δείνυμαι signifies also in Epic *I greet, welcome, pledge*. So pft. δείδεγμαι with a pres. sense III. pl. δειδέχαται, III. sing. plpft. δειδέκτο, III. plur. δειδέχατο, Ion. pft. δέδεγμαι ; aor. I. ἐδείχθην, Ion. ἐδέχθην.

5. εἶργ-νυ-μι (also εἶργω), *I shut in* ; fut. εἶρξω ; aor. εἶρξα : but εἶργω, ξω, ξα, *I shut out*, Ion. ἔργω &c. Thuc. V. 11 περὶ ἐρξαντες, Æsch. Choeph. 444 ἄφερκτος.

This verb had originally the digamma, as may be seen by the Epic forms : ἔέργω Il. ψ. 72 εἶργουσι wrong reading for ἔεργ., for εἶργω is not digammated), ἀποέργω, ἐέργνυμι, ἔεργον, ἐέργνυ, pft. ἔεργμαι and plpft. III. pl. ἐέρχατο i. e. ἔεργμαι, without redupl.) Od. κ. 241, Il. ε. 89 (but also ἔρχαται, ἔρχατο Od. ι. 221, κ. 283, without augment). Hence the difference in sense between the aspirated and lene forms could not of course have existed in Homer. In Attic and the common dialect it is always observed.

6. ζεύ-νυ-μι, fut. ζεύξω, ζεύξομαι; aor. ἔζευξα, ἐζευξάμην; pft. pass, ἐζέγγμαι; aor. II. pass. ἐζύγην; aor. I. pass. in the trag. ἐζεύχθην.

7. καί-νυ-μαι, *I excel*; for κάδ-νυμι; pft. κέεασμαι see §. 24, (Dor. κέκαδ-μαι) with a pres. sense. Eur. El. 616 κέεασμαι in the unusual sense of *guarded*.(?)

8. μίγ-νυ-μι, *I mingle* (μίσγω, poet.); fut. μίξω; aor. ἔμιξα; inf. μῖξαι; pft. midd. μέμιγμαι; aor. pass. ἐμίχθην, ἐμίγην; fut. μιγήσομαι; III. fut. μεμίξομαι.

9. οἶγ-νυ-μι or οἶγω (prose ἀνοίγνυμι, ἀνοίγω, *I open*; impft. ἀρέφω): fut. οἶξω (ἀνοίξω); aor. ὤξα (ἀνέφξα, ἀνοίξα); pft. I. ἀνέφχα, *have opened*; pft. II. ἀνέφγα, *am open*; Att. ἀνέφγμαi (Augm. §. 173. 9.): aor. I. pass. part. ἀνοιχθείς. Aor. II. pass. ἡνοίγη G. T. Rev. xv. 5.

Epic οἶξεν, ὠίγνυντο. Un-Attic ἀνῶξα; late ἡνοίξα, ἡνοίγην &c.

10. ὁμόργ-νυ-μι, fut. ὁμορξω; aor. ὤμορξα.—Midd.

11. πήγ-νυ-μι, *I fix*; fut. πήξω; aor. ἔπηξα; pft. II. πέπηγα, *stand fixed*; midd. πήγνυμαι; pft. πέπηγμαi, *I stand fixed*; aor. I. ἐπήχθην; aor. II. pass. ἐπάγην; fut. παγήσομαι.—Midd. in Hesiod.: Pres. opt. πηγινῶτο Plat. Phaed. p. 118 A; aor. I. ἐπηξάμην, Dor. ἐπαξάμην; II. sing. Dor. ἐπάξα: κατέπηκτο Il. xi. 370, Syne. aor., see §. 308.

Late form πήσσω, πήττω. In Doric the broad α prevails throughout the active tenses.

12. πλήγ-νυ-μαι, a rare middle form of πλήσσω, found only in a compound ἐκπλήγνυσθαι Thuc. IV. 125.

13. ῥήγ-νυ-μι, *I break*; fut. ῥήξω; aor. ἔρρηξα; pft. II. ἔρρωγα, *am broken* (§. 214. Obs. 2.); aor. II. pass. ἐρράγην; fut. ῥαγήσομαι (ᾱ): Midd. aor. ἐρρηξάμην.

14. φράγ-νυ-μι, late form of φράσσω, ττω—fut. φράξω; aor. ἔφραξα &c. Aor. pass. ἐφράχθην, ἐφράγγην.—Midd.

Verbs whose Root ending in a Liquid takes νυ.

§. 298. 1. αἶ-νυ-μαι (for αἶρ-νυμαι), *I take*; Epic only pres. and impft. without augm., αἶνυτο.

2. ἄρ-νυ-μαι (Epic and also Plato), *I bear away*; a form of αἶρομαι, and used only in certain notions; as, *work out, earn wages, booty, glory, &c.*; imp. ἡρνύμην, Il. χ, 160 ἀρνύσθην without augm. The other tenses are formed from αἶρομαι.

3. θόρ-νυ-μαι form of θρώσκω.

4. κτεί-νυ-μι, an Attic prose form of κτείνω: KTEIN, lengthened from KTEN. The forms κτείννυμι, κτίννυμι, κτίννυμι, in MSS., are incorrect, arising from mistakes as to the root.

5. ὀλ-λυ-μι (for ὀλ-νυμι), *I destroy*; (§. 292. 2.) The I. pft. is trans., the II. pft. intrans.—Midd. *perire*.

Late writers ὀλέσθην (for ὀλωλα ὑπό τινος). Epic impft. from ὀλέκω, II. τ, 135 ὀλέεσκειν (various reading ὤλεσκειν, ὀλέεσκειν), Part. ὀλόμενος is often used as an adjective, “unhappy,” *perditus*; so always the Ep. οὐλόμενος.

6. ὀμ-νυμι, *I swear*; fut. ὀμοῦμαι; aor. ὤμοσα; pft. act. ὀμώμοκα; pft. midd. part. ὀμωμοσμένος. The other forms of the pft. and plpft. generally have not the σ, as ὀμώμοται, ὀμώμοτο. The σ seems to be an euphonic insertion in those forms where one μ was followed by two others in successive syllables; but we find it even in ὀμώμοσται Eur. Rhes. 816, ὀμοσθήσεται Andoc. Pac. p. 27. 43.

7. ὄρ-νυ-μι, fut. ὄρω; aor. ὤρσα; pft. ὄρωρα §. 178: midd. ὄρνυμαι; fut. ὄροῦμαι; aor. ὠρόμην.

Epic form ὄρνύω; III. sing. syncopated, Epic aor. midd. ὤρτο &c. imper. ὄρσο, inf. ὄρθαι, part. ὄρμενος: aor. II. ὤρορεν (like ἤραρεν), generally transitive=ὄρσα, but sometimes, intrans., *is awakened*, II. ν, 78. Hom. pft. midd. ὀρώρεται, conj. ὀρώρηται. II. β, 398, ψ, 212, we find ὀρέοντο, *they rushed*, from an obsolete pres. ὀρέομαι. The pres. ὄρομαι (Od. ξ, 104.) signifies *I watch*.

8. πτάρ-νυ-μι, Attic form of πταίρω, *I sneeze*, pres. and impft.

9. στόρ-νυ-μι, *I strew*; see στορέννυμι. *

§. 299. Poetic Verbs which insert νη between the Consonant and μι.

1. δάμνημι (ΔΑΜ), Ep. bye form of δαμάζω, *domo*; only pres. and impft. (Hom.: Theog.); δάμναμαι Od. ξ, 488, Hes. Theog. 122. The root is strengthened by ν. See §. 272. Obs. 4.

2. κίδνημι (ΚΕΔ), bye form of κεδάννυμι, Ep. for σκεδ., Hdt. VII. 140; pass. κίδναμαι Homer and Eur. Hec. 898.

3. κίρνημι (ΚΕΡ), bye form of κεράννυμι Pind. Isth. VI. 3, κίρναθι Id. Nem. VI. 119, κερνάμεν Id., κερνάσαι Hippocr., κερναίς for κερνάς Alcæus. Impft. ἐκίρνην, ἐκίρνη Homer.

4. κρήνημι (ΚΡΕΜ), Attic bye form of κρεμάννυμι, and Pind. Pyth. IV. 43: only pres. and impft.

5. πέρνημι (ΠΕΡ), *I sell*; bye form of πιπράσκω; fut. περάσω, περῶ; aor. ἐπέρασα; pft. πέπρᾱκα, πέπρᾱμαι, πέρναμαι II. σ, 292, Arist. Eq. 176; ἐπερνάμην Pind. Isth. II. 11.

6. πίτνημι (ΠΕΤ), bye form of πετάννυμι Od. λ, 393 πιτνάς, II. χ, 402 πίναντο (Wolf πίναντο).

7. σκίδνημι, (ΣΚΕΔ) bye form of σκεδάννυμι, II. ε, 526 διασκιδνάσιν III. pl., Midd. σκίδναμαι Hom.

8. πίλναμαι (ΠΕΛ, strengthened by ν), bye form of πελάζω, ἐπιλνάμην, Homer, Hesiod.

Inflection of the two Perfects κείμει and ἤμαι.

§. 300. 1. Κείμει (*I lie*), properly *I have laid myself, have been laid* (as ἀνάκειμαι, *I am laid up as an offering*; σύγκειται, *constat*), is a pft. without redupl. from a root KEI, contracted from KEE, as may be seen from the Ionic forms κέεται and κέεσθαι.

Perfect.				
Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
κέῖμαι	κέῖσο	κέωμαι	κεῖσθαι	κείμενος
κέισαι	κεῖσθω	κέη		
κέῖται	&c.	&c.		
κείμεθα				
κεῖσθε				
κείνται		Plpft.		
Ind.			Opt.	
ἐκείμην			κεοίμην	
ἔκεισο, ἔκειτο, III. pl. ἔκειντο.				

Fut. κείσομαι.

Compounds, ἀνάκειμαι, ἐπείκειμαι, κατάκειμαι, κατακέισαι &c. Inf. κατακέεισθαι.

Obs. The pres. sense of this verb accounts for the accent of the pft. part., as if it were a present, and the formation of an independent conjunctive instead of the periphrasis.

Dialects.

2. Homer κέονται, as if from κέομαι; Ion. open forms κέεται and κέεσθαι, III. pl. Ep. κείαται, Ion. κέαται, II. sing. κατάκειαι for -κεισαι Hymn. Merc. 254. Plpft III. pers. ἐκέατο Hdt., κέατο, κέατο Hom., ἐκέατο Apoll. Rhod. Doric fut. κεισεύμαι.

3. Instead of κήται, pres. conj. κῆται is read in the last editions of Homer, but the old reading κείται is the best, which is used as the conj., like διασκεδάννυται (§. 273. Obs. 3.) Plato Phædo p. 84 C, 93 A. Isocr. p. 484.

Ἡμαι, I sit.

§. 301. 1. Ἡμαι (properly *I have seated myself, have been seated*; Ion. and poet. also of inanimate objects for ἰδρμαι) is a pft. belonging to the active aor. εἶσα, ἜΔ, ἔδος, ἔδρα, Sanscrit *sad*, Lat. *sed-eo*, Goth. *sat*.

Obs. 1. The dialectic and poetic aoristic forms of εἶσα are inf. εἶσαι, ἔσσαι (ἐφέσσαι) part. ἔσας, εἶσας, imper. εἶσον. In the middle, *lay the foundation of*; Attic prose εἰσάμην, part. ἐσάμενος (ἐφεσάμενος poet.), εἰσάμενος, impr. εἶσαι, ἔσσαι (ἔφεσσαι). Fut. poet. ἔσομαι, ἔσσομαι (ἐφέσσομαι): ἦσται *is founded*, Hdt. IX. 57. The forms wanting are supplied by ἰδμῶ.

Obs. 2. The augment εἰ is dropped in Epic poetry in the moods (except εἶσον Od. η, 163), but in after-times it was retained to strengthen the syllable, as εἰσάμενος (Hdt.). On ἐέσσατο Od. ξ, 295 (or better ἐέσσατο compare ἑώρων, ἔηκα) see §. 174. 5.

Pft. Ind. ἦμαι, ἦται, ἦσται, ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦνται. Impr. ἦσο, ἦσθω, &c. Inf. ἦσθαι. Part. ἦμενος.

Plpft. ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦστο, ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.

2. In prose κάθημαι is used instead of the simple verb: it never takes σ in the III. sing. pft., and in III. sing. plpft. only when it has no syllabic augment:

Pft. κάθημαι, κάθησαι, κάθηται. Conj. κάθωμαι, κάθη, κάθηται. Impr. κάθησο. Inf. καθῆσθαι. Part. καθήμενος.

Plpft. ἐκάθημην and καθήμην, ἐκάθησο and καθήσο, ἐκάθητο and καθήτο. Opt. καθοίμην, κάθου, κάθοιτο. (καθήμεθα Ar. Lysist. 149.)

Obs. 3. The defective forms are supplied by ἕζεσθαι or ἕζεσθαι, prose καθέζεσθαι, καθίζεσθαι.

Dialects.

3. Κάθη for κάθησαι, κάθου for κάθησο, are used, but not in Attic.

4. For ἦνται, ἦντο, the Ion. used ἔαται. ἔατο (κατέαται, κατέατο) and Epic εἶαται, εἶατο.

Verbs in ω , which in the Aorist II. Active and Middle, and Perfect Active, follow the Analogy of Verbs in μ .

Aor. II. Act.

§. 302. 1. Many verbs with the characteristic α , ϵ , ι , \omicron , υ , form an aor. II., like the verbs in μ , without any modal vowel, the endings $\eta\nu$, $\alpha\nu$, $\omega\nu$, being annexed immediately to the root.

2. These forms follow through all moods and persons the aor. II. of verbs in μ . The vowel with some few exceptions is lengthened, as in $\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta\nu$, α into η , \omicron into ω , ι into $\bar{\iota}$, υ into $\bar{\upsilon}$, and is retained throughout the ind., imper., and infin., as $\epsilon\beta\text{-}\eta\nu$ (from $\beta\alpha\omega$), $\epsilon\beta\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\beta\eta\theta\iota$, $\beta\eta\nu\alpha\iota$ (but in the poet. abbreviated III. pl. the vowel is shortened, as $\epsilon\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu$, except $\epsilon\gamma\omega\nu$, and $\epsilon\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu$ Aesch. Pers. 18.). The conj., opt., and part. follow, with some few variations which are given below, the verbs in μ , as $\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$, ($\sigma\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$), $\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta\nu$, $\gamma\nu\omicron\iota\eta\nu$, ($\delta\omicron\iota\eta\nu$)— $\gamma\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ ($\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$). The II. sing. imper. always takes $\theta\iota$. In compounds of $\beta\eta\theta\iota$, $\eta\theta\iota$ is abbreviated to $\acute{\alpha}$, as $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\beta\acute{\alpha}$, $\pi\rho\acute{o}\beta\acute{\alpha}$, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma\beta\acute{\alpha}$, $\epsilon\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}$, $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\beta\acute{\alpha}$ for $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\beta\eta\theta\iota$ &c.

§. 303. Paradigm.

	a. Character. α . BA-Ω, βαίνω	b. Character. \omicron . ΓNO-Ω, γινώσκω	c. Character. υ . δύ-ω
Ind. S. 1.	ἔ-βη-ν	ἔγνων	ἔδυν
2.	ἔ-βη-ς	ἔγνως	ἔδυσ
3.	ἔ-βη	ἔγνω	ἔδυν
D. 2.	ἐ-βή-την	ἐγνώτην	ἐδύτην
3.	ἐ-βή-την	ἐγνώτην	ἐδύτην
P. 1.	ἔ-βη-μεν	ἔγνωμεν	ἔδουμεν
2.	ἔ-βη-τε	ἔγνωτε	ἔδύτε
3.	ἔ-βη-σαν (poet. ἔβᾶν)	ἔγνωσαν (poet. ἔγνων)	ἔδυσαν (poet. ἔδυν)
Conj. S.	βῶ, βῆς, βῇ	γνῶ, γνῶς, γνῶ	δύω, ης, η
D.	βῆτον	γνώτον	δύητον
P.	βῶμεν, ἦτε, ῶσι(ν)	γνώμεν, ὦτε, ῶσι(ν)	δύωμεν, ἦτε, ῶσι(ν)
Opt. S. 1.	βαίην	γνοίην	δύην (for δυίην)
2.	βαίης	γνοίης	δύης
3.	βαίη	γνοίη	δύη
D. 2.	βαίητην & αίτην	γνοίητην & οίτην	δύητην & δύτην
3.	βαίητην & αίτην	γνοίητην & οίτην	δύητην & δύτην
P. 1.	βαίμεν & αἶμεν	γνοίμεν & οἶμεν	δύμεν & δυμεν
2.	βαίητε & αίτε	γνοίητε & οἶτε	δύητε & δύτε
3.	βαίεν	γνοίεν	δύεν
Impr. S.	βῆθι, ἦτω	γνῶθι, ὦτω	δύθι, ὕτω
D.	βῆτον, ἦτων	γνῶτον, ὦτων	δύτον, ὕτων
P. 2.	βῆτε	γνῶτε	δύτε
3.	βήτωσαν & βάν- των	γνώτωσαν & γνόν- των	δύτωσαν & δύν- των
Inf.	βῆναι	γνῶναι	δύναι
Part.	βάς, ἄσα, ἄν G. βάντος	γνούς, οὔσα, ὄν G. γνόντος	δύς, ὕσα, ὕν G. δύντος

Obs. 1. Εἶπε *Æsch. Suppl.* 206 is a Doricism: so βᾶμες, *Theocr.* XV. 22, for βῶμεν. The opt. δύνῃ is not used in Attic: in Homer the III. Pl. and Dual of ἔβην has the short vowel, βᾶτην *Il.* a, 327, so III. plur. ὑπέρβασαν *Il.* μ, 469: *Æsch. Suppl.* 230 συγγνώῃ opt., which was also used in late Greek.

Obs. 2. The forms of these aorists are capable of the same dialectic variations as the verbs in *μ* (see §. 279), as βείω, βήη, βέη.

a. Vowel α (ἔβην, ΒΑ-).

§. 304. 1. γηράω or γηράσκω, aor. II. 3 pers. ἐγήρᾱ *Il.* ρ, 197: κατεγήρᾱ *Hdt.* VI. 72, inf. (Att.) γηράναι, part. (Ep.) γηράς: (ā for η on account of ρ preceding.) So

2. διδράσκω, aor. (ΔΡΑ-) ἔδρᾱν (*Ion.* ἔδρην) *as*, ᾶ, ἄμεν, ᾶτε, ᾶσαν (*III.* pl. poet. ἔδρᾱν), conj. δρῶ, ᾶς, δρᾶ, δρᾶτον, δρῶμεν, δρᾶτε, δρῶσι; opt. δραίην; imper. δρᾶθι, ἄτω; inf. δρᾶναι (*Ion.* δρήναι); part. δράς, ᾶσα, ἄν.

3. κλάω, *Anacr.* Fr. 16 ἀποκλάς.

4. κτείνω, aor. II. (ΚΤΑ-) ἔκτᾱν with the short vowel; *as*, ἔκτᾶμεν, ἔκτᾶτε, *III.* pl. also ἔκτᾱν for ἔκτᾶσαν; conj. κτῶ (*Ep.* κτέω); opt. κταίην; inf. κτάναι (*Epic* κτάμεν, κτάμεναι); part. κτάς. These forms are poet., and mostly *Epic*.

5. οὐτάω, *III.* sing. *Epic* aor. II. οὔτα; inf. οὐτάμεναι, οὐτάμεν: ᾶ as in ἔκτᾱν.

6. πέτομαι, aor. II. (ΠΤΑ-) ἔπτην; inf. πτῆναι, part. πτάς.

7. πτήσσω, *Epic* aor. II. (ΠΤΑ-) (ἔπτην) καταπτήτην, *III.* dual.

8. σκέλλω or σκελέω, aor. II. (ΣΚΛΑ-) ἔσκλην, intrans.: inf. σκλῆναι; opt. σκλαίην.

9. ΤΛΑΩ, aor. II. ἔτλην. It is perhaps better to suppose a root ΤΑΗΜΙ (§. 280. 12.)

10. φθά-νω, aor. ἔφθην, φθῶ, φθαίην, φθῆναι, φθάς. (*Epic* παραφθαίησι.)

11. So the late imperative ζῆθι for ζῆ.

And these following:

12. βάλλω, *Epic* aor. II. (ΒΑΑ- ἔβλην) ξυμβλήτην *Od.* φ, 15, inf. ξυμβλήμεναι (for ἦναι) *Il.* φ, 578; see also §. 307.

13. διδάσκω, aor. II. ἔδᾶην.

14. καίω, aor. II. ἐκάην, inf. καῖναι, καήμεναι, part. καίς.

15. χαίρω, aor. II. ἐχάρην, opt. χαρείην.

b. Vowel ε (ἔσβην, ΣΒΕ-).

1. ῥέω, *I flow*, (ΡΥΕ); ἔρρῡην. To the same root are to be referred pft. ἔρρῡκα, fut. ῥύησομαι: ῥεύσομαι, ἔρρενσα are not Attic.

Hdt. VII. 14 (oracle) ἰδρῶτι ρεούμενος is a lengthened form (like the Hom. μαχεούμενος from μαχέομαι) from an *Ion.* pres. ῥέομαι, with an intensive force.

2. Analogous to this are σχές aor. imp. from ἔσχον, φρές in the grammarians from φρέω.

c. Vowel ι: only

πίνω (*III.*), *I drink*; πῖθι aor. II. imper.

d. Vowel ω (ἐγνων, ΓΝΟ-).

1. ἀλίσκομαι, *I am caught*; aor. (ἌΛΟ-) ἦλων (Att. ἐάλων), ω s, ω , ω μεν, ω τε, ω σαν; inf. ἀλῶναι (α), part. ἀλούς, οὔσα, ὄν, gen. ὄντος, conj. ἀλῶ, ϕ s, ϕ , ὦμεν; opt. ἀλοίην (Hom. ἀλώην), ἀλοίημεν—οἶμεν, ἀλοῖεν. See §. 258. 1.

2. ἀμβλίσκω (sometimes ἀμβλόω) aor. II. ἐξήμβλων (*miscarry*).

3. βιβρώσκω, Epic aor. II. ἐβρων : κατέβρωσ II. sing. Hymn. Apoll. 127.

4. βιώω, aor. II. ἐβίων, βιῶν, βιώην (not βιοίην, to distinguish it from βιοίην impft. opt.), βιῶναι, βιούς Thuc. II. 53 (one MS. βίου), for which the aor. I. part. βιώσας is generally used; but aor. I. is not found in its other forms, except ἐβίωσεν Xen. Œcon. IV. 8. The present and imperfect are little used in Attic, and are supplied by ζῶ, which borrows its other tenses from βιώω; fut. βιώσομαι; pft. βεβίωκα; we find the passive in the phrase βεβίωται μοι.

Midd. βιοῦμαι Hdt. II. 177, *victum habere*, and Arist. Eth. X. 10, *vitam degere*.

5. πλώω (Ion. form of πλέω), (ἐπλωσα, πέπλωκα Eur.) Epic aor. II. ἐπλων, ἐπλωμεν, part. πλώς (ἐπιπλώς II. ζ, 291.).

e. Vowel υ (ἐδῶν).

1. κλύω, imper. κλύε, κλύετε, Epic aor. II. imper. κλῦθι, κλῦτε. Instead of the aor. II. ind., the impft. is used. Adj. κλυτός, κλύμενος, *famed*, seems to be the midd. aor. II., as if from ἐκλύμην.

2. φύω, *I bring forth*; aor. II. ἐφῶν, conj. φύω, infin. φύναι, part. φύς, (dat. pl. φῶσι Plat. Rep. 431 C); old Epic opt. φύην^a—*I am by nature*; but aor. I. ἐφῶσα is trans., pft. πέφῶκα intrans. Epic pft. πέφνα.—See §. 308. Obs. 6.

Aor. II. ἐφύην, φῶναι, φύω Hippocr. and late. Fut. φυήσομαι (comp. ῥυήσομαι) Lucian.

Aor. II. Midd.

§. 305. 1. Some verbs form an aor. II. midd., like this aor. II. act., without the modal vowel, by adding $\mu\eta\eta$ to the root, so that they resemble a plpft. pass. or midd., or the aor. I. midd.; and not only verbs ending with a vowel, but many whose simple character is a consonant, as ἐλέγ-μην from λέγ-ομαι. This however is poetic, mostly Epic, and seldom occurs in Attic poetry; and their conj. and opt. form, if found at all, is regular, as ἄλληται.

2. The radical vowel is the same as the pft. midd. or pass; it is generally short, but long throughout the following verbs: ἐπλήμην from ΠΛΑ (πελάζω), ἐβλήμην from ΒΑΕ (βάλλω). Comp. ὀνίνημι and πίμπλημι (§. 280. 8, 9.)

3. Many verbs have an aor. of this formation both in the act. and midd., which latter in some verbs has a passive force, as ἐκτάμην, *I have been killed*.

^a v. l. Theocr. xv. 94.

4. The changes which the consonants undergo when the personal endings are attached to the verb follow the general rules, as *ἐδέγμην*, *ἔδεξο*, *ἔδεκτο*. In the personal endings beginning with *σθ*, the *σ* is dropped, as in the seemingly inf. midd., *δέχθαι*, so *πέρθαι*.

§. 306. The following verbs have this aor. II. midd.:

Obs. The verbs with an *a* vowel resemble the aor. I. middle, as *οὐτάμενος*. Those with an *ε*, *ι*, or *υ* vowel, or a consonant, resemble a plpf. middle or passive.

Verbs whose Characteristic is a Vowel.

a. Vowel a.

1. *ἀρπάζω*, aor. II. midd. part. *ἀρπάμενος* in later poets.
2. *κτείνω*, (aor. II. act. *ἔκταν*, §. 302. *a.* 4, 5.), midd. (poet.) *ἐκτάμην*, *ἔκτατο*, *κτάσθαι*, *κτάμενος*, used passively.
3. *οὐτάω* (Epic aor. II. act. *οὔτα* §. 302. *a.* 5.), midd. Epic part. *οὐτάμενος*, used passively by Homer, II. ρ, 86.
4. *πελάζω*, *αἰρηγοῦμαι*; aor. II. (ΠΛΑ-), Epic *ἐπλήμην*, III. sing. *πλήτο*, Att. *ἐπλάμην*. This follows the plpf. pass. or middle.
5. *πέτομαι* (aor. II. act. *ἔπτην* §. 302. *a.* 7.), midd. Ionic and Attic poet. *ἐπτάμην*, *πτάσθαι*.
6. *πρίασθαι*, *ἐπριάμην*, conj. *πρίωμαι*, opt. *πριαίμην*, imper. *πρίασο* and *πρίω*, part. *πριάμενος*.
7. *φθάνώ* (aor. II. act. *ἔφθην* §. 302. *a.* 10.) midd. poet. part. *φθάμενος*.

b. Vowel ε.

1. *βάλλω* (Epic aor. II. act. *ἔβλην*), midd. Epic. aor. II. *ἐβλήμην*, *ἔβλητο* (*ξύμβλητο* II. ξ, 39, *ξύμβληντο* II. ξ, 27.): inf. *βλήσθαι*, part. *βλήμενος*; conj. *ξύμβληται* or *ξύμβληται*, *βλήεται* Od. ρ, 472 (for *βλήηται*); opt. *βλείω* II. ν, 288, al. *βλήω*. Hence the fut. *βλήσομαι*.
2. *ΠΛΕΩ*, Epic aor. II. (ΠΛΕ-) *ἐπλήμην* II. δ, 449, opt. *πλείμην*, imper. *πλήσω*; Arist. Ach. 235, opt. *ἐμπλείμην* (al. *ἐμπλήμην*), partic. *ἐμπλήμενος*. Cf. *πίμπλημι* §. 280. 9. The *a* of *πιμπλάναι* became *ε* as in *χρή* (from *χράω*) *χρεΐν*, and *ἐβλήμην* (root *ΒΛΑ-* by metathes. *ΒΛΑ-*), *βλείω*. Also Hesiod. Th. 880 *πιμπλεῦσαι* as if from *πιμπλέω*.

c. Vowel ι.

1. *κτίζω*, Epic *κτίμενος*, *εὐκτίμενος*.
2. *φθίνω*, aor. II. poet. *ἐφθίμην*, *φθίωμαι*, *φθίμην*, *φθίσθαι*, *φθίμενος*. See §. 252. 8.

d. Vowel ο.

γινώσκω, middle aor. II. opt. *συγγνῶιτο* Æsch. Suppl. 216, see also §. 302. *Obs.*

e. Vowel υ.

1. *θύνω* or *θύω*, aor. II. poet. part. *θύμενος*.
2. *κλύω*, *κλύμενος* §. 305. *e* 1.
3. *λύω*, Epic *λύτο*
4. *πνέω*, Epic aor. II. (ΠΝΥ- instead of ΠΝΕ-) *ἄμπνυτο* (for *ἀνέπνυτο*).
5. *σεύω*, Epic aor. II. *ἔσσύμην*, II. pers. *ἔσσω*. In Homer used as plpf.
6. *χέω*, Epic (*ἐχύμην*) *χέτο*, *ἔχυντο* (Od. κ. 415), *χέμενος* (Od. θ, 327, II. γ, 284.)—(ῥ).

Verbs whose Characteristic is a Consonant.

§. 307. 1. ἄλλομαι, Epic ἄλσο, ἄλτο (*ἄλμενος*), ἐπάλμενος, ἐπιᾰλμενος, conj. ἄλῃται. Aor. I. ἠλάμην rare in Epic, as Il. μ , 438, generally only in the common language.

Obs. The lene breathing is remarkable. So ἄσμενος from ἰνδάνω, and ἴκμενος from ἴκω.

2. ἀραρίσκω, poet. ἄρμενος (Od. ϵ , 234. 254, Pind. Ol. VIII. 73.).

3. γέντο (*he grasped*, Epic, Il. θ , 43.) = *φέλ-το*, as *κέντο*=*κέλ-το*, the digamma becoming γ and the radical λ changed into ν before τ .

4. γίγνομαι, poet. ἔγεντο, γέντο.

5. δέχομαι, Epic ἔδεξο, ἔδεκτο, δέχθαι, impr. δέξο: the I. pers. ἐδέγμην, part. δέγμενος, have the sense of *to expect*.

6. ἐλελίξω, poet. ἐλέλικτο, byc form poet. of ἐλελιξάμην and ἐλελίχθην.

7. εὖχομαι, Epic εὕκτο (Fragm. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375.).

8. ἰκνέομαι, Epic ἴκτο, ἴκμενος (and ἴκμενος), *favourable*, (of the wind.) Cf. ἄλλομαι. See §. 254. 2.

9. κέλομαι, Alcman. ap. Eustath. ad Il. θ , 756, κέντο, instead of the Homeric aor. ἐκεκλόμην, κεκλόμην. See γέντο.

10. λέγομαι, Epic ἐλέγμην, *I lay down*; ἔλεκτο Od. δ , 453, impr. λέξο. Od. ι , 335 ἐλέγμην, *I chose*; Od. δ , 451 λέκτο ἀριθμόν.

11. μιάνω, Hom. Il. δ , 146 μιάνθην (III. dual for ἐμιάν-σθην.)

12. μίγνυμι, Epic μίκτο.

13. ὄρνυμι, Epic ὠρτο, inf. ὄρθαι (Il. θ , 474, al. ὠρθαι), part. ὄρμενος; imper. ὄρσο and ὄρσοο.

14. πάλλω, Epic πάλτο, generally in composition ἀνέπαλτο, ἐκπαλτο.

15. πέρθω, *perdo*; Homer πέρθαι for πέρθ-σθαι.

16. πήγνυμι, Hom. κατέπηκτο.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

§. 308. The oldest form of the Greek pft. seems naturally to have been the one formed directly from the simple root by the addition of a perfect ending and reduplication (II. perfect); this is the one most commonly used by Homer in impure verbs: and hence in some pure verbs, Homer, and after him the Attics, form a perfect by annexing the modal vowel and reduplication immediately to the root without any tense characteristic, as ΔΙΩ, δέ-δι-α, instead of δεδι-κα. In the dual and plural (except III. pl., as δε-δί-ᾱσι) the modal vowel is dropped, as δέ-δι-μεν for δε-δί-α-μεν, and sometimes in the infin., as τε-τλά-ναι for τε-τλα-έ-ναι: (τεθνᾶναι Æsch. Ag. 450, is a contraction from τεθναέναι) so that these infinitive forms resemble the pres. infin. of verbs in μ , inf. ιστάναι. The radical vowel remains short, as δέδιμεν, τέτλαμεν &c., but in the III. pl. of verbs in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, the radical vowel coalesces with the modal vowel, as τετλά-ᾱ-σι=τετλά-σι. In the Ion. this contracted vowel \hat{a} is resolved by ϵ , as ιστέασι.

Obs. 1. All these forms except δέδιμεν and ἔσταμεν are poetic, and especially Epic.

Obs. 2. The sing. ind., the part., and the conj., naturally have the modal vowel: and, except δέδια, ἐδδician, the singular ind. is supplied by the full form in κα, or there is a byc form, as γέγονα sing., γέγαμεν plur.

Obs. 3. The imper. also is formed like the verbs in μ , with the ending θ and no modal vowel: the radical vowel remains short.

Obs. 4. So also in the conjunctive of these perfects from roots in α , the

radical vowel coalesces with the tense ending, as *ἔστω* ω = *ἔστῳ*, and the opt. plpft. ends in *-αῖν*, as *τετλαῖν*. In the perfect part. of these verbs in *ω*, the radical vowel coalesces with the ending *ὡς* and *ός*, as *ἔσταως* = *ἔστῳς*, *ἔστας* = *ἔστῳς*, and hence a peculiar feminine form in *ῶσα*, as *ἔστῳσα*: the other cases also retain the *ω*, as *ἔστῳτος*, *ἔστῳσης*. Another form of the neut. pft. part. *ἔστός*, is found in good MSS., and is probably not a contraction but an abbreviation. In the contractions of the participle which may be resolved by *ε* or *αι*, the open forms are more usual.

Obs. 5. Dialects.—In Homer we find some pft. participles of pure verbs, analogous to these perfects formed without the *κ*. The radical vowel in such forms is sometimes lengthened into *η*, as *κεκμηῶς*, *κεκμηῖα*, *κεκμηός*, *πεπτηῶς*, *τεθνήῳς*, *κατατεθνηῶς*, *κεκτῆότι*, *κεκαφηότα*, *κεχαρηότα* &c., or remains unchanged, as *βεβῶς*, *ἐγεγῶν*, *δεδῶς*, *πεφῶν*, *μεμῶς* (also *μεμῶς*), gen. *ῶτος*, but *δεδιότα*, *ότες*, *ὄτων*, *ότας* *metri gratid*. The accentuated *ο* can be lengthened to *ω* *metri gratid*. So *τεθνηῶτος* and *-ότος*, *ότα* and *ῶτα*, and *πεπτηῶτες*. The contracted ending *ὡς* is resolved by *ε*, as *τεθνεῶτι*, and *metri gratid*, the *ε* is lengthened to *αι*, as *τεθνεῖός* or *-ῶτος*, and even in the feminine, as *τεθνεῖα*; all these forms are found in Homer, but the feminine in *ῶσα*, only in *βεβῶσα* Od. v, 14.

Obs. 6. The open form with *ε* is, in the Ionic dialect, the prevailing one in some participles, as *ἔστεῶς*, and of *τέθνηκα*, we find *τεθνεῶς* in Attic as well as *τεθνηκός*. The *ω* remains through all the cases, as

ἔστεῶς, *ἔστεῶσα*, *ἔστεῶς*, gen. *ἔστεῶτος*, *ῶσης*.

τεθνεῶς, *τεθνεῶσα*, *τεθνεῶς*, gen. *τεθνεῶτος*, *ῶσης*.

βέβηκα and *τέτληκα* do not form this participle.

§. 309. Paradigms.

	Perfect.	Pluperfect.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
Ind. S. 1.	δέ-δι-α	ἐδεδίδειν	Ἐ-ΣΤΑ-Α	
2.	δέ-δι-ας	ἐδεδίδεις		
3.	δέ-δι-ε	ἐδεδίδει		
D. 2.	δέ-δι-τον	ἐδεδίτην	ἔ-στᾶ-τον	ἔσταῖτην
3.	δέ-δι-τον	ἐδεδίτην	ἔ-στᾶ-τον	ἔσταῖτην
P. 1.	δέ-δι-μεν	ἐδεδίμεν	ἔ-στᾶ-μεν	ἔσταῖμεν
2.	δέ-δι-τε	ἐδέδιτε	ἔ-στᾶ-τε	ἔσταῖτε
3.	δε-δί-ασι(ν)	ἐδέδισαν	ἔ-στᾶ-σι(ν)	ἔσταῖσαν
Imper.	δέ-δι-θι, δεδίτω &c.		ἔ-στᾶ-θι &c.	3 pl. ἔστάτωσαν & ἄντων
Inf.	δε-δι-έναι		ἔ-στά-ναι	
Part.	δε-δι-ώς, νῖα, ός, G. ότος		ἔ-σῳς, ῶσα, ὡς & ός, G. ῶτος, ῶσης	
Conj. Pft.	ἔστῳ, ῆς, ῆ &c.	Opt. Plpft. ἔσταίην		
		D. ἔσταίητον and αἶτον		
		P. ἔσταίημεν and αἶμεν, &c.		
		3 pl. ἔσταῖεν.		

Obs. 7. This form of the plpft. of ἵστημι does not take the strengthened augm. *ει*. In Homer we find ἕστητε for ἕστατε: Hdt. V. 49 προσεστέατε, the Ionic *ει* being inserted. The impr. pft. ἕσταθι and opt. plpft. ἕσταίνην are only poetic, but the infin., ἕσταναι seems to have wholly driven out the full pft. form ἕστηκέναι: the forms ἕσταμεν, ἑστάμεναι, are also used in Epic.

Obs. 8. δέδια belongs to the obsolete pres. δέιω, and has a pres. sense, *I fear*; as the bye form δέδοικα, Epic δείδοικα. In the common dialect the infin. is δεδιέναι, but Epic δειδίμεν. These forms without the modal vowel are the only ones used by the Epic and Attic in the dual and plural of the pft. and plpft. and in the imper.; and in Epic they are almost always δέδια &c.; δεδίσαιν (II. ω, 663.) is an instance to the contrary. In Apoll. III. 753 we find the contracted form δειδυία.

§. 310. Verbs with a Root ending in a Vowel which form this Perfect.

1. ἀριστάω, pft. in Comedy ἡρίσταῖμεν, inf. ἡριστάναι.

2. βαίνω (aor. II. ἔβην), βέβηκα, BEBAA: plur. βέβᾱμεν, ἄτε, ἄσι, and poet. βεβᾷσι: conj. III. plur. βεβῶσι (ἐμβεβῶσι Plat. Phaedr. p. 252 E), inf. βεβᾶναι: Epic part. βεβαῶς, νῖνι (βεβῶσα Plat. Phaedr. p. 254 B), gen. βεβαῶτος I. plur. plpft. ἐβέβᾱμεν. ἄτε, ἄσι. These shortened forms are seldom found except in poetry or dialects. Cf. §. 308.

3. δειπνέω, I. plur. pft. in Comedy δεδείπναμεν; inf. δεδειπνάναι.

4. γίγνομαι, ΓΕΓΑΑ root ΓΑ: (sing. γέγονα, *as, ε*), γέγᾱμεν, ἄτε, ἄσιν, inf. γεγάμεν, (Pind. Ol. VI. 83 (49 B) γεγάκειν for εἶναι, as if from γέγηκα (cf. βέβηκα, BEBAA), but from γεγάκω in Hesych.

Part. Epic γεγαῶς, γεγαυία, γεγαῶς, gen. γεγαῶτος.

Att. γεγῶς, γεγῶσα, γεγῶς, ... γεγῶτος.

Obs. 1. Hom. Batrach. 143. and Epic. (ult.) we find γεγάατε with the modal vowel for γεγάατε, probably formed by analogy from γεγαῶσι.

5. θνήσκω, (ΘΝΑ=ΘΑΝ) τέθηκα, ΤΕΘΝΑΑ: plur. τέθναῖμεν, τέθνατε, τεθνᾷσι, imper. τεθνάθι: part. τεθνηκῶς, τεθνηκυία, τεθνηκός or τεθνεῶς, τεθνεῶσα only poet., τεθνεῶς (Epic τεθνηῶς, τεθνεῶς): inf. τεθνάναι (Æsch. τεθνάναι=τεθναέναι) so Epic τεθνάμεν, ἄμεναι: III. pl. plpft. ἐτέθνασαν: opt. τεθναίην. Cf. §. 308.

6. κλύω, pft. κέκλυθι (aor. II. κλύθι), κέκλυτε. But these may be reduplicated aorist forms. See §. 304. c. 2.

7. ΜΑ-Ω, μέμονα, ΜΕΜΑΑ: μέμᾱμεν, ἄτε, ἄσι: part. μεμαῶς, gen. μεμᾷτος and μεμᾶτος, plpft. III. pers. μέμασαν.

8. βιβρώσκω, (aor. II. ἔβρων) usual perfect, βέβρωκα, poet. βεβρώς, gen. ὠτος (Soph. Ant. 1009, Herm. βεβρώτες).

9. πίπτω, usual perfect πέπτωκα, Epic πεπετώς (root ΠΠΕ *per metath.* ΠΠΕ aor. II. ἔπεσον for ἔπετ-ον); Attic poetry πεπτῶς.

10. ΤΛΑΩ (aor. II. ἔτλην perfect τέτληκα), ΤΕΤΛΑΑ: plur. τέτλαῖμεν, τέτλατε, τετλαῖσι(ν), dual τέτλατον: imper. τέτλαθι, ἄτω &c. Conj. wanting; inf. τετλάναι; but part. τετληκῶς: plpft. ἐτέτλαμεν, ἐτέτλατε, ἐτέτλασαν, dual ἐτέτλατον, ἐτέτλατην: Opt. τετλαίην. Cf. §. 308.

Obs. 2. The three Epic part. πεφυζότες, μεμυζότες (from μυζάω), and λελειχμότες (from λιχμᾶσθαι), for πεφυζήκοτες &c. are anomalies.

Verbs with a Root ending in a Consonant which form this Perfect.

§. 311. When the radical consonant is followed by an ending beginning with *τ*, the *τ* is changed to *θ*, so that these forms assume a middle shape, as

ἄνωγα, impr. III pers. ἀνώχθω for ἀνωγέτω (like πεπλέχθω), II. pers. plur. ἄνωχθε for ἀνώγετε (cf. πέπλεχθε).

ἐγείρω, II. pl. pft. ἐγρηγόρατε ἐγρήγορθε (like τετέκμαρθε), as if from ἐγρήγορμαι, ἐγρήγορθε.

Obs. So the form πέποσθε for πεπόνθατε pft. from πάσχω, root ΠΕΝΘ, by the usual change of vowel ΠΟΝΘ, pft. πέπονθα, pl. πεπόνθατε: modal vowel omitted according to the analogy of verbs in *μι*, πεπόνθτε: but when a *T* letter is followed by a *τ*, it is changed (as in ῥδ-τε=ῖστε) into *σ* (§. 24.), whence πέπονσθε, and the *ν* being omitted before the *σ* (§. 28.), πέποσθε, and then the *τ* being changed into *θ* (by the above rule), πέποσθε.

§. 312. 1. *Paradigm.*

	Perfect (of κράζω).	Pluperfect.
Ind. S.	κέκράῃα, as, ε(ν)	ἐκεκράγειν, εις, ει
D. 2.	κεκράγ(α)τον κέκραχθον	ἐκεκραγ(εί)την ἐκεκράχθην
3.	κεκράγ(α)τον κέκραχθον	ἐκεκραγ(εί)την ἐκεκράχθην
P. 1.	κεκράγ(α)μεν κέκραγμεν	ἐκεκράγ(ει)μεν ἐκέκραγμεν
2.	κεκράγ(α)τε κέκραχθε	ἐκεκράγ(ει)τε ἐκέκραχθε
3.	κεκράγ(α)σι(ν)	ἐκεκράγ(ει)σαν, εσαν

Imper. κέκραχθι, ἀχθω, αχθε &c. Imper. κεκραγέμαι. Part. κεκραγώς.

Obs. The imper. of these perfects is formed by adding *θι*, as in verbs in *μι*, to the tense root—κέκραγ-θι, κέκραχθι.

2. So the Epic pft. ἄνωγα with the present force of *I order*.

ἄνωγας, ἄνωγε, pl. ἄνωγμεν.—Imper. ἄνωγε and ἄνωχθι
ἀνωγέτω .. ἀνώχθω
ἀνώγετε .. ἄνωχθε

Pft. conj. ἀνώγη. Plpft. opt. ἀνώγοις. Inf. ἀνωγέμεν.

3. ἐγείρω, *I wake* (ΕΓΕΡ); pft. ἐγρήγορα; the Homeric pft. forms ἐγρήγορθε for ἐγρήγορατε, inf. ἐγρήγορθαι as if from ἐγρήγορμαι, and the very remarkable form ἐγρηγόρθασι for ἐγρηγόρασι in the III. pl. which is either formed after the analogy of the II. pl. ἐγρήγορθε, or more probably as follows: from ἐγείρω comes ἐγερέθω (as from ἀγείρω, ἀγερέθω) which is abbreviated to ἐγέρθω, of which the pft. would be ἐγρήγορθα.

4. ἔρχομαι, pft. (ΕΛΥΘ, cf. κέλευθος) ἐλήλυθα; Epic εἰλήλουθα, I. pl. εἰλήλουθμεν; Attic comedy ἐλήλυμεν, ἐλήλυτε (ap. Hephaest. p. 67.)

§. 313. Here also we must class the three perfects which have changed the vowel to *οι*: πέποιθα, οἶδα, ἔοικα. In many of their forms they have no modal vowel, but in that case the *οι* generally becomes *ι*.

1. πείθω, pft. πέποιθα, *I trust* (ΠΙΘ); Epic I. pl. ἐπέ-πιθ-μεν: imper., Aesch. Eum. 602, πέπεισθι for πέπισθι.

2. εἶδω, *I see*; pft. οἶδα, *I know* (have seen).

Perfect.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Sing.	οἶδα		εἰδῶ	εἰδέναι	εἰδώς, υῖα, ός
	οἶσθα	ἴσθι	εἰδῆς	ἴδμεν Hom.	ἰδυῖα (ἰδυήσι)
	οἶδε(ν)	ἴστω	εἰδῆ	ἴδμεναι Hom.	
	ἴστων, ἴστων	ἴστων, ἴστων	εἰδῆτων, τον		
	ἴσμεν		εἰδῶμεν		
	ἴστε	ἴστε	εἰδῆτε		
	ἴσασι(ν)	ἴστωσαν	εἰδῶσι(ν)		

Pluperfect.

	Ind.			Opt.
S. 1.	ἤδειν	ἤδεα Epic.	ἤδη Attic	εἴδειην
2.	ἤδεις	ἤείδεις ..	ἤδης .	.. ης
	ἤδισθα	ἤείδης ..	ἤδησθα Att. and Hom.	sometimes
3.	ἤδει(ν)	ἤείδει ..	ἤδη, ἤδειν	.. η
		ἤείδη		
		ἤδεε(ν) Ep. ἤειδε Herod. I. 45.		
D. 1.	ἤδείτην	ἤστην		-ήτην
2.	ἤδείτην	ἤστην		-ήτην
P. 1.	ἤδειμεν	ἤσμεν	ἤδεμεν Soph.	εἰδείμεν, εἰδείμεν
2.	ἤδειτε	ἤστε	ἤδετε Eur.	εἰδεί-ητε, εἰδείτε
3.	ἤδεσαν	ἤσαν ἴσαν Ep.		εἰδείσαν, εἰδείεν.

Future εἴσομαι (Ionic and very rarely Attic poet. εἰδήσω) Theocr. III. 37. ἰδήσω.—Verb. adj. ἰστέον.

Compound of οἶδα: σύννοια, σύννισθι, συννειδέναι &c. II. pl. plpft. συννηδέατε Hdt. IX. 58.

Obs. 1. The pft. *I have known*, is supplied by ἔγνωκα, and the aor. by ἔγνω. In Hippocr. and late Attic, as Aristotle, there occurs an aor. εἰδῆσαι.

Obs. 2. There are four forms of the theme employed in this tense: 'ΙΔ (pl. of pft. and imper.)—ΕΙΔ (inf., part., and plpft. with augm.), ΟΙΔ from it,—ΕΙΔΕ (subj. pft. plpft. εἰδέ-ω, εἰδῶ).

Obs. 3. Οἶσθα is formed from οἶδ- and the ending σθα: the σ of the ending being dropped in accordance with the general rule, and δ changed to σ: ἴσασι is probably for ἴδασι, the σ having passed from the other persons pl. into the third. In Theocr. XXII. 116. we find a form II. sing. οἶσθας(?).

Obs. 4. The abbreviated I. pl. plpft. opt. εἰδείμεν for εἰδείημεν is very rare; the II. pl. εἰδείτε is found Soph. Œ. R. 1046; III. pl. εἰδείεν is the regular form: Hdt. III. 61 εἰδείσαν, probably nowhere else.

Obs. 5. The common forms of the singular are sometimes found in Attic, as ἤδισθα Eur. Cyc. 108; ἤδεις Plato.

Dialects.

§. 314. 1. The regular II. sing. and the pl. of οἶδα, (οἶδας, οἶδαμεν, -τε, -σι,) occur but rarely, and that only in Ionic and late Greek, οἶδας once in Homer Od. a, 337 (cf. Nitzsch l. c.), and once in Attic Greek, Eur. Alc. 780, otherwise only in Ionic; ἴδμεν I. plural is Epic, Ionic and Doric. From the form in σ the Doric formed a verb ἴσαμι.

2. From ΙΔ Homer forms ιδέω as conj. from εἶδω , though here perhaps the better reading is εἰδέω : inf. ἰδμεναι , ἰδμεν , instead of εἰδέναι . The short conj. I. pl. εἶδομεν for -ῶμεν is remarkable, as the ω is circumflexed.

Obs. Apoll. Rhod. II. 65, IV. 1700 has ἦδαιν and ἦείδαιν as plural, abbreviated from ἦδεσαν : the construction will not admit of these being singular.

§. 315. *Εοικα , *I am like, appear*; pft. from εἶκω , whence the Hom. imper. εἶκε : poet. εἰκέναι for εοικέναι : for III. pl. εοίκασι we find the anomalous form εἴξασι even in Attic prose. Part. εοικώς , II. σ, 418 εἰοικνῖαι , in Attic only in the sense of *like*; εἰκώς in the sense of *likely*; hence the phrase ὡς εἰκός , *as is likely*; Ion. οἶκα , part. οἰκώς : plpft. έώκειν , fut. εἴξω : οἴκη subj. Herod. IV. 180.

Obs. 1. The abbreviated forms of this verb want the modal vowel:

ἔοιγμεν Trag. for εοίκαμεν , cf. ἴσμεν
 ἔϊκτον Ep. . . εοίκατον , . . ἴστον
 εἴκτην . . έφκείτην .

And following this analogy a poet. midd. perf. ἦιξαι II. sing. was formed as if from ἦιγμα (Eur. Alc. 1063.), and ἦικτο or ἔϊκτο III. sing. plpft.

Present and Imperfect.

§. 316 Lastly, there are some verbs (mostly Epic) which in some forms of the pres. and impft. take the personal endings without a modal vowel, after the analogy of verbs in μ .

1. ἀνύω , Theocr. VII. 10., impft. ἀνῦ-μες (for ἡνύομεν), ἀνῦ-το (for ἡνύετο); II. σ, 473 ἀνῦτο (ἄ) Opt. (falsely read ἀνοῖτο from ἄνω , the a of which is long.)

2. τανύω , II. ρ, 393 τάνῦ-ται (for τανύεται).

3. ἐρύω and εἰρύω , midd. ἐρυται , εἴρῡτο , ἐρῡτο , ἐρῡσο , ῥῡσθαι .

Obs. 1. These forms are relics of an old pres. in μ (see §. 291. 4.).

4. σεύω , Epic pres. σεῦται and (by change of vowels) σοῦται : imper. σοῖσο , shortened into σοῦ , σοῦσθε , σοῦσθω , was used as a familiar phrase.

5. (στεῦμαι) III. sing. στεῦται Hom., III. pl. στεῦνται Esch. Pers. 49, impft. στεῦτο Hom.

Obs. 2. These forms may arise not from an omission of the modal vowel, but from a contraction from $\text{στεύομαι} = \text{στεῦμαι}$ Ion., which passed into the other persons: this may be the case also with σεῖται , σοῦται like λοῦμαι . §. 239. 5.

6. οἶμαι for οἶομαι (also in the common language), and I. sing. impf. ᾔμην for ᾔόμην .

7. ἔδω , generally ἐσθίω , Epic inf. ἔδμεναι .

8. φέρω , Epic imper. φέρτε for φέρετε .

9. φυλάσσω , Epic imper. προφύλαχθε (ΦΥΛΑΚ-) Hymn. Apoll. 538, for προφυλάσσετε . On the change of τ into θ see ἄνωχθε §. 311. 1.

§. 317. Catalogue of Verbs whose Perfect, or Aorist II. Active or Middle, follows the Analogy of Verbs in μι.

Those with an asterisk are rare.

	Verb.	Pft.	Aor. II. Act.	Aor. II. Midd.
§. 304. d. 1.	ἀλίσκομαι	ἔαλωκα, ἤλωκα	ἔαλων or ἤλων	(ἄλμην)ἄλσο &c.
307. 1.	ἄλλομαι			
304. d. 2.	ἀμβλίσκω		*ἐξήμβλων	ἤρμην, ἄρμενος
307. 2.	ἀραρίσκω			
310. 1.	ἀριστάω	ἤρισταμεν		
306. a. 1.	ἀρπάζω			*ἀρπάμενος
303. 310. 2.	βαίνω	βέβαῤμεν &c.	ἔβην	
304. a. 12. 306. 6. 1.	βάλλω		ἔβλην	ἐβλήμην
304. d. 3. 310. 8.	βιβρώσκω	βεβρώς part.	ἔβρων	
304. d. 4.	βιόω		ἐβίων	
304. a. 1.	γηράω		ἐγήρᾱ	
307. 4. 310. 4.	γίγνομαι	γέγαα		ἔγεντο
303. d. 306. d.	γιγνώσκω		ἔγνων	συγγνωίτο
310. 2.	δειπνέω	δεδείπναμεν pl.		ἔδεκτο
307. 5.	δέχομαι			
304. a. 13.	διδάσκω		ἐδάην	
304. a. 2.	διδράσκω		ἔδραν	
303.	δύω		ἔδυν	
312. 3.	ἐγείρω	ἐγρήγορα		
313. 2.	εἶδω	οἶδα		
307. 6.	ἐλελίζω			ἐλέλικτο
312. 4.	ἐρχομαι	ἐλήλυθα		
307. 7.	εὔχομαι			εὐκτο
310. 5.	θνήσκω	τέθναα, τέθναῤμεν		θύμενος
306. e. 1.	θύνω			ἱκτο
307. 8.	ικνέομαι			
304. a. 13.	καίω		ἐκάην	
307. 9.	κέλομαι			ἐκεκλόμην
304. a. 3.	κλάω		(ἀπο)κλάς part.	
304. e. 1. 310. 7.	κλύω	κέκλυθι imper.	κλῦθι imper.	κλύμενος
312. 1.	κράζω	κέκραγα		
304. a. 4. }	κτείνω			
306. a. 2. }			ἔκταν	κτάμενος
306. c. 1.	κτίζω			κτίμενος Ep.
307. 10.	λέγομαι			ἐλέγμην
306. e. 3.	λύω			λύτο Ep.
310. 7.	ΜΑΩ	μέμαῤμεν 1. pl.		
307. 11.	μαίνω			{ μιάνθην 3. dual, Hom.
307. 12.	μίγνυμι			μίκτο Ep.
307. 12.	ᾠρνυμι			ᾠρτο
304. a. 5. 306. a. 3.	οὐτάω		οὐτα	οὐτάμενος
307. 14.	πάλλω			πάλτο
306. a. 4.	πελάζω			{ ἐπλήμην Att. ἐπλάμην.

	Verb	Pft.	Aor. II. Act.	Aor. II. Midd.
§. 307. 15.	πέρθω			πέρθαι Hom.
306. a. 5.	πέτομαι		ἔπτην	ἐπτάμην
304. c.	πίνω		πίθι imper.	
310. 9.	πίπτω			πεπτώς Dram.
306. b. 2.	πλέω			ἐπλήμην
304. d. 5.	πλώω		ἔπλων Ep.	
306. c. 4.	πνέω			ἄμπνυτο (ΠΝΥ)
306. a. 6.	πρίαμαι			ἐπριάμην
304. a. 7.	πτήσσω		ἔπτην	
304. b. 2.	ρέω		ἐρρύην	
306. e. 5.	σεύω			ἐσσύμην
304. a. 8.	σκέλλω		ἔσκλην	
304. a. 9. 310. 10.	ΤΛΑΩ	τέτλαμεν &c. pl.	ἔτλην	
306. a. 7.	φθάνω		ἔφθην	φθάμενος
306. c. 2.	φθίνω			ἐφθίμην
304. e. 2.	φύω		ἔφυν	
306. e. 6.	χέω			ἐχύμην

Formation of Verbal Adjectives.

§. 318. Verbal adjectives in τέος, -α, -ον, τός, ή-, -όν, are formed from the root by adding τός or τέος, lengthening the vowel of pure verbs where it is short, and inserting σ where it is inserted in the aor. I. pass., or they may be easily derived from the tense root of the aor. I. pass. by adding to it τός or τέος, dropping the augment, as

παιδεύ-ω	Aor. I. pass. ἐ-παιδεύ-θην	Verb. adj. παιδευ-τός, τέος
τιμά-ω	..... ἐ-τιμή-θην	..... τιμη-τέος
φωρά-ω	..... ἐ-φωρά-θην	..... φωρα-τέος
φιλέ-ω	..... ἐ-φιλή-θην	..... φιλη-τέος
αίρέ-ω	..... ἡρέ-θην	..... αἶρε-τός
παύ-ω	..... ἐ-παύ-σ-θην	..... παυ-σ-τέος, τός
χρά-ω	..... ἐ-χρή-σ-θην	..... χρη-σ-τέος, τός
χέ-ω	..... ἐ-χύ-θην	..... χυ-τός
πλέκ-ω	..... ἐ-πλέχ-θην	..... πλεκ-τέος, τός
λέγ-ω	..... ἐ-λέχ-θην	..... λεκ-τός
στρέφ-ω (στρεπ)	..... ἐ-στρέφ-θην	..... στρεπ-τός
στέλλ-ω (σταλ)	..... ἐ-στάλ-θην	..... σταλ-τέος
τείν-ω (τα)	..... ἐ-τά-θην	..... τα-τέος
ἵστη-μι (στα)	..... ἐ-στά-θην	..... στα-τός, τέος
τίθη-μι (θε)	..... ἐ-τέ-θην	..... θε-τός, τέος
δίδω-μι (δο)	..... ἐ-δό-θην	..... δο-τός, τέος.

We find the following peculiar forms: τραπητέον from ἐ-τράπ-ην (aor. II. pass.) from τρέπω, properly τρεπτός; φατείος Hesiod. Scut. 161 for φατός.

Obs. In Ionic and Attic the σ of the aor. I. is sometimes dropped in verbal adjectives in τός, as γνωτός and ἄγνωτος, ἀγατός, ἀδιάματος, πάγκλειτος, ἔνक्तिος; so κτιτός for κτιστός analogous to κείμενος, and θανματός for θανμαστός although the root has ζ.

Of the Meaning of the II. Aorist and II. Perfect.

§. 319. *a.* In many verbs which have both an aor. I. and aor. II., the former has a transitive, the latter an intransitive meaning. This is the case with many aorists II. which follow the analogy of verbs in *μι*, while an aor. I. is formed from the verb in *ω*. In this case the aor. II. act. has an intransitive, the aor. I. a transitive force, as *ἔφυσα*, *ἔφυν*. So in the common language:

Trans.	Trans.	Intrans.
δύω	ἔδυσα	ἔδυν
ἵστημι	ἔστησα	ἔστην
σβέννυμι	ἔσβεσα	ἔσβην
φύω	ἔφυσα	ἔφυν
βαίνω	ἔβησα	ἔβην

So *ἔγνων*, *I knew* (γινώσκω), and *ἀνέγνωσα*, *I persuaded* (ἀναγινώσκω);—*ἔσκλην*, intrans., (σκέλλω), *ἔσκηλα* (Epic, trans.):—and in poetry, *τρέφω*, *ἔθρεψα* trans., Epic *ἔτραφον*, intrans.;—*ἐρείκω*, *ἤρειξα*, trans., Epic *ἤρικον* intrans.;—*ἐρείπω*, *ἤρειψα*, trans., poet. *ἤριπον* intrans.;—*στυγέω*, Epic *ἔστυγον*; but Od. λ, 502 *ἔστυξα*, trans.;—*ὄρνυμι*, *ὠρσα*, *excitare*, Epic *ὠρορον*, intrans.;—*ἄρῳ*, *ἤρσα* trans., *ἤραρον* intrans.;—*γηράω*, *γηράναι*, Æsch. Suppl. 901 *ἐγήρασα*, trans.; so in the old language, *ἐβίων*, intrans. *ἐβίωσα*, transitive from *βιόω*.

Obs. 1. The cause of this difference of meaning seems to be, that when the new aor. I. superseded the old aor. II., this latter, if retained, was used to express the intransitive meaning. See §. 361.

Obs. 2. Sometimes a new pres. is formed to express one or other of these meanings: *δύω*, *ἔδυν*, *δύνω*; cf. *ἔπιον*, intrans. *ἔπισα*, trans.; *πίομαι* intrans. *πίσω* trans., *πίνω*, *πιπίσκω*, *I give to drink*; *τεύχω*, *παρο*, *ἔτευξα*, *paravi*, *ἔτυχον*, *paratus sum*, hence *τυγχάνω*.

Obs. 3. The aor. II. *ἦλυν*, (Attic *ἐάλυν*), from *ἀλίσκομαι*, has a passive force after the analogy of aor. II. pass. *ἐτύπην*, so *vapulavi*.

b. The pft. II. of many verbs has an intransitive meaning, while the pft. I. has a transitive; and even sometimes where there is no pft. I.: so especially

1. ἄγνυμι,	perf. II.	ἔαγα,
2. ἀνοίγω,	....	ἀνέωγα, pft. I. ἀνέωχα transitive, (Att. ἀνέωγμαi).
3. ἐγείρω	....	ἐγρήγορα, pft. I. ἐγήγερκα. Cf. §. 177.
4. ἔλπω, poet.	....	ἔολπα
5. ΜΑΙΝΩ, ἐκμαίνω,	....	μέμνηνα
6. ὄλλυμι, perdo	....	ὄλωλα, perii, pft. I. ὄλώλεκα trans.
7. πείθω,	....	πέποιθα, but pft. I. πέπεικα trans.
8. πήγνυμι,	....	πέπηγα
9. πλήσσω,	....	πέπληγα, Att. trans., but later intrans.
10. πρᾶσσω	....	πέπρᾶγα, pft. I. πέπρᾶχα, trans.
11. ῥήγνυμι	....	ῥρῳγα
12. σήπω	....	σέσηπα
13. τήκω	....	τέτηκα
14. φαίνω	....	πέφνηα, but pft. I. in late writers πέ- φαγκα trans.

15. φθείρω pft. II. ἔφθορα Att. trans., and more common than pft. I. ἔφθαρκα (but Homer, as Il. ο, 128, Ion. and late writers, ἔφθορα intrans.)

Obs. 4. Pft. I. ἤλωκα Att., or ἐάλωκα, from ἀλίσκομαι, (like ἐάλων, ἤλων,) is passive.

Obs. 5. In those verbs in which the aor. I. has a transitive, the aor. II. an intransitive force, the pft. is also intransitive, although the pres. is transitive, as φύω ἔφυν πέφυκα; ἵστημι ἔστην ἔσθηκα; δύω ἔδυν δέδυκα; again, ἔσκλην ἔσκληκα poet.: ἤριπον ἐρήριπα; ἔτυχον τέτευχα; ἔτραφον τέτροφα; ἄραρον ἄρᾱρα; ὥρορον ὄρωρα.

Verbs Deponent.

§. 320. 1. Verbs deponent (which, in consequence of their being defective in the active voice, are called by the old grammarians ἀπολιμπάνοντα) are those verbs which have no active, but only a middle form, and have either a reflexive, or reciprocal, or intransitive, or passive meaning.

2. They are divided into *Middle Deponent* and *Passive Deponent*. The former have their aorist and future in the middle form, as χαρίζομαι, aor. ἐχαρίσάμην. The latter have the aorist in the passive, ἐνθυμέομαι, aor. ἐνεθυμήθην, and the future generally in the middle form, as ἐνθυμήσομαι. Except ἔραμαι, aor. ἠράσθην, fut. ἐρασθήσομαι; διαλέγομαι, aor. διελέχθην, has διαλεχθήσομαι and διαλέξομαι; ἐπιμελέομαι, ἐπιμεληθήσομαι, but Xen. Mem. II. 7. 3, ἐπιμεληθήσομαι.

Obs. 1. Some deponents have an aorist with a passive sense, as well as an aorist middle in its proper sense, as βιάζομαι, ἐβιάσάμην, ἐβιάσθην, *I was forced*. The pft. is sometimes used in a passive sense. See Syntax. §. 368. 3. a.

Obs. 2. In some verbs both the aor. middle and passive are used in a deponent sense, as αὐλίζομαι, ἱμείρομαι, λοιδορέομαι, ὄνομαι, ὀρέγομαι, φιλοτιμέομαι.

Obs. 3. Many deponents have only a pres. and impft., as ἄρνυμαι, γλίσχομαι, κήδομαι, μάρναμαι, νευεσιζομαι.

§. 321. 1. There are also many deponent verbs whose conjugation is made up partly of active, partly of middle forms, as ἔρχομαι; δέркоμαι, aor. ἐδέρχθην, ἐδράκην and ἔδρακον, pft. δέδορκα: so χαίρω and δοκέω.

2. A great many verbs active, expressive of an intransitive bodily or mental operation, form their future with an active sense in the middle form: αἰδῶ, ἄδω, fut. αἰέσομαι, ἄσομαι; ἀκούω, fut. ἀκούσομαι, aor. ἤκουσα; ἁμαρτάνω, fut. ἁμαρτήσομαι, aor. ἤμαρτον; ἀπαντάω, fut. ἤσομαι, aor. ἀπήντησα: so ἀπολαύω, βαδίζω, βαίνω, βιώω, βλάσκω poet. (μολοῦμαι), βοάω, γηράσκω, γηράω, γιγνώσκω, δάκνω, δαρθάνω, δαίδω, διδράσκω, ἐγκωμιάζω, ἔδω (ἐσθίω), εἰμί, ἐπιορκέω, ἐρυγγάνω, ἐσθίω, θέω, θηρεύω, θιγγάνω, θηήσκω, θρώσκω, κάμνω, κλέπτω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, λίσκω, λιχμιάω, μανθάνω, νέω, οἶδα, ὕμνυμι, ὀράω, (ὀφθαλμοί,) οὐρέω, παίζω, πάσχω, πηδάω, πίνω, πίπτω, πλέω, πνέω, ρέω, σιγάω, σινοπάω, σκώπτω, σπουδάζω, συρίζω, συρίττω, τρέχω, τρώγω, τυγχάνω, τωθάζω, φεύγω, φθάνω, φθίω, χάσκω (χανοῦμαι), χέζω, χωρέω (but in compos. often -ήσω).

Obs. Most of these verbs form also the future active, but it is not used in good Attic Greek, as αἰδῶ, ἄδω un-Attic αἰέσω, ἄσω; so ἀκούω, ἁμαρτάνω, ἀπαντάω, ἀπολαύω, βοάω, ὕμνυμι, πνίγω (πνίξω Lucian.), φθάνω.

3. Some verbs active have both a future active and also a future middle with an active sense: as, ἀγνοέω, fut. ἀγνοήσομαι, ἀγνοήσω, aor. ἠγνόησα; ἀρπάζω, fut. ἄσω and ἄσομαι; γελάω, fut. ἄσομαι, sometimes γελάσω; διώκω, διώξομαι, sometimes διώξω, so ἐπαινέω, θαυμάζω, θηράω, κλαίω, κολάζω, λανθάνω, (but generally λήσω, seldom λήσομαι,) αἰμώζω, πνίγω, ποθέω (ποθέσομαι ποθήσω), προσκυνέω, τίκτω.

CHAPTER XI.

Of Particles.

§. 322. Indeclinable words — *Adverbs* — *Prepositions* — *Conjunctions* — *Interjections*.

Of the Meaning and Divisions of Adverbs.

1. Any signification of the relations of *place, time, mode and manner*, which belong to the action or state expressed by the verb, is, in the widest sense of the word, adverbial, as ἦλθεν οὐρανόθεν, ἐφ' ἑσπέραν, διὰ τάχους; ἦν οἴκοι, ἐν οἴκῳ; εἶπε μετ' ὀργῆς, εἶπε γελῶν &c.

2. By *adverbs proper* we understand such *indeclinable* words as express one of these relations, as ἐκεῖ, τότε, νύκτωρ, noctu, καλῶς, οὕτως.

3. They are divided into

a. *Local*, as οὐρανόθεν, πανταχῇ.

b. *Temporal*, as τότε, νύκτωρ.

c. *Modal*, as καλῶς, οὕτως.

d. *Affirmative or negative*, ναί, οὐκ, or modifications of these, expressing various notions of *confirmation, limitation, certainty, definiteness, uncertainty*, &c., as γέ, μὴν, τοί, ἦ μὴν, δῆ, ἴσως, ποῦ, ἄν, πάντως, &c.

e. *Frequentative* adverbs, as τρίς, thrice, αὖθις, again, πολλάκις, often.

f. *Intensive* adverbs, as μάλα, πάνυ, πολύ, μάλιστα, ὅσον, τοσοῦτο, σχεδόν, ὅσονοῦ, tantum non, μικροῦ, πάμπαν &c.

Obs. Several subordinate notions, which we in English express in speaking by tone or emphasis, in writing by underlining, or in printing by Italics, are in Greek signified by definite adverbs or *particles*, as γέ, δῆ, ποῦ. (See Syntax.) These are sometimes called *Expletive Particles*.

Formation of Adverbs.

§. 323. Most adverbs are formed by adding *ως* to the noun root. The adverb undergoes the same contractions and has the same accent as the genitive plural, so that the form and accent of the adverb may be at once seen by changing the *ν* of the gen. pl. into *ς*, as

φίλ-ος	gen. pl. φίλ-ων	φίλ-ως
καλ-ός	.... καλ-ῶν	καλ-ῶς
καίρι-ος	.... καιρί-ων	καιρί-ως
ἀπλ(ό-ος) οὖς	.... ἀπλ(ό-ων) ῶν	ἀπλ(ό-ως) ῶς
εὖν(οος)ους	.... (εὐνό-ων) εὐνων	(εὐνό-ως) εὐνως
πᾶς gen. sing. παντός	.... πάντ-ων	πάντ-ως
σώφρων	.... σωφρόν-ων	σωφρόν-ως
χαρίεις	.... χαριέντ-ων	χαριέντ-ως
ταχύς	.... ταχέ-ως	ταχέ-ως
μέγας	.... μεγάλ-ων	μεγάλ-ων
ἀληθής	.... ἀληθ(έ-ων) ῶν	ἀληθ(έ-ως) ῶς
συνήθης	.... (συνηθέ-ων) συνήθων	(συνηθέ-ως) συνήθως.

Obs. 1. The accent of the Homeric ἐπιζαφελῶς from ἐπιζάφελος, is irregular.

Obs. 2. Adverbs are also formed from those participles of the 1st. midd. or pass. which have an adjectival force, as τεταγμένως, κεχυμένως, ἐντεταμένως, κεχαρισμένως, ἀνειμένως; and from the active participles of such verbs as are either entirely or mostly impersonal, as πρεπόντως, decenter, εἰκότως, λυσιτελούντως, ἀγαπώντως, διαφερόντως, κερηνότως. There are only a few adverbs in ῶς, from pronouns, as ὥς, ὧς, οὕτως, ἑτέρως, rarely ἐκείνως, Plat. Apol. p. 38. extr.

Obs. 3. Adjectives ending in ξ or ας form the adverb from a derived form in ῖκος, as βλάξ, βλακικῶς, so ἄρπακτικῶς; νομάς, νομαδικῶς: so also εὐνοϊκῶς for εἵνως; and if an adjective in ος is frequently used as a substantive, the adverb in ῖκος is the most usual, as φιλικῶς, ξενικῶς, βαρβαρικῶς from φίλος, ξένος, βάρβαρος.

Obs. 4. In πολλ-αχ-ῶς, παντ-αχ-ῶς, the syllable αχ is inserted, after the analogy of πολλαχού, πανταχού.

2. Adverbial relations are expressed likewise by the cases of subst. and adjunct., or by prepositions with their cases. These are regarded in grammar as adverbs, when the case has assumed a peculiar adverbial meaning, and in this meaning has a fixed form; or when the other cases are obsolete or only used in the dialects or poets; or when the preposition and its case are contracted into one word; as δωρέαν, σπουδῇ, αὐτοῦ, πού, (from ΠΟΣ,) προὔργου for πρὸ ἔργου, παραχρήμα. The adverbs formed by the union of the preposition and its case frequently take a peculiar accent, as ἐπισχερώ for ἐπὶ σχερῶ, ἐκποδῶν for ἐκ ποδῶν. From the analogy of ἐκποδῶν is formed its contrary ἐμποδῶν.

Cases of Adverbs.

§. 324. We find in the adverbs forms of cases.

1. The *Genitive* is found in the adverbs in ης and ου: ἐξῆς, ἐφεξῆς, αἰῆνης, ἐξαίφνης, ἐξαιήνης, de repente, ἐπιπολῆς, πού, ubicubi, ποῦ, ubi, οὐ, αὐτοῦ, ὑψοῦ, τηλοῦ, ἀρχοῦ, ὁμοῦ (from the Epic ὁμός), οὐδαμοῦ; after the III. decl. προικός (from προίξ), so probably ἐντός and ἐκτός, intus, extrinsecus.

Obs. Adverbs in ξ which represent a thing or an action as being the cause of or giving rise or occasion to some other action, must be derived from the genitive ending κος, by an omission of the vowel (like ἄπαξ from ἄμακis), as πύξ, λάξ, γνύξ, with the fist, heel, knees; ἀπρίξ, mordacitus (from πρίω, to gnash with the teeth); ἀρύξ, with a stab, (from ἀρύσσω), ὀδάξ, with the teeth, ὀκλάξ, on one's knees, ἀβρίξ, without sleep, ἀναμίξ, promiscue, ἀλλάξ, alternis, ἐπιτάξ, in order, περιπλέξ, in confusion, περιπλῖξ, diaricatis pedibus, εἰράξ, sideways, μονιάξ, single, διαμπάξ (from πᾶς), penitus: and with an unusual accent, πέριξ, round, and ἀπόπαξ, omnino; in ὑπόδρα for ὑποδράξ (from δέρκομαι) the final s is lost, and then the κ, which cannot be a final letter, dropped.

2. The *Dative* (comprehending the Ablative and Locative cases) is found in,

a. Adverbs in ι, as ἤρι, early (from ἤρ, spring), ἀωρί, ἔκhti (Dor. ἔκατι), ἀέκhti, ἐκοντί, ἀεκοντί, αὐτοχειρί, αὐτανδρί, αὐτοποδί, αἰτωνεκτί, ἐργηγορτί, ἐγεργτί. These adverbs have the proper dative (locative, see §. 75. (*Obs.* 2.) form, and have partly a locative, partly a modal or ablative sense. In the following adverbs this ι coalesces with the ε of the adjective or substantive,

and the adverb is oxyton, as *παμπληθεί, πανθενεί, αὐτολεξεί, αὐτοψεί*. The following forms are clearly locative: *ἄγχι, ὕψι* (from *ὑψος*), *ἱφι, ποτανί*, so probably *ἄρτι, ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἐνί, ἐπί, περί, προτί, ἔτι, ἐρι* in composition.

Obs. 1. In some adverbs *ν* or *ς* is added to this *ι*, as

<i>μόγισ</i> (from <i>μόγος</i>),	<i>μόλις</i>
<i>πέρυσσι</i> and <i>πέρυσιν</i>	<i>πάλιν</i> and late <i>πάλι</i>
<i>μέχρις</i> or <i>μέχρι</i>	<i>ἀμφις</i> or <i>ἀμφί</i>
<i>ἄχρισ</i> - <i>ἄχρι</i>	<i>αὔθις, ἀλῖς, χωρίς</i> .

This *ν* is analogous to the *ν* in the dat. *ἐμίν, τεῖν, ἔν*. In Sanscrit, *ι* (*υ*) is the locative ending of the masc. and fem. subst., the pronouns of the first and second persons, and of other pronouns the ending is in *in*. So the Latin locative ending *im, m, i*, as *olim, interim, quin, qui* (in *uteroqui* and *uteroquin*), *istim, illim, domi, ruri, humi*, &c.

β. Modal adverbs in *εί* and *ί* from adj. in *ος* and *ης*: almost exclusively compounds with *α* privat., *πᾶς*, or *αὐτός*: *ι* is an abbreviation of *ει*, and is generally long, though sometimes used short. On the use of *ει* or *ι*, we may remark,—*a.* *εί* is the ending after vowels, and generally after liquids, as *ἄθε-εί* (from *ἄθε-ος*), *ἄκρα-εί(ης)*, *ἀμελ-εί* (generally incorrectly written *ἀμέλει*, as imper.), *πανομιλεί, πανορμεί*, (and *πανορμί*), *ἀμετρεί* and *-ί, νωνυμί* as well as *ἀνώνυμεί, νηποινί* as well as *ἀποινεί*.—*b.* *ί* and *εί* after mutes, the latter more usually, as *ἀμοχθεί, ἀμαχεί, αὐτοψεί* &c., but *ἀμισθί, ἐνδομυχί, ἀβλαβί, πανοικί, ἀπαταγί, ἀκλαγγί, ἀτριβί*, not *εί*.—*c.* If *τ* precedes the ending, and it belongs to the root, the ending is *εί*, as *ἀναιμωτ-εί, αὐτοματ-εί, αὐτοετ-εί, πανστρατ-εί*; but *ί* when the *τ* does not belong to the root, as in the case of verbal adjectives, as *ἀκλαντί* and *ἀκλανστί, ἀκμητί, ἀσκαρδαμυκτί, ἀκηνυκτί* (wrongly *-τεί*), *ἀπνευστί* &c.—*d.* *ί* is the ending of all adverbs which express “after the manner of,” most of which are derived from verbs (really existing or supplied) in *ίζω, ἄζω, ὥζω*, as *βοιστί, γυναικιστί, ἰαστί, αἰοῖστί, μηδιστί, νεανιστί, εὐελπιστί, ἀνυβριστί, ἀνωϊστί, ἀλογιστί, ἀνδριστί, ὀνομαστί, αὐτοσχεδιαστί, νεωστί, μεγαλωστί*.

Obs. 2. These endings *εί* and *ί* are the proper endings of the dative, and enter more or less into the datives of all the declensions: but, as being oxyton, *ί* and *εί* can properly belong only to the third declension: whence it has been supposed that there was a III. declension form of the II. decl., as *οἷξ* gen. *οἰκός* for *οἶκος*, (cf. Doric *οἶκει* from *οἶκῖς*): but it seems more reasonable to account for the accent by supposing that for some reason unknown to us the emphasis was laid on the termination, perhaps to mark their adverbial character.

γ. The Local adverbs in *ει*, as *αἰεί* or *ἀεί* (from *αἶον, ævum*), *ἐκεί*, and the Dor. Æol. forms *τουτέι* or *τουτεί* (Theocr.) *τηνεί, αὐτεί, πεί, τεί* (with *ν* *τεῖνδε* Theocr. II. 98.), *εἰ*.

δ. Adverbs in *ω*, mostly locative, as *ἄνω, κάτω, ἔξω, ἔσω* or *εἴσω, πρόσω* (Æol. *πόρσω*), *πόρρω, ὀπίσω; ἐπισχερώ* and *ἐνσχερώ* (§. 323. 2.), *πῶ*, of time in composition, as *οὐπω, πῶποτε, κηνῶ* (Hesych.), *αὐτῶ, ἰβί* (Theocr. XI. 14.), *τουτῶ, hic* and *huc* (Ibid. V. 45.). Compare the forms in *τέρω* and *τάτω* §. 141. 4.

Obs. 3. This *ω* is the dative of the II. decl. without the *ι* subscript, which was wholly dropped, probably to distinguish it from the dative case, as *πέδω* Eur. Orest. 1433. They are of the same class as those in *ως*, except that the latter have a modal, the former a locative force: the ending *ως* may either be formed from the plural, or be referred to the Sanscrit

ablative ending *ât*, from roots in *â*, Sanscrit *a=ω* (*dadati=δίδωσι*) and a T letter must in Greek be dropped or weakened to *s*: hence many adverbs have both endings, as *οὐτω* and *οὐτως*, *οὕπω* (Hom.) and *οὕπως*, *ἄφνω* and *ἄφνης*, *ἀνέω* and *ἀνέως* (Ep.), *ὧ*, *ubi* (Theocr.), *ὧδε*, *hic*, *huc* (Ep. and poet.), *ὧς*, *ubi* (Theocr.). In adjectives of the III. decl., as *σώφρων* &c., the natural ending of the ablative adverb would be *ος* for *στ*, as in the Zend ablative; but as this would create confusion with the gen. sing., the ending of the II. decl. *ως* was adopted in the adverbs.

ε. Locative adverbs in *οἶ*, generally from subst. of the II. decl., as *Ἰσθμοῖ* from *Ἰσθμός*, *Πυθoῖ* from *Πυθώ*, *Μεγαροῖ* (τὰ Μέγαρα), *Πειραιοῖ*, *Ἰκαροῖ*, *Σφηγτοῖ*, *Παιανοῖ*, *Φρεαροῖ*, *Κικυννοῖ* (from ἡ Κίκυννα), *οἴκοι*, *domi* (with an anomalous accent) from *οἶκος*, *πεδοῖ* (Æschyl. Prom. 272.), *ἄρμοῖ*, *μυχοῖ*; *ἐνδοῖ* (Dor. for *ἐνδον*), *ἐξοῖ* (Dor. for *ἐξω*), *ποῖ*, (*ὅποι* with anomalous accent,) *οἶ*, *ἐντανθοῖ*, *huc*, and *αχ* being inserted, *πανταχοῖ*, *ἐκασταχοῖ*.

Obs. 4. Adverbs in *οἶ* derived from subst. signify *where*, from pronouns *whither*, or sometimes *where*.

Obs. 5. In Æol. and Doric writers we find some adverbs in *ν* (for *οἶ*), as *ἀλλὰ τῷδ' ἔλθ'* Sappho, *τῷδ' ὁ τράγος οἶτος* Theocr. V. 30; also in the grammarians: *μέσσι* (ἐν μέσῳ), *πηλύι*, *ἀλύι*, *ἀτερύι*: and with a paragogic *σ*, *ἄμυς* (for *ὁμῶς* or *ὁμοῦ*), *ἄλλῳς* (ἄλλως). Compare *ἔμν*, *ῆ*, *τῆς ἄλλης προξένους* Æol. for *ἐμοῖ*, *οἶ*, *τοῖς* &c. In the Boeotic dial. *ν* was the usual ending of the dative of the II. declension.

ζ. Locative adverbs in *αι* only occur in a few words, as *χαμαί*, *humī*, *πάλαι*, *ἄμαι* (for *ἀμά*), and probably in the poetic forms of the prepositions: *διαί*, *καταί*, *ἀπαί*, *ὑπαί*, *παραί*. This *αι* is the locative form of the I. decl. and answers to the plur. adverbial locative form *ησι(ν)* or (if *ι* precedes) *ασι(ν)* of those subst. of the I. decl. which originally had only a plural, but were afterwards used also in the singular, as *Θήβησι* from *Θῆβαι*, *Ἀθήνησι* from *Ἀθήναι*, *Πλαταιᾶσι* from *Πλαταιαί*; *Περγασῇσι* from *Περγασή*, *Ὀλυμπιάσι* from *Ὀλυμπία*; so also *θύρῃσι*, *foris*, *ῥῶρσι* (from *ῥωρα*), *at the right time*, Arist. Lys. 391. So in an inscr. the dat. pl. *ταμίαςιν* from *ταμίας* is found.

Obs. 6. As from *διαί* &c. arose the abbreviated forms *διά* &c., so the local adverbs in *θα* may have originally been locative forms in *αι*, as *ἐνθα*, *ἐνταῦθα* or *ἐνθαῦτα*, *ἐνθάδε*, and the Doric *ἐμπροσθα*, *πρόσθα*, *ὑπισθα* &c. (*θα* is also found in some modal adverbs, as *ἤλιθα*, *μίνυνθα*), and the adverbs of time in *τα* and *κα*, as *ἔπειτα*, *αὐτίκα*.

η. Adverbs in *η* and *ᾱ*, as *ἄλλη*, *έτέρη*, *πεξῇ*, *κριφῇ* (Dor. *κρυφᾱ*), *λάβρα* (Ion. *λάβρη*), *ἀμά* and *ὁμά* Dor., *ἀμῇ* (from *ἀμός*=*τις*), *εἰκῇ*, *temere*, *οὐδαμῇ*, *μηδαμῇ*, *πάντῃ* (Dor. *παντᾱ*), *ἡσυχῇ*, *ὁμαρτῇ*, *ἀμαρτῇ*, *ὁμαλῇ*, *διπλῇ*, *δημοσίᾳ*, *publice*, *κοινῇ*, *ιδιᾷ*, *privatim*, *κομιδῇ*, *diligenter*, and some others; further, *πῇ*, *ὅπῃ*, *πάντῃ*, *ῇ*, *τῇ*, *τῇδε*, *ταύτῃ* &c., and with an inserted *αχ*, *πανταχῇ*, *ἐκασταχῇ*, *πολλαχῇ*, *ἀλλαχῇ* &c.

Obs. 7. This answers exactly to the Sanscrit instrumental *ᾱ*, and most of these adverbs have an instrumental sense.

θ. Some few adverbs in *ε*, which appear to answer to the Latin ablative, as *τῇλε*, *ὀψέ*, *αὔτε*, *ἀέ* (*ἀεῖ*).

3. The *Accusative* is found in,

α. Adverbs in *ην* and *αν*, as *πρώην*, *δὴν* (*δοάν*, *δάν*) sc. *ῶραν*; *μακράν*, *ἄγαν*, *λίαν*, *πλήν*, *πέραν* and *πέρην*, *trans* (but *πέρα ultra*); so also from substantives, as *δικην*, *instar*, *ἀκμήν*, *δωρεάν*, *gratis*.

β. Adverbs in *ον*, as *δηρὸν*; poet. *δηρὸν χρόνον* (from the Epic *δηρός*), *πλησίον*, *σήμερον*, *hodie*, *αὔριον*.

γ. Modal adverbs, as *πλωθηδόν*, *brickwise*; *αὐτοσχεδόν*, *cominus*, *χανδόν*, *έλκηδόν*, *ἵπποτροχάδην*, *ἀποσταδά*, *καναχηδά*.

δ. Adverbs in *ᾶ*, which is annexed immediately to the pure root as the neut. acc. pl., as *τάχα*, *ὄκα*, *σάφα*, *λίγα*, *μίγα*, *κάρτα*, *μάλα*, *ὄχα*, *κρέφα*, *λάθρα*, *μηδαμά*, *ἀλλὰ*, *τρίχα*, *ρίμφα* &c. The neut. pl. of adj. in *ος* is very commonly used adverbially, as *καλὰ αἰεῖν*: here perhaps may be referred *ἴνα*, acc. pl. from the obsolete *ἴς*, correlative of the demonstrative *τίς*.

ε. Adverbs in *vs* and *υ*, both neuter acc. sing., so, except *ἐγγύς*, these adverbs either keep the *ς* or drop it, (see above, *Obs.* 1.,) as *ἀντικρυς* and *-ύ*, *μεσσηγύς* and *-γύ*, *εἰθύς* and *-θύ*: so Lat. *versus*, *rursus*, *prorsus*, and *rursum*, *versum*, *prorsum*.

ζ. Some adverbial acc. forms of the III. decl., as *χάριν*, *προῖκα*.

Obs. The nature of the ending *ας* of the adverbs *ἐκάς*, *ἐγκάς* (from *έν*), *ἀνδρακάς* is obscure. In Sanscrit *as* is the gen. and ablative ending. We find the ending *as* also in *ἀτρέμας*, *ἡρέμας* = *ἀτρέμα*, *ἡρέμα*.

Accents of Adverbs.

§. 325. 1. The accents of adverbs in *ον*, *ω*, *ως*, from adjectives in *ος*, are over the same syllable as the adjective: if this is oxyton, the adverb is perispomenon.

2. All adverbs in *ι* or *ει* formed directly from adjectives or substantives, without the addition of a syllable, are oxyton. The others follow the general rule, as *α-έκητι*, *ἀέκητι*.

3. Adverbs formed by adding a dative ending to the adj. or subst. keep the accent over the same syllable as the adj. or subst., as *αὐτόθι*, *ἧφι*.

4. in *οι* are perispomena, except *οἴκοι*, *ὅποι*.

5. in *αι* derived from substantives of the I. decl. are oxyton, as *χαμαί*.

6. in *η* from nouns of I. decl. are perispomena, as *πεζῇ*.

7. in *ην* or *αν* or *ον*, derived from nouns, retain the accent of their nouns, as *δωρέαν*, *δηρόν*.

8. in *δον* or *δα* are oxyton.

9. in *vs* or *υ* are oxyton, except *ἀντικρυς*, though it is *ἀντικρύ*.

10. in *ας* are oxyton, except *ἡρέμας*, *ἀτρέμας*.

11. in *ξ* are oxyton.

Obs. Those not coming under one of these heads follow for the most part the general rules of accentuation.

CHAPTER XII.

Of Prepositions.

§. 326. Prepositions are originally cases of nouns, which being frequently used to express relations in space or of position, lost their original character and became appropriated to the expression of these relations. See §. 614.

Obs. 1. Old and poetic forms of the prepositions : διαί (Æsch. Ag. 1464. 1496) ; κααί only in compos., καταβάτης ; παρσί more frequently also in composition, as παραιβάτης, παραίφασις ; ύπαί ; also άπαί (only II. λ, 664 where there is a various reading άπό) ; προτί for προς, Dor. ποτί (also πορτί in inscriptions), both these forms are also Epic ; πεδά (Æol.) for μετά ; ἐνί poet., and Epic εἰν, εἰνί.

Obs. 2. Ἔς is properly Ionic, but is used in Attic poetry *metri gratiâ*, and in the old Attic prose, and also in certain phrases, as ἐς κόρακας, ἐς μακάρων ; and in compounds, as ἐσαῦθις, ἐσαύριον : ξύν is the older form (whence Latin *cum*) ; in Epic both forms are used, and in Attic prose the common form is σύν, in Tragedy ξύν^a.

Obs. 3. Besides these prepositions there are some adverbs and adverbial cases of substantives, which are frequently joined with cases and perform the functions of a preposition, as πρόσθεν, δίκεν, ἔνεκα &c., (which last is probably an accusative from an obsolete word). So Demosth. 258. 5 τὰ κύκλω τῆς Ἀττικῆς for περί with gen. ; Hdt. IV. 72 κύκλω τὸ σημά for περί with an acc.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of Conjunctions.

§. 327. 1. Conjunctions express purely metaphysical notions : the connection or relation in which two or more notions or thoughts stand to each other in the mind.

2. They seem to be derived mostly from the pronouns, as being themselves metaphysical expressions, §. 142. 1. For the copulative τέ, see §. 754, for μέν and δέ §. 764.

3. The causal conjunctions are derived directly from the relative pronouns,—their proper meaning is *in which case* ; and they readily derive an additional meaning, of *intention, aim, consequence*, &c. from the mind, when they are joined with a conj. or opt., which mark that the notion depending on the conjunction is a metaphysical supposition, not a physical fact. When the ind. is used so that the notion of the verb is represented as an actual fact, and thus any additional metaphysical notion is not implied, the conjunction retains its original force of *in which case*, see §. 813.

4. The causal conjunctions are *ὥνα* acc. from *ὥς*.

ὥς dative from *ὅς*.

ὅπῃ
ὅπως } datives of *ὅπος*.

ὅτι acc. of *ὅτις*.

ὅφρα = *ὅπῃ-ρα*, the *η* being dropped by attraction of liquids, the *π* changed to *φ* on account of the aspirate *ρ*, and the lene breathing substituted for the aspirate in consequence of this change.

5. The adverb *ὥς* (*thus*) retains the demonstrative force of the relative pronoun, §. 816. 2.

Of Interjections.

§. 328. Interjections are mere expressions of feelings, not of things nor of notions nor of their connection, and therefore have no proper place in grammar. But many verbal and other forms are often incorrectly considered as interjections, which are used to express rapid changes from one part of a speech to another, or to give animation to the sentence; these are really only sentences (mostly elliptical), as *ἄγε*, *φέρε*, *come then*, *age*, *agite*; and used of one or more: *ἴθι*, *ἄγρει*, of one; *ἴτε*, *ἄγρεῖτε*, of more than one; *δεῦρο*, *here*; (supply *ἐλθέ*) in plur. *δεῦτε*: the latter is also used as *agite*; *ἰδοῦ*, *en*, *ecce*, *ἦνιδε* or *ἦνιδε*, *see*. In Doric and the Alexandrine poetry *ἦνι* and *ἦν*, also *ἦν*, *ἰδοῦ* Att., *ἀλληθες* (the accent being drawn back), *ilane*?

Formation of Words.

§. 329. Words are either primitive, or formed from primitives, *a.* by derivation, *b.* by composition.

1. Derivation is a species of inflexion, but it differs from the inflexions hitherto treated of; as the latter, by different forms of the same word, express the different relations of the same notion; the former expresses, by different forms of the same root, new notions, or modifications of the original notion.

2. From the roots of the Greek language, verbs are formed by the addition of certain endings, attaching some energy or state to the notion of the root, whether transitive, intransitive, neuter or passive, or middle; and also substantives, personifying, or attaching a personal notion to the notion of the root, either considered as active and concrete, as *τομεύς*; or active and abstract, as *τμήσις*; or passive, as *τόμος*; and, thirdly, adjectives, attaching the energy to a person as a quality, either as active, *φίλος*, or passive, *φιλητός*; and lastly, adverbs signifying that this quality is a modification of some other energy, as *φιλικῶς*: and further, from the original verbs were derived other verbs signifying some particular operation of that energy, as *ρίπτω*, *jaceo*, *ρίπτάζω*, *jacto*; and from the derived substantives or adjectives other verbs were formed, whence again new derivatives were deduced, so that from a comparatively small number of primitive roots an infinite variety of words may be developed, as is actually the case in the Greek beyond all other languages.

Obs. The roots are to be discovered in verbs, by cutting off the tense termination and augm. from the aor. II., or in pure verbs from the present; in uncompound substantives or adjectives by cutting off the personal endings *ος*, &c.

3. The primitives are monosyllables, and consist mostly of a short vowel, and one or more simple consonants, as ΔΥ-ω, ΔΙΠ-ω, ΤΥΠ-ω, ΤΑΓ-ω, 'ΟΔ-ω, ΣΤΕΛ-ω, ΘΕ- (τίθημι), ΣΤΑ- (ἵστημι), ΔΟ- (δίδωμι). If two consonants occur together in a primitive, one of them is generally a liquid, as ΚΡΥΒ-ω, ΠΡΑΓ-ω, ΘΛΙΒ-ω, ΘΕΛΓ-ω, ἄρχ-ω, κάμπ-ω, μέλπ-ω. The vowels undergo in derivation many changes, as τρέφω, τρόφος, τραφερός, while the consonants are immutable except for euphony, and represent the radical notion through all the derivatives.

4. Derivation is effected in some cases by a change of the radical vowel, as λέγ-ω, λόγ-ος—ρέ-ω, ρό-ος—ΤΕΜ-ω, τομή—ΦΘΕΡ-ω, φθορά—τρέπ-ω, τρόπ-ος—τρέφ-ω, τροφή, τραφ-ερός—λέπ-ω, λεπ-ίς, λοπ-ίς, &c.; in others by a strengthening of the radical vowel, as ΧΑ-ω, χήν, or again by the addition of a derivative syllable, as κλίν-ω, κλί-σις, κλί-μα, or by reduplication, as ΣΕΦ-ω, Σί-συφος, ΠΙ-ω (πίνω), πιπίσκω. But very often we find two or more of these modes used in the same derivative, as λόγιμος, τραφερός, πιπίσκω.

Obs. We treat here only of derivation which is effected by the addition of a final syllable. The other modes belong rather to etymological than grammatical inquiries.

§. 330. Verbs

1. Are derived from primitive verbs by adding to the primitive form the terminations ἄζω, ἰζω, ὕζω, σκω, σείω.

a. Derivatives in ἄζω, ἰζω, ὕζω, have a repetitive or intensive meaning, as ῥιπτάζω, *jacto*, from ῥίπτω, *jaceo*; στενάζω, *I groan deeply*, στενών, *I groan*; εἰκάζω, *I conjecture (=repeatedly liken)*, εἴκω, *I liken*; αἰτίζω, *I beg*, αἰτέω, *I ask*; ἐρπύζω, *I crawl*, ἔρπω, *I creep*.

b. In σκω, are a. inceptive “beginning to be,” “becoming,” “*verba inchoativa*,” as ἡβάσκω, *pubesco*, from ἡβάω, *pubeo*; γενειάσκω, *I begin to have a beard*, γενεάω, *I have a beard*; or b. factitive, (“making to be,”) of the notion of the original verb, as μεθύσκω, *I make drunk*, from μεθύω, *I am drunk*; πιπίσκω, *I give to drink*, from πίνω, *I drink*; διδάσκω, *doceo*, from ΔΑ-ω, *disco*; βιώσκομαι, *I revive*, from βίωω, *I live*.

c. In σείω (Latin *-urio*), express a desire for that which the original verb signifies (*verba desiderativa*), as γελασεῖω, *I wish to laugh*, from γελάω; πολεμισεῖω, *I wish for war*, from πολεμέω. These forms are derived from the future of the original verb.

2. From substantives and adjectives, by adding to their radical letters the endings έω, εύω, άω, άζω, όω, ἰζω, ύνω and αίνω.

a. Verbs in εύω and έω are formed from adjectives and substantives of all declensions, and have generally an intransitive signification, of being in some state, or in possession of some quality; but they frequently express transitively some action implied in or consequent upon that state or quality. The number of these verbs is very large. When the primitive word ends in ες, (as for instance in adjectives in ης, ες,) this ες is dropped, and when it ends in εν, this εν is dropped before the ευ of the derivative ending; or, in other words, the terminations έω and εύω are added to the root from which the substantives &c. in ος and ενς are formed: so κοιρανέω, *I am lord, I rule*, from κοίρανος; πλουτέω, *I am rich*, from πλούτος; φιλέω, *I am friendly, I love*, from φίλος; άτυχέω, *I am unlucky*, from άτυχής (root άτυχες); ευδαιμονέω, *I am happy*, from ευδαιμων (root ευδαιμων);

πολεμέω, *I carry on war*, from πόλεμος; αἰλέω, *I play the flute*, from αὐλός; ἰστορέω, *I ask*, from ἵστωρ; κοσμέω, *I adorn*, from κόσμος; ἀγορεύω, *I speak openly*, from ἀγορά; παρθελεύω, *I am a virgin*, from παρθένος; πομπεύω, *I am a conductor, I conduct, I escort*, from πομπεύς; βασιλεύω, *I am a king*, from βασιλεύς; φονεύω, *I am a murderer = I murder*, from φονεύς; ἀληθεύω, *I am true*, from ἀληθής; φυγαδεύω, *I am an exile, generally I banish* (factitive), from φυγάς, ἄδ-ος: πορεύω, *I am a means of getting over, I convey*, from πόρος.

Obs. 1. Some of these verbs have a transitive force contrary to that which the state or quality implies, as ὀρφανεύω, *I bring up orphans*. From superlatives they have a superlative force, as καλλιστεύω, *I am the best*.

Obs. 2. The verbs in έω and εύω frequently supply the obsolete primitives, as φονεύω, ΦΕΝΩ—φίλέω, ΦΙΛΩ.

b. Verbs in άω, άίω, formed mostly from substantives of the I. decl., are partly transitive, partly intransitive, as signifying either a state or the performance of some energy, implied in the substantive, as τολμάω, *I am bold*, from τόλμα; χολάω, *I am angry*, from χολή; λιπάω, *I am fat*, from λίπη; βοάω, *I cry*, from βοή; γοάω, *I mourn*, from γόος: δοξάίω, *I think*, from δόξα; δικάίω, *I declare judgment*, from δίκη; so also the compound αἰτιμάω from τιμή, for αἰτιέω from αἷτιμος.

Obs. 3. Derivatives from proper names signify an adoption or affectation of the interests, customs, &c. of an individual or nation, as Δωριάζω, *I imitate the Dorians*; so verbs in ίζω, Μηδίζω, *I Medize*, Φιλιππίζω, *I espouse Philip's party*.

c. Verbs in όω, mostly from substantives and adjectives of the II. decl.; in ίζω (see b.) from nouns of all three decl.; in αίνω, generally from adj., rarely from substantives; in ύνω, from adj., only, have all a factitive meaning, *making to be* that which the primitive expresses, as πυρόω, *I set on fire*, from πῦρ; χρυσόω, *I gild*, from χρυσός; δηλώω, *I make known*, from δηλος; ἀγνίζω, *I purify*, from ἀγνός; αἱματίζω, *I make bloody*, from αἷμα; όρίζω, *I make a boundary, bound*, from όρος; λευκαίνω, *I make white*, from λευκός; κοιλαίνω, *I make hollow*, from κοίλος; σημαίνω, *I make a sign*, from σημα; (some of those in αίνω are intransitive, as χαλεπαίνω, δυσχεραίνω from χαλεπός, δυσχερής;) so ήδύνω from ήδύς; βαρύνω from βαρύς; αἰσχύνω from ΑΙΣΧΥΣ: so μηκύνω, καλλύνω.

d. Verbs in ώσσω, ώττω, from subst. and adj. of the II. decl., have partly an intransitive, partly a factitive force, as ύπνώσσω, *I sleep*, from ύπνος; λιμώττω, *I am hungry*, from λιμός; βουλιμώττω, *I am faint from hunger*; πτιλώσσω, *I suffer in my eyes*; νεώσσω, *I make young*, from νέος; ύγρώσσω, *I fertilise*, from ύγρός. All these verbs belong to corporeal objects.

e. Verba Desiderativa in άω and ιάω are formed from substantives of all declensions, as φονάω, *I desire to kill*, from φονή; θανατάω, *I desire to die*, from θάνατος; μαθητιάω, *I desire to become a pupil*, from μαθητής; στρατηγιάω, *I am ambitious of command*, from στρατηγός; κλαυσιάω, *wish to cry*, from κλαῦσις; ώνητιάω, *wish to buy*, from ώνητής; so also τυραννιάν, *to play the tyrant*, which contains also the notion of endeavour.

Obs. 4. Verbs in ιάω also express a state of sickness, as ύδεριάω, *I am dropsical*, from ύδρεος, dropsy.

Obs. 5. We may consider as derivatives from subst. and adj. all verbs with dissyllabic roots, which have no particular derivative ending, but which have lengthened the radical vowel, as καθαίρω from καθρός;

τεκμαίρω from τέκμαρ; ἀγγέλλω from ἄγγελος; μαλάσσω from μαλακός; ἐρέσσω from ἐρέτης &c., while those with a monosyllabic root, as τύπ-τω, αἶρω, λείπω, whose present has been strengthened, are to be considered as primitives. Those also in -αίρω, -εἶρω, are to be considered as derivatives from nouns, in which the diphthongs αι, ει are inserted between the root and the adjectival ending, as ἐχθ-αί-ρω, οἰκτ-εἶ-ρω, from ἐχθ-ρός, οἰκτ-ρός.

Formation of Substantives by Derivation.

§. 331. Substantives are derived from verbs and substantives, and express

a. A concrete notion of an agent.

a. Ending in εὺς (gen. έως) for the masc., εἰᾶ, or ισσα for the fem.; της (gen. του) (generally paroxyt.), τήρ and τωρ (paroxyt.) for the masc., τρια (proparoxyt.), τρις, τις and ις (gen. ιδος), τετρα (proparoxyt.) for the fem.; ων for the masc., αινᾶ for the femin.; ως for the masc., ὡς and ὠτη for the femin.; as γραφεύς from γράφω; ἱερεύς, fem. ἱέρεια (old Attic ἱερεῖα, Ion. ἱρηῖα^a) from ἱερός; κεραμεύς from κέραμος; φθορεύς from φθείρω; ψάλτης and ἦρ, fem. ψάλτρια, from ψάλλω; ποιητής, fem. ποιήτρια from ποίεω; αὐλήτης and ἦρ, fem. αὐλήτρια, αὐλητρὶς from αὐλέω; προφήτης, προφήτις; σωτήρ, σώτειρα from σώζω; μαθητής, μαθητρὶς, from ΜΑΘ-ω, μανθάνω; πολίτης, πολίτις (from πόλις); ῥήτωρ from ῥΕ-ω; θεράπων, θεραπεία from θέραψ; τέκτων, τέκταινα from τίκτω, aor. II. ἔτεκον; so λέων, λέαινα, δράκων, δράκαινα, and after this analogy θέαινα, dea. from θεός; λύκαινα from λύκος; δμῶς, δμῶις from ΔΕΜ-ω; ἥρως, ἡρωῖνη.

Obs. 1. The endings εὺς, της, τήρ, also are applied to things, (but generally to such as are considered as persons,) as ἑμβολεύς, a stopper, ἐπενδύτης, upper cloak, ἀήτης, wind, πρηστήρ, hurricane, ζωστήρ, girdle; της is the most usual of the endings τήρ, της, τωρ, but the other two are the oldest and belong rather to poetry. The termination τήρ is supplied in the dialects by της, but the old forms τήρ and τωρ are retained in the common speech in a limited number of words, as ῥήτωρ, ἐστιάτωρ, οἰκήτορες, σωτήρ, and some words in της have in Attic another form in τήρ.

Obs. 2. The feminine ending ις belongs properly to the masc. ης, (gen. ου,) and then is not accented, but sometimes to the masc. of other endings, in which case it has the accent, as σύμμαχος, συμμαχίς; φύλαξ, φυλακίς. Masc. in της, generally have their feminine in τρια and τρίς. The feminine endings τετρα, τρια, τρίς, gen. ιδος, belong properly to masculines in τήρ and τωρ, but also to those in της.

Obs. 3. The masc. εὺς, fem. ἰς, gen. ιδος, and της, especially ἱτης, fem. ιτις (mostly properisp.), ατις, fem. ατις (mostly properisp.), ἡτης, and ὠτης (from names in ια and εια, except ἡπειρώτης from ἡπειρος) are the endings of many national names of persons, as Εὐβοεύς from Εὐβοια; Μεγαρεύς, Μεγαρίς from Μέγαρα; Δωριεύς, Δωρίς; Φωκαεύς, Φωκαίς; so also Θηβαίς from Θηβαῖος; (both long a): Ἀχαιῖς, Πλαταιῖς (in Hom. and Idt., Ἀχαιῖς, Πλαταιῖς) from Ἀχαιός, Πλαταιεύς; Συβαρίτης, Συβαρίτις, Ἀβδηρίτης, Σπαρτιάτης, Σπαρτιάτις, from Σπάρτη, Αἰγινήτης from Αἰγίνα, Ἰήτης from Ἴος (the ending ἡτης is properly Ionic, except in this word), Σικελιώτης from Σικελία. Feminine adjectives

tives also, which by an ellipse of γῆ or διάλεκτος have become substantives, have likewise the ending *is*, as Αἰολίς, *Æolia*, or the *Æolic dialect*.

Obs. 4. There is also a femin. ending of this class in *σσα* (τα) or *σα* (τα), as θῆσσα, Attic θῆττα from θῆς; Λίβυσσα from Λίβυς; ἄνασσα from ἀναξ; Κίλισσα from Κίλις; Θρηῖσσα, Attic Θρηῖττα from Θρηῖς (Ion. Θρηῖς).

β. In *ός*, sometimes derivatives from verbs with a change of the radical vowel, as πομπός from πέμπω, ὁ ἢ τροφός from τρέφω; so αἰδός, ἀρωγός, ἐπαρωγός, ἀγωγός, ἐπαγωγός, διάδοχος. The ending is very common in compounds with ἀγός, ἀρχός, and other subst., as well as with adjectives. See under Composition.

§. 332. *b.* An abstract notion of an energy.

a. From verbs.

a. *σις* (gen. *σεως*) and *σία* embodying the transitive notion of the verb.

β. *μός* (gen. *μοῦ*), embodying the intransitive notion of the verb.

γ. *μα*, expressing the result of the transitive notion of the verb.

δ. *μη*, *η*, *α* (generally oxyt.) and (from verbs in *εύω*), *εία*, which embody partly the transitive notion of the verb, partly the result thereof.

ε. *ος* (gen. *ου*), *τος* (gen. *του*), *ος* (gen. *ους*), expressing generally the intransitive, but sometimes the transitive notion of the verb, and sometimes the result thereof: as πρᾶξις, *action*, πρᾶγμα (*act*, from πράττω); μίμησις, *act of imitation*, μίμημα, *thing imitated*, from μιμέομαι; ὀδυρμός, *lamentation*, from ὀδύρομαι; δυσμός, *sinking*, from δύω; σεισμός, *earthquake*, from σείω; μνῆμα, *monumentum*, μνήμη, *remembrance*; παράδειξις, *act of representation*, παράδειγμα, *thing represented*; κορμός, *log*, from κείρω; λυγμός, *hiccup*, from λύζω; τομή, *cut*, from τέμνω; αἰδή, *song*, from αἶδω; φθορά, *ruin*, from φθείρω; σφαγή, *slaughter*, from σφάττω; διδαχή, *doctrine*, from διδάσκω: with a change of characteristic, χαρά, *joy*, from χαίρω; δόξα, *opinion*, from aor. I. δόξαι; θήκη, *diaθήκη*, &c., from aor. I. θῆκαι; φυγή, *flight*, from φεύγω: with redupl. and always with *ω* in the second syllable, ἀγωγή, *leading*, from ἄγω; ἔδωδή, *dinner*, from ἔδω; ὀκωγή, from ἔχω: with anomalous change of vowel, σπουδή from σπεύδω; ἐξούλη, from ἐξείλω; πορεία, from πορεύομαι; παιδεία, *education*, from παιδεύω; ἀλαζονεία, from ἀλαζονεύομαι; λόγος, *speech*, from λέγω; κωκυτός; πότος, from ΠΟ-ω (πίνω): with an insertion of *ε*, ὑέτος, νιφετός, παγετός;—τὸ πρᾶγος (=πρᾶγμα), κῆδος.

Obs. 1. Many substantives have both the ending *σις* and *σια*, especially those which are derived from verbs with the characteristic *δ*, as ὀνόμασις and ὀνομασία from ὀνομάζω, γυμνασία and γύμνασις from γυμνάζω. Those from verbs compounded with a preposition generally end in *σια*, although both endings are found in such derivatives as σύνθεσις and -σία, ἐπίστασις and -σία. Abstract derivatives from verbs in *ίζω* and *άζω* generally end in *μος*; and only a few, such as ἐξέτασις, γύμνασις, ἐπιτείχισις, βάδισις &c., end in *σις*. In some words the dialectic form *τις* (gen. *ως*, *εως*) for *σις* prevailed, as φάτις, χῆτις from ΧΑ-ω, ἄμπωτις (for ἀνάποσις), πίστις from πείθω, λῆστις from λήθη, μνήστις from μνήμη. Instead of *σια* we find also a more rare form in *ιον* and *σιον* in a transitive sense, especially in composition, as γυμνάσιον, *exercise*, συμπίσιον, *ναύγιον*, *κακηγόριον* &c., especially such as express a political and judicial action.

Obs. 2. More uncommon forms of abstract derivatives are *a.* those which have no particular ending, but take the generic sign *s* at the end of the root, the radical vowel, if it be *ε*, being changed to *ο*, as βῆξ, *χος*, from ΒΗΧ-ω (βήσσω); φλόξ from φλέγω; there was also a later form of these

abstracts, as *φρίξ* Epic for *φρική*; *δῶς* and *ἄρπαξ* (Hes. Opp. 356.) for *δόσις*, *ἄρπαγή*, (cf. *ἀλκί*, *κρόκα*, *ἰῶκα*, *φύγαδε*); *b.* ending in *τύς* (gen. *ύος*), *ονη*, *μονή*, *ωλή* (*σωλή*), *ωρή* and *δών* (gen. *όνος*), as *ἐδητύς*, *ὄρηστυς*, *ἡδονή*, *ἀγχόνη*, *φλεγμονή*, *πλησμονή*, *εὐχολή*, *τερπωλή*, *πανσωλή*, *ἐλπωρή*, *θαλπωρή*, *ἀλεωρή* (in this last the *λ*, in consequence of another *λ* preceding, is changed to *ρ*), *ἀλγηδών*, *τηκεδών* &c.

§. 333. On the formation of these abstracts we may remark :

a. They are formed as well immediately from the simple root, (as *λύσις*, *στάσις*, *θέσις*, *δόσις*, *λέξις* (for *λέγσις*), *γύμνασις* for *γύμναδσις*) as from verbs; those from verbs in *αίνω*, (pft. midd. *ασμαι*) have in their old form *ᾄσις*, *ᾄσία*, in a later one *ανσις*, *ανσία*, as *φάσις* from *φαίω*, *γγρασία*, but *ξήρανσις* (from *ξηραίνω*), *θέρμανσις* and *θερμασία*, *πέπαισις*, *ὑφασις* and *ὑφανσις*.

b. To the ending *μός*, from roots ending in a vowel, *σ* is prefixed, even when the verb derived from the same root does not take a *σ* in its conjugation, and even where the radical *ε* is in the conjugation lengthened to *η*; a very few such derivatives are without this *σ*, as *δειμός* from *δεῖσαι*; *χῦμός* from *χέω*, *κέχῡμαι*; *ῥῦμός* from *ρύω*, *έρνω*; *θυμός* from *θύω*, and *κρυμός*. The palatals *δ*, *τ*, *θ*, sometimes supply the place of this *σ* in roots which end in a vowel or *ρ*—the *δ*, *τ*, very seldom, as *ἄρδμός*, *ἔρετμός*—*θ* far oftener, as *ὄρηθμός*, *μυκηθμός*, *μηνιθμός*, *ὠρυθμός*, *κλαυθμός*, *σταθμός*, *βαθμός*, from *BA-ω*, *ρύθμός* (Ion. *ῥυσμός*), *ἰσθμός*, from *ἴΩ*, (*εἴμ*), *ἴθμα*, *εἰσῖθμη*, *ἄσθμα*, from *ἴω*, *δυσθμή* and *δυσθμή* (seldom) for *δυσμή* from *δύω*; *σκαρθμός* from *σκαίρω*, *ἄρθμός* from *ἌΡΩ*, *πορθμός*. The endings *μη* and *μα* however are generally without the *σ*, often even where the verb has it in its conjugation, as *γνώμη* from *γινώσκω*, perf. *ἔγνωμαι*.

Obs. 1. In *λαχμός*, from *λαχ*, the *χ* is not changed to *γ* as the general rules would require, and in *ἰωχμός* from *ἰάω*, *πλοχμός* from *πλέω*, the *χ* is for the radical *κ*, in *αὐχμός* it takes the place of *σ*.

c. In derivatives from roots ending in a short vowel, *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, this vowel is lengthened as in the conjugation of the verb, as *τίμησις* from *τιμάω*; *μίμησις* from *μιμέομαι*; *τύφλωσις* from *τυφλώω* (as fut. *τιμήσω*, *μιμήσομαι*, *τυφλώσω*), but the short vowel remains in the derivatives when it is retained in the conjugation, as *τέλεσμα* from *τελέω* (*έσω*); *ἄροσις*, *ἄρομα* from *ἀρόω* (*-όσω*).

Obs. 2. There are many exceptions to this rule; as many verbs, though they have a long vowel in the fut. and aor. I., yet retain the short vowel in their other tenses; but most, if not all the derivatives from these roots retain the short vowel. This remark applies not only to abstract but also concrete nouns, as

- a.* *στάσις*, *στατήρ*, *βάσις*, *βατήρ*,—*στήμα*, *βήμα*.
- ε.* *αἴνεσις*, *αἰνέτης*; *αἴρεσις*, *αἰρέτης*
δέσις, *δέτης*, *δέμα*, *θέσις*, *θέτης*, *θέμα*—*διάδημα*, *θῆμα*
ὀφειλέτης—*ὀφειδήμα*; *νέμεσις*—*διανέμησις*
γένεσις, *γενετήρ* &c., *εὔρεσις*, *εὔρετής*, *εὔρεμα* seldom, *εὔρημα*.
- ι.* *τίσις*, *ἄτιτος*, *φθίσις*, *ἄφθίτος*.
- ο.* *δόσις*, *δοτήρ* (Epic *δώσις*, *δώτωρ*)
βίωσις (from *βιόω*, *ώσω*),—*βιωτός*, *vitalis*, *αναβίωσις*.
- v.* *λύσις*—*λύμα*, *λυσίζωνος* and its other derivatives;
δύσις, *ἐπενδύτης*, *ἐνδύμα*
φύσις, *φῦτον*—*φῦμα*, *φῦσίζωος*
θῦσία, *θῦτήρ*—*θῦμα*, *θῦμός*.

d. The radical vowel is changed in words in *μός* or *ος* (gen. *ου*), (except from a root of more than two syllables), *η, α* (gen. *ας*), as *στολή* from *στέλλω*; *ὁ γόνος*, *ἡ γονή* from GEN-*ω*; *ὁ σπόρος* and *ἡ σπορά* from *σπείρω*; *τροφή*, *τρέφω*; *τομή*; *φθορά*; *ἀλοιφή*; *αἰδή*; but *ἀγερμός*, from *ἀγείρω*; in *οἰκτιρμός*, *οἰκτίρων*, *ε* is changed to *ι*. But it is not changed in the endings *μα, ος* (neuter), as *τὸ γένος*, *genus*, *τὸ σπέρμα*, *τὸ θρέμμα*.

§. 334. From adjectives (and substantives which sometimes are used as adjectives) :

a. Ending in *ιά*, Ion. *ίη*—from adj. in *ος*, and from some of the III. decl.; as *σοφία* from *σοφός*, *εὐδαιμονία* from *εὐδαίμων*, (gen. *ον-ος*), *ἡλικία* from *ἡλιξ*; *πενία* from *πένης*, gen. *ητος*; *ἀνδρία*, *virtus*, from *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός* (*ἀνδρεία*).—b. *ια* (proparoxyt.) from adj. in *ης* and *ους* whose root ends in *ε* or *ο*, which coalesces with the *ι* of the ending into *ει* and *οι*, as *εἰᾶ*, *οἰᾶ* : *ἀλήθεια* from *ἀληθής*, gen. *έ-ος*; *ἀμάθεια*; *εὖνοια* from *εὖνους*, gen. *εὔνο-ος*.—c. in *-σύνη* from adj. in *ων* (gen. *ονος*), and *ος* : *σώφρο-σύνη* from *σώφρων*, gen. *ον-ος*; *δικαιοσύνη*, from *δίκαιος*—of the III. decl. *μαντοσύνη* (Hom.), from *μάντις*; *ἱερωσύνη* (Demosth. 1376. 18.), from *ιερός*, is formed after the analogy of the comparative forms *ώτερος*, *ώτατος*, the *ο* being changed into *ω* on account of the short vowel preceding, otherwise *ωσύνη* is a late form.—d. *της* gen. *ητος* (generally parox.) from adj. in *ος* and *υς* : *ισότης*, gen. *ότητος*, from *ἴσος*; *παχύτης*, from *παχύς*.—e. *ος*, gen. *εος=ους*, from adj. in *ης* and *υς*, and those which take in comparison *ίων*, *ιστος*. These subst. correspond to the English *hood*, and *ness*, and express the notion of the adjective in the abstract : *τάχος* from *ταχύς*; *ψεῦδος* from *ψευδής*; *κάλλος* from *καλός*, *καλλίων*; *αἴσχος* from *αἰσχρός*, *αἰσχίων*, cf. *τὸ κῦδος*, *τὸ μῆκος*; the short radical *υ* is lengthened to *ευ*, as *τὸ γλεῦκος*, *ἔρευθος*, from *γλυκύς*, *ἐρύθρός*.—f. Lastly, *άς* (gen. *άδος*), only abstract numerals, as *ἡ μονάς*, *δύας*, *τριάς*.

Obs. 1. From adj. in *ής*, (*έος*), we find in some compounds *ία* (instead of *εἰᾶ*), as in *αἰθαδιᾶ*, *εὐσεβιᾶ*, *ἀμαθία*, besides the proper *εἰᾶ* : always *ια* in *εὐτυχία*, *δυσωδία*, *δυσωχία* ; *εἰα* seems to be preferred by Attic prose, except where *ία* is the invariable form ;—both *εἰᾶ* and *ία* in Attic poetry : in *αἰκία* the *ι* is long. Ion. *-ήτη*, but also in some words *ίη*, as *εὐγενίη*. So in some words from adj. in *ος*, we find *εἰα* instead of *ία*, as *βοήθεια*, *ἀεργείη*, Hes.

Obs. 2. The abstracts of proparox. adj. in *ιος* are not to be distinguished from the feminine. The abstracts from oxyt. adj. are always paroxyt., which is a distinction between the femin. and the abstract, as *κακή*, *bad*, *κάκη*, *evil*.

Obs. 3. In abstracts in *τία* from compounds in *τος* and *της*, which have both a transitive and intransitive notion, the *τ* is changed into *σ*, though *τια* is preferred by many as most Attic, as *ἀθλοθετία* and *-σία* (*ἀθλοθέτης*), *ἀθανασία* (*ἀθάνατος*), *ἀναισχυντία*, *ἀκαθαρσία*, *ὄξυβλεψία* &c.

Obs. 4. In the old Attic poetry, the *α* of *οια*, *εἰα*, is sometimes long, as *ἀνοῖᾶ*.

§. 335. From substantives alone are formed the following classes of names of persons and things.

a. Gentilia : national names in *εύς* (fem. *ίς*, *ίδος*), *ιτης* (fem. *ιτις*), *ατης* (fem. *ατις*), *ήτης*, *ώτης*, §. 331. Obs. 3.

b. Patronymics ; in *ιδης* (fem. *ίς*, gen. *ίδος*), *ιάδης*, and from subst. of I. decl. in *ης* and *ας*, and many of the II. and III. whose root ends in *ι*, and

some others in *ᾄδης* (fem. *ᾄς*, gen. *ᾄδος*) : less frequent and only poetic *ἰών*, gen. *ωνος* or *ονος*, fem. *ἰώνη* and *ἰνή* ; as *Πριαμ-ίδης*, fem. *Πριαμ-ίς* from *Πρίαμ-ος* ; *Πηλείδης* from *Πηλέυς*, gen. *Πηλέ-ος* ; *Τανταλ-ίδης*, fem. *Τανταλ-ίς* from *Τάνταλ-ος* ; *Νηρηίδης* (Dor. *Νηρείδης*, Attic *Νηρηίδης*) from *Νηρεύς*, gen. *έος* (Ion. *ῆος*) ; *Κεκροπίδης* from *Κέκροψ*, gen. *οπ-ος* ; *Μεμνονίδης* from *Μέμνων*, *ον-ος* ; *Μινωίδης* from *Μίνως* ; *Ἀχαιμενίδης* from *Ἀχαιμένης*, *ε-ος* ; *Πανθοίδης* from *Πάνθος*, *-ους* ; *Λητοίδης* from *Λητώ*, gen. *όος=οὺς* ; *Τελαμων-ιάδης* from *Τελαμών* ; *Φερητ-ιάδης* from *Φέρης*, *ητ-ος* ; *Αἰνε-άδης* from *Αἰνέας* ; *Θεστι-άδης*, fem. *Θεστι-άς* (Æsch. Choeph. 605.), from *Θέστιος* ; *Βορε-άδης*, fem. *Βορεάς* (Soph. Ant. 985.), from *Βορέυς* ; *Ἀγι-άδης* from *Ἄγης* ; *Κρον-ίων*, gen. *ἰωνος* and *τονος*, from *Κρόνος* ; *Ἀτρε-ίων* from *Ἀτρεύς*, *έ-ος*, *Ἀκρισ-ἰώνη*, *Ἀδρηστ-ἰνή*.

Obs. 1. Patronymies formed from names of women have the same endings as those from names of men, as *Δαναΐδης* from *Δανάη*. The choice of these various endings is regulated only by euphony, or in poetry by the metre, whence there are many anomalous forms, as *Ἀρητιάδης* as if from *Ἄρης*, gen. *ητος*, *Λαμπετίδης* from *Λάμπος*, *Ἀγχισηιάδης* from *Ἀγχίσης*, *Δευκαλίδης* (Hom.) from *Δευκαλίων*, but *Ἰαπετιονίδης* from *Ἰάπετος* &c.

c. Diminutives (*ὕποκοριστικά*) : expressions of affection, but sometimes ironical, ending in *ιον* (the most usual) *-άριον* (*άσιον*) and (mostly in common conversation and comedy) *ύλλιον*, *υλλίς*, *ύδριον*, *ύφιον*, (*-άφιον*) ; — *ίς* (gen. *ίδος* and *ιδος*), *ίδιον* (from *ίς*) ; — *ίσκος*, *ίσκη*, (*ίσκιον*), *ίχνη*, *ίχνιον* ; — *ιδεύς* (only of the young of animals) : as *μειράκ-ιον* from *μείραξ*, *ακ-ος* ; *παιδ-ίον* from *παῖς*, *παιδ-ός* ; *κηπ-ίον*, *hortulus*, *γύναιον*, *muliercula* ; — *παιδ-άριον* ; *άσιον* for *άριον* only in *κοράσιον* (from *κόρα*), on account of the *ρ* preceding ; *μειρακ-ύλλιον* ; *άκανθυλλίς* from *άκανθα*, Dor. ; *νησ-ύδριον* ; *ζω-ύφιον* : the endings *άφιον*, *ήφιον*, are only variations of *ύφιον*, and are admissible only in case of an *υ* preceding, as *χρυσάφιον* from *χρυσός* ; — *πινακ-ίς* from *πίναξ* ; *άμαξις* ; — *νησ-ίδιον* from *νήσ-ος* ; *βοΐδιον* from *βοῖς*, *βο-ός* ; *ιχθύδιον* (for *-νίδιον*) from *ιχθύς*, *ύ-ος* ; *ῥυδιον* from *ῥς*, *ύ-ός* ; *γήδιον* (for *γῆδιον*) from *γῆ* ; *κρεάδιον* (for *άδιον*) from *κρέας* ; *ελάδιον* (for *-αΐδιον*) from *έλαιον* ; *άγγειδιον* (for *άγγειΐδιον*) from *άγγείον* ; *οικίδιον* (for *οικι-ίδιον*) from *οικία* ; those whose root ends in *ε* drop it and annex *ίδιον*, as *ξιφίδιον*, *Σωκρατίδιον* ; those which have *εω* in the gen. drop the *ω* and contract the *ε* with *ι* into *ει*, as *άμφορεΐδιον* from *άμφορεύς* ; *ρήσεΐδιον* from *ρήσις* ; *δακτυλίδιον* Aristoph. Lysistr. 418 from *δάκτυλος* is anomalous ; — *νεανί-σκος*, *νεανί-σκη* from *νεανίας* ; *ίσκιον* seldom, as *κοτυλίσκιον* from *κοτύλη* ; *ίχνη*, *ίχνιον* only in *πολίχνη*, *πολίχνιον* from *πόλις* ; *κυλίχνη*, *κυλίχνιον* from *κύλιξ*, and so analogously *πιθάκη* from *πίθος* ; — *λαγιδεύς* from *λαγώς* ; *άετ-ιδεύς* from *άετός* ; *λεοντ-ιδεύς* from *λέων*, *οντος* : so also *υΐδεύς*, *son's son*, *grand-child* (Isocr. Ep. 8.).

Obs. 2. The form *υλος*, as *Έρωτυλος* from *Έρως*, is used in Doric in some proper names.

Obs. 3. In many simple diminutives in *ιον*, the diminutive force is so dropped that there is little or no difference between the diminutive and the original noun, as *θηρίον*, *βιβλίον*, see §. 56. 2. ; in others, in *ιον*, the word has assumed a peculiar meaning, as *λόγιον*, *oracle*.

d. Names of Places : in *ιον* (or contracted with the preceding vowel, *αιον*, *ειον*, *φον*) and *ειον*, which signify the abode of the person of the primitive word, or a spot dedicated to a god or hero ; *ών*, gen. *ωνος*, sometimes *εών* and *ωνιά*, signifying the residence or resort of a person, or a place full of any plant or shrub, as *εργαστήριον*, *a workshop*, *ληστήριον*, *the haunt of robbers*, from *εργαστήρ*, *ληστήρ* or *ληστής* ; and so others in *τήριον* from *τήρ*

or *της* ; sometimes this ending expresses a vessel, as *ποτήριον* : *λογεῖον*, the place for the actors on the stage, from *λογεύς*, *έ-ως* ; *κουρέιον* from *κουρεύς*, *έ-ως* ; (many in *ιον* (*ειον*) have a different meaning, as *τροφείον*, payment for education, from *τροφεύς*) ; *Ἀπολλών-ιον* ; *Θησεῖον* from *Θησεύς*, *έ-ως* ; *Ἡρακλείον* ; *Ἡραιον* ; *Ἑρμαιον* ; *Ἀθήναιον* ; *Ὀλυμπεῖον* ; *Ἡφαιστεῖον* ; *Ἀσκληπιεῖον* ; *Μουσεῖον* ; *Ἀνάκειον* (from *Ἄνακες*) ; *Λητώον* from *Λητώ* ;—*ἀνδρῶν* and *γυναικῶν*, chambers for men and women ; *ἵππῶν*, horse-stall ; *δαφνῶν*, laurel plot ; *ῥοδῶν* and *ῥοδωνιά*, rosary ; *κρινῶν* and *κρινωνιά* ; *περιστερεῶν* and *περιστερῶν*.

e. Instrumental : (signifying the instrument or means by which a certain end is obtained) in *τρον* and *τρα* (contracted from *τήριον*, *τήρια*), as *σεῖστρον*, a rattle, *δίδακτρον*, schooling-money, *λουῖτρον*, bathing water, bath. Also applied to places, as *ὄρχήστρα*, a place for dancing.

Formation of Adjectives by Derivation.

§. 336. Adjectives are derived immediately from the same roots as verbs and substantives.

Obs. When there is a primitive verb derived from the same root, the adjective is said to be derived from the verb ; but this seems to be improper, as in reality the adjectival termination is a form quite independent of the verbal termination, and has a force independent of the verbal force, though standing in a certain relation to it. The real difference between adjectives derived from verbs and those derived from nouns would be, that the former express the *action* of the verb as the quality, the latter the *thing* (abstract or concrete) of the substantive as the quality.

a. In *ος*, annexed immediately to the primitive, expressing, as a quality, the transitive, or intransitive, or passive notion of the verbs formed from the same root, as *φανός*, *shining*, from *φαν* ; the verb formed from the same primitive root is, in many cases, obsolete, as of *καλός*, *κακός*. Many adjectives in this form are formed from compound verbs, always with a change or abbreviation of vowel, as *σύντομος*, *ἐπήκοος*.

b. In *ικός*, *μος* or *σιμος* (English *ble*=*habilis*), expressing a capacity and fitness, those in *ικός* in a transitive, in *μος* in a transitive and intransitive force, as *γραφικός*, *able to paint*, *χρήσιμος*, *serviceable*, *ἐδῶδιμος*, *eatable*, &c. Those in *-ιμαῖος* are formed from verbs, and express that the notion of the verb has taken place, as *ὑποβוליμαῖος*, *supposititious*.

c. *νός*, *ινος* or *εινός*, intransitive or passive, as *δεινός*, *to be feared* (*ΔΕΙ*), *ποθ-εινός*, *to be regretted*.

d. *λός* transitive, *ωλός* and *ηλός* transitive and intransitive, as *δει-λός*, *cowardly*, *σιγηλός*, *silent*, *ἁμαρτωλός*, *sinful*.

e. *ἄρός* (verbs in *άω* and *αίνω* are formed from the same root) intrans., as *χαλ-αρός*, *loose*, *μι-αρός*, *unclean*.

f. *τός*, *τέος*, see §. 318.

g. *μων* intrans., *μνημών*, *mindful*, *νοημών*, *intelligent* ; frequently in composition with adjectives, as *πολυπράγμων*.

h. *ης*, *ες* (gen. *εος*), in some few words, as *πλήρης*, *πρήνης*, *σαφής*, *ψευδής*.

i. *άς* (gen. *άδος*) transitive, intrans. or passive, as *τοκάς*, *bearing*, *φοράς*, *carrying*, *λογάς*, *chosen*.

§. 337. They are said to be derived immediately from substantives and adjectives, when there is no primitive verb formed from the primitive root.

In *ιος* (contracted with the preceding vowel *αιος*, *ειος* (Ion. *ήιος*), *οιος*, *ωος*, *υιος*), *ικός* (if *υ* precedes, *-κός*, if *ι*, *ιακός*), with a very great variety of meanings. The most prevailing however is the *mode* or *manner* of the adjectival notion, or very frequently that which results from and is joined to an object: *ιος* denotes a quality accidentally attached to the object, and answers to the English *ly*; *ικός* signifies especially the essential quality, the body or class to which a person belongs, and answers to the English *ish*, and thence is frequently attached to names expressing a *state* or *office*, to define a person as being in such a state or office; as *οὐράν-ιος*, *καθάρ-ιος*, *purely* (but *καθαρός*, *pure*), *ἐλευθέρ-ιος*, *liberalis* (but *ἐλεύθερος*, *liber*), *φίλιος* (*φίλος*), *ἐσπέρ-ιος*, *τίμιος*, *φόνιος*;—*ἀγορά-ιος* (*ἀγορά*), *κρηναίος* from *κρήνη*, *δίκαιος*, *θέρειος* (*θέρω*, *-ος*), *βασιλείος* (*βασιλεύς*, *-ως*), *αἰδοῖος* (*αἰδώς*, *-ός*), *γέλοιος* (from *γέλω* §. 117. *Obs.* 1.), *ἡφώς* (*ἡώς*), *ἡρώος* and *ῶος* (*ἡρώς*, *-ος*)—(*πατρῷος* and thence *μητρῷος*, *παππῷος*, *fatherly*, &c., from *πατήρ* &c., instead of *πάτριος* &c., as these latter forms have a more general meaning of any thing which relates to our forefathers or country, or proceeds from them; *τριπάχιος*; *μαντικός*, *δουλικός*, *βασιλικός*, *γυναικικός*; *θηλυκός*, *μανιακός*).

Obs. 1. Instead of *τιος*, we find in many words *σιος*, as *ἐνιαύσιος* (*ἐνιαυτός*), *φιλοτήσιος* (*φιλότης*, *ητος*), *ἐκούσιος* (*ἐκών*, *όντος*), *ικέσιος* (*ικέτης*); *ἀσπασίος*, *θανυμάσιος* (*-άζω*).

Obs. 2. Instead of *ιος*, some adjectives from subst. in *ος* have *αιος*, as *κηπαίος* (*κήπος*), *χερσαίος* (*χέρσος*), *σκοταίος* (*σκοτός*). From this *αιος* was formed a later form *ιαῖος* (for *ιος*), as *σκοτιαῖος*; so also we find *ειος* and *οιος* for *αιος*, as *σπονδείος* (*σπονδή*) *ἐκατόμβιος* (*ἐκατόμβη*).

Obs. 3. Substantives in *ειος* have an adjective in *κός*, (not *ικός*), as *Δαρεικός*, *Δεκελεικός* from *Δαρείος*, *Δεκέλεια* (but *σπονδείος* forms *σπονδει-ακός*); so also *ὀρεύς* and *κεραμεύς*, *ὀρεικός*, *κεραμεικός*; the adjectives in *αῖος* form *αῖκός*, as *ἀρχαῖκός*.

§. 338. From substantives alone, with the following endings:

a. *ειος* (Ion. *ήιος*), from personal names, especially proper names, having the same meaning as those in *ικός*, as *ἀνδρείος*, *γυναίκειος*, *ἀνθρώπειος*, *Ὀμήρειος*, *Ἐπικούρειος*. This *ειος* becomes in poetry, especially in proper names, *ιος*.

b. *εος*=*ους* (Epic *ειος*) and *ῖνος*, expressing the material of any thing, as *χρῦς-εος* (= *χρυσοῦς*) *χάλκεος* (= *οῦς*), *ξύλ-ινος*, *σκύτινος* (but *ἀνθρώπινος* = *ἀνθρώπειος*).

c. *ῖνός*, sometimes *ῖνός*, expressive of time as a quality, as *ἡμερ-ῖνός*, *ἐσπερ-ῖνός*, *χθεσ-ῖνός*, *hesternus*.

Obs. 1. This ending also signifies other qualities besides time, as *πεδινός*, *plain*, *even*, from *πέδον*: so *ὄρεινός*, *mountain-ous*, *ἀλγεῖνός*, *griev-ous*, and analogously to this last *εἰδιενός* from *εἰδία*.

d. *εις*, gen. *εντος* (always preceded by a vowel; by *η* in derivatives from the I. decl.; by *ο* in the II. and III.; (except *χαρίεις* from *χάρις*, and *δενδρήεις* from *δένδρον*), *ρός*, *ερός*, *ηρός*, expressing the existence of a quality in abundance, as *ύλή-εις*, *πυρῶεις* (for *οῖς* the Epic used *ώεις metri gratiā*), *αἰσχ-ρός*, *φθονερός*, *νοσ-ερός* and *νοσ-ηρός*; *ῥωμ-αλέος*, *ψωρ-αλέος*, *θαρρ-αλέος*.

e. *ήμιος*, from verbal subst. in *ηρ* and *ης*, transitive, as *σωτήμιος*, *λυτήμιος*.

f. *ώδης*, neut. *ῶδες* (= *ο-ειδής* from *εἶδος*), expressing a sort of likeness, but often an abundance of any thing, English *y*, as *φλογώδης*, *fier-y*, *σφηκώδης*, *wasp-ish*, *ποιώδης*, *grass-y*, *ιλυώδης*, *mud-dy*, *αἱματώδης*, *blood-y*.

g. *ιος* (fem. *ία*) *κός*, *ικός* (fem. *κή*, *ική*), *ηρός* (fem. *ηνή*), and (preceded by *ρ* or *ι*) *ανός* (*ανή*), Ion. *ηρός*, *ηνή*, *ίνος*, (*ίνη*), national names; but frequently these are used as subst., especially those in *ανός*, *ηρός*, *ίνος*, which are used only of places out of Greece; as *Κορίνθ-ιος*, *ία*, *Σαλαμίν-ιος*, *ία*; (*αἶος* from subst. of I. decl. for *αἶος* or *ῥῖος*) *Δαρίσσαιος* (*Δάρισσα*), *Ἀθηναῖος*, *αἶα*; *Κῶος* (*Κῶς*), *Νῖος* (for *ῖος* from *Νῖος*), *Ἀργεῖος* (from *Ἄργος*, *ε-ος*), *Τήϊος* from *Τέος* (*Τῆος*), *Κεῖος* (Ion. *Κήϊος*) from *Κέως* (properly *Κῆος*); from words in *οὖς*, *οὔντος*, some regularly *οὔντ-ιος*, others *οὔσ-ιος*, or (preceded by a vowel or *ρ*), *άσιος*, as *Ὀπούντιος*, *Ἀμαθούσιος*, *Φλιάσιος* (*Φλιούς*), *Ἀναγυράσιος* (*Ἀναγυροῦς*). Also in *Μιλήσιος* (*Μίλητος*) the *σ* is put for the *τ* (see §. 334. *Obs.* 3.); — *Λακεδαιμονικός*, *Εὐβοϊκός* and (from *Εὐβοεύς*) *Εὐβοεικός*, *Θηβαϊκός*, *Ἀχαικός*, *Κορινθιακός* (*κός*, *ικός*, very frequently gives a possessive notion); — *Κυζικ-ηρός*, *ηνή* (*Κύζικος*), *Σαρδι-ανός*, *ανή* (Ion. *ηρός*, *ηνή*) (*Σάρδεις*, gen. Ion. *ι-ων*), *Ἀγκυρανός* (*Ἀγκυρά*), *Ταραντ-ίνος*, *ίνη* (*Τάρας*, *αντ-ος*).

Obs. 2. A form of the feminine *ία* is *ιάς*, as *Δημνιάς*, *Δηλνιάς*.

Formation of Adverbs by Derivation.

§. 339. 1. Adverbs are formed from the verbal roots of simple or compound verbs, with the ending

δην, or when the radical vowel of the primitive is changed *άδην*, originally perhaps accusatives, expressive of the way or manner of any thing, as *βά δην*, *pedetentim*, *βλή-δην*, *jaciendo*, *ἀνέ-δην*, *effuse* (*ἀνῆμι*, *ἔω*), *κρύβ-δην* (*κρύπτω*), *γράφ-δην*, *scribendo* (*γράφω*), *σπορ-άδην*, *sparsim*, *ἐπιτροχ-άδην* (*ἀγορεύειν* (Homer)).

Obs. 1. Verbs which in their conjugation take *σ* cannot form these adverbs, except *βύω*, *βύζην*, *βυζόν*.

2. From substantives with the following endings :

a. *δόν* or *αδόν* (*δά*, *ηδά* poet.), probably acc., expressive of the way or manner, or (from subst.) the outward form or appearance of any thing (Lat. *tim*), as *οἶνον χανδόν* (*hiando*) *ἐλεῖν*; *ἀναφανδόν*, *aperte*, *διακριδόν*, *distinctly*, *ἐμβαδόν*, *ἐμάχοντο* *πύξ τε καὶ ἐλκηδόν* Hesiod. Scut. 302; *καναχηδά*, i. e. *ρίειν* Hesiod. Theog. 369; *ἀποσταδὰ λίσσασθαι* Od. ζ. 143; *αὐτοσχεδόν*, *cominus*, *ὁμοθυμαδόν*, *βοτρυδόν*, in a bunch, (*βότρυς*), *ἀγεληδόν*, *gregatim*, *κυνηδόν*, like a dog, *πλινθηδόν*, like bricks (*πλινθος*).

b. Ending in *ς* (*ξ=κς*), as *πύξ*. See §. 324. *Obs.*

3. From adjectives with the ending *ως*, *ω*, §. 323. and §. 324. *δ.* and *Obs.* 3.

4. From verbs, subst. and adj., with the endings *ί*, *ι*, *ι*, *ει*

5. From substantives, pronouns and adverbs, with the endings *θεν*, *δε* (*σε*), *θι*, to express the locative notion of *whence*, *whither*, *where*, as *οὐρανό-θεν*, from heaven, *οὐρανόνδε*, to heaven, *οὐρανόθι*, in heaven; *ἄλλοθεν*, *ἄλλοσε*, *ἄλλοθι*: *αὐτόθι* is Epic, contracted to *αὐθι*.

Obs. 2. The words of the I. decl. retain before *θεν* their *η* or *α*; those of the II. their *ο*; those of the III. the *ο* of the genitive, as *Ὀλυμπιάθεν*, *θύρα-θεν* (Ion. *εἰρηθεν*), *γῆθεν*, *Σπάρτηθεν*, *Δεκελείαθεν*, *χαμάθεν* (or *χαμαῖθεν*); *οἴκοθεν*, *μακρόθεν*, *ἄλλοθεν*; though these vowels *α*, *η*, *ο* are often substituted one for the other, as *χαμάθεν*, *Δεκελείαθεν*, *Κικυννάθεν* (*Κίκυννη*), *γεαῖθεν*, *ρίξόθεν*, *ἐσχαράθεν*, *Μηθυμνόθεν*, *Μεγαράθεν*, *διχάθεν* from *δίχα*, *Κολωνήθεν* from *Κολωνός*, *δαίτηθεν* (Homer) from *daís*. Cf. *βαλανηφόρος* from *βάλανος*, *καλαθηφόρος* and *καλαθοποιός*, *ἐλαφηβόλος* and *ἐλαφοκτόνος*, *θαλασσομάχος*, *χαμαιροφύλαξ* &c.

Obs. 3. The adverbs annexed these endings to the vowel without any change, as ἄνω-θεν, κάτω-θεν, πρόσω-θεν (late πρόσσοθεν), ἔξω-θεν, ἔσω-θεν, ἐκεί-θεν, ἐγγύ-θεν, ἐγγύ-θι, ἔκα-θεν, ὁμό-θεν, πέρα-θεν, ἔνδο-θεν, ἔνδο-θι. Some adverbial comparative forms in *τερος* lengthen the *ο* into *ω*, as ἀμφοτέρω-θεν, ἐκατέρωθεν, ἐτέρωθεν, ἐτέρωθι, ἀμφοτέρωθι, ἀμφοτέρωσε. Whence it would seem that the primitive was an adverb in *ω*, such as ἀμφοτέρω. In some of these words the *ω* is in poetry shortened to *ο*, and then wholly dropped, as ἔξο-θεν, πρόσ-θεν, ὕπισ-θεν, ἐκότερθεν for ἐκατέρωθεν, and in Doric the *σ* is often dropped before the *θ*, as ὕπιθεν, ἔμπροθεν (Theocr. IX. 6.), ἔκτοθεν.

Obs. 4. In poetry the *ν* may be dropped *metri gratia*, as πρόσθε, ὕπισθε, ἔνερθε, πάροιθε, ἔκτοσθε, more rarely in adverbs from subst., as ἀντρόθε Pind. Pyth. IV. 180, Κυπρόθε Callim. Fr. 217, Λιβύαθε Theocr. I. 24.

Obs. 5. The ending *δε* is annexed generally to the unchanged acc. of substantives, as ἀλαδε (*āls*) Πυθῶδε (from Πιθῶ), οἰκόνδε only Epic. Also οἶκαδε (from the root ΟΙΞ) like φύγαδε (from ΦΥΞ), instead of the wholly disused φηγύνδε, Ἑλευσίνιδε, Ἑρεβύνδε. To pronouns and adverbs *σε* is attached instead of *δε*, as ἐκεί-σε, ὁμό-σε, ἄλλοσε, ποτέρωσε, ἐτέρωσε, οὐδαμύσε, αὐτόσε, πάντοσε, τηλόσε, ἀγχόσε; more rarely to substantives, as οἰκόσε, κυκλόσε. In the plural, *ας* coalesces with the *δε* into *ζε*, as Ἀθήναζε, Θήβαζε (irregularly Θριῶζε from Θριαί or Θρία): this analogy is followed in the singular of some substantives, as Ὀλυμπίαζε, Μουνυχίαζε, Ἀφίδναζε; so the poetic adverbs θύραζε, foras, ἔραζε, χαμάζε, *humum* (from the substantives ἔρα, χαμά). In the Epic αὐδόςδε the suffix is annexed to the genitive (for εἰς αἶδον, &c. δώματα).

Obs. 6. For *δε* or *σε* the Epic has *δισ*, as χαμάδισ, for χαμάζε, ἄλλυδισ for ἄλλοσε; Doric οἶκαδισ, *domum*, in Arist. Ach. 742, 779; ἀμοιβαδῖς Theoc. I. 34, or ἀμοιβηδῖς Od. σ. 310, and others in the grammarians.

Obs. 7. The suffix *θι* is properly annexed only to adverbs to express "where," as ἐκείθι, *illic* (Ion. κείθι), and the poet. ἐνδοθι (for ἔνδον), τόθι, ὅθι, πόθι, ἄλλοθι, αἰτόθι. When, sometimes in Epic, it is joined to substantives, it has the force of the gen. or instrumental dative; ἡῶθι πρό, οὐρανόθι πρό, Ἰδιόθι πρό, κηρόθι.

Obs. 8. Many of the pronouns insert *αχ* between the root and the suffix, as παντ-αχ-όθεν (πανταχόσε), πολλ-αχ-όθεν (πολλαχόσε), ἐκαστ-αχ-όθεν; which is also the case in most pronominal local adverbs in *η*, *ου*, *οι*, as, ἄλλ-αχ-οῦ, *alibi*, παντ-αχ-οῦ, *ubique*, πολλ-αχ-οῦ, παντ-αχ-ῇ, πολλ-αχ-ῇ, παντ-αχ-οῖ, ἐκαστ-αχ-οῖ. Compare ἦχι for ἦ, πάγχυ for πάνυ.

Composition.

§. 340. 1. The following words are compounded together: *a.* Essential words with essential, as ναυ-μαχία.—*b.* Formal with formal, as πάρ-εκ.—*c.* Essential with formal, as σύν-οδος, ἀν-έχω.

2. Every compound consists of two parts, one of which expresses the leading, the other the subordinate part of the compound notion. These elements stand to each other either in an *attributive* relation (=substantive+adj. or another subst. in gen.), as ἀγαθο-δαίμων, κακο-δαίμων (=ἀγαθός, κακός δαίμων), καχ-εξία (=κακή ἔξις); ἵππ-ουρίς (=ἵππου οὐρά), σκια-γράφημα (=σκῆς γραφή); or in an *objective* relation (=a verb or adj., or also a subst.+a case of a substantive or an adverb or preposition), as ἐργο-

λαβεῖν (ἔργον λαβεῖν), ἐργολάβος; ἵπποτροφεῖν, ἵπποτρόφος: θεοσεβέω, θεοσεβής, θεοσεβεία; ἀνθρωποφαγεῖν, ἀνθρωποφάγος, ἀνθρωποκτονεῖν, ἀνθρωποκτόνος: παιδαγωγεῖν, παιδαγωγός: ναυμαχεῖν (ναυσὶ μάχεσθαι), ναύμαχος, ναυμαχία; βουφορβεῖν, βουφορβός, βουφορβία; γεωγραφεῖν, γεωγράφος, γεωγραφία; εὐτυχεῖν, εὐτυχής; προσ-φέρειν, πρόσ-φορος, προσ-φορά; ἀνιστάναι, ἀνάστατος, ἀνάστασις; δυσαρεστεῖν, δυσάρεστος.

3. The principal element of the compound is generally the first part thereof, if it be a noun as in the instances above: so κeno-δοξία, ψευδο-δοξία, κρεωφάγος, σωματο-φύλαξ, παιδοτρίβης, ἰχθυοπώλης, λογοποιός, δικογράφος, πολιόρθος; only rarely, and for the most part in poetic words, the second is the important part: but it is always so when the verb is placed first, as δεισιδαίμων=δείσας τοὺς δαίμονας.

4. The attributive compounds (= substantive + adj. or gen. of subst.) may be resolved into their elements without any change of meaning, as ἀγαθο-δαίμων=ἀγαθὸς δαίμων, ἵππουρις=ἵππου οὐρά; and but very few of these compounds express one simple notion, as χρυσάνθεμον, *Chrysanthemum*. In the objective compounds (=a substantive with or without a preposition, or an adverb or preposition, standing in an objective relation to the verb), not only do the two words coalesce into one, but the two notions form a new one, as λογοποιός is not the same as λόγους ποιῶν, nor δορυφόρος as δόρυ φέρων.

5. In very few compounds indeed is either part of the compound entirely without meaning. In compounds with prepositions, &c. the subordinate word modifies, sometimes very slightly, the force of the principal one, as ἀνέχω, to *hold-up*=honour. The particular force of these compounds is to be discovered by finding out which is the principal, and which the subordinate notion.—See §. 641.

Obs. In the tragic and lyric dialect, however, one part of the compound is frequently only rhetorical, and the whole word is used instead of the simple adjective, to give a fulness or harmony to the sentence, as παλαίφατος πρόνοια Soph. Trach. 823; though even this may be better translated "*of ancient memory*," than merely "*ancient*."

6. From compounds further compounds may be formed, and in these the Greek language is very rich, as διεκλάμπειν, ὑπεξανιδύναι, ἐξυπαναστήναι; βατραχομουμαχία (i. e. ἡ τῶν βατράχων πρὸς τοὺς μῦς μάχη); especially in comedy, as σφραγιδονυχαργοκομήτης (Arist. Nub. 332.), *with-rings-on-his-fingers-and-hair-on-his-head-sort-of-man*. Such words may always be divided into two principal parts.

Remarks on the Formation of Compounds.

§. 341. 1. The union of two or more formal words, as ὑπέκ, παρέκ, διαπρό, διάπροθι, takes place especially in composition with verbs, as ὑπέκ-φείγειν, εἰσκατα-τιθέναι, ἐπιδία-βαίνειν, διεκ-λάμπειν.

2. Of the composition of formal with essential words there are two sorts:

a. Prepositions, as adverbs of place, are compounded with verbs, substantives, adjectives and adverbs, as περι-στῆναι, περί-στασις, περι-στάσιμος, περι-σταδόν, expressing the relations in space or of position; though the locative force of the prepositions is often lost in composition, as ἐπικεκώς, *seemly*. In these compounds the preposition is the principal element, as

giving a new sense to the verb. Sometimes the notion of the verb is so subordinate to that of the preposition that the former can be dispensed with, as *ἀνα* for *ἀνάσθηθι*, *ἄν* for *ἀνέστη*, so *μέτα*, *πάρα* &c. for *μέτεστι*, *πάρεστι*.

Obs. Sometimes prepositions are so contracted with their cases, where the preposition ends and the case begins with a vowel, as to form a new word, as *φροῖδος* (πρὸ ὁδοῦ), *προῦργου* (πρὸ ἔργου) *ἄποικος* (ἀπὸ (τοῦ) οἴκου).

§. 342. Adverbs and adverbial words, of which the essential notion which they once expressed has been lost, are compounded with verbs, substantives, and adjectives; they are

1. Either *Separable*, that is, which can stand as adverbs by themselves out of composition: *εὖ*, *πλήν*, *ἅμα*, *ἄγχι*, *ἄρτι*, *ἄγαν* (before vowels and *ν* or *ρ* with which it is assimilated *ἄγαν*, otherwise *ἀγα*), *πάλιν*, poet. *πάλι*, *πάλαι*, *δῖς* (from *δύο*), *δίχα*, *πᾶν*, as *εὐτυχεῖν*, *εὐτυχής*; *πλημμελής* (*πλήν*, *μέλος*), *πλημμελεῖν*, *πλημμέλῃσι*; *ἡματροχάω*, *ἡματροχία*; *ἄγχιβατεύειν*, *ἄγχιθάλασσος*, *παριρρορίημις*; *ἀρτιθαλής*; *ἀγακλής*, *ἀγασθένης*, *ἀγάρροος*, *ἀγαστονος*, *Ἀγαμέμνων*, *ἀγάννιφος*; *παλίμβλαστος*, *παλίωξις* (*ἰώκω*), *παλαίφατος*; *δυσμύριοι*, *δίφθογγος*, *πάνσοφος*.

2. *Inseparable*, that is, which are found only in composition.

α. *ἡμι-*, *half*; the *ι* is never elided, as *ἡμίφλεκτος*, *ἡμίονος*, *ἡμίφθος*.

β. *δυσ-* (=English *mis*, in *mischance*), expressing “hardness,” “difficulty,” “badness,” and frequently opposed to *εὖ*, as *δυστυχία* and *εὐτυχία*, *δυσδαιμονία* and *εὐδαιμονία*. Hence the poetic compounds *δύσπαρις*, *δύσγαμος* &c.

γ. The *α Privative* (before a vowel generally *ἀν-*), expressing the absence of the notion of the word with which it is compounded, as *ἄβατος*, *ἄπεπλος*, *ἄπαις*, *ἀτιμία*, *ἀτυχεῖν*.

Obs. 1. The original form of this particle, which is so widely used in Greek, was probably *ἀν*, Sanscr. *an*, Goth. *un*, *in*: (Buttmann makes it *ἀνα*, quoting *ἀνάεδνος* (Hom.), and *ἀνάελπτος* (Hes.), though these may have been originally *ἀνέελπτος*, *ἀνέεδνος*); so *ἀν-φασίη*, *ἀν-νέφελος* in the older language, and *ἄνευ*: from *ἀν* came *ἀ* before consonants and digammated words. As the digamma was dropped the *ἀ* stood before the vowel in such words, as *ἄϊστος* (Pind. Isthm. VII. 60), elsewhere *ἄνιστος*: in some a contraction took place, as *ἄκων*=*ἀ-έκων*, *ἀργός*=*ἀεργός* &c.

δ. The *α Intensive and Collective*, expressing the notion of *similarity*, *community*, *union*, *concentration*, hence *intensity*, which may be conceived of as a concentration of the same thing or circumstance on one point: it is especially used in the expression of relationship and connection, as *ἄλοχος*, *ἄκοιτις*, *ἀδελφός*, *brother* (from *δελφός*, *the womb*), *ἀγάστορες* (from *one womb*), *ἀγάλακτες*, *sucking together, of the same family*, *ἀκόλουθος*, *going the same road* (*κέλευθος*), *ἀοξός*, *ἀοσοσητήρ* from *ἔπω*, as *ὁπάων* and *ὁπαδός* (as *ὄσσα* is connected with *ἔπας*, and *ὄσσεσθαι* with *ἔπτεσθαι*, or *πέσσειν* with *πέπων*). *Similarity*, *ἀτάλαντος*, *of the same weight*, *ἀλίγκιος*, *ἐναλίγκιος* (cf. Goth. *leik-jam*, and English, *like*, *alike*, German *-lich*), *ἄπεδος*, *plainlike*.—*Collection*, *ἀθρόος*, *confused*, *noisy*, from *θρέω*, *θρέομαι*, *to whine*, *ἀωλλής* from *ἀλής* or *ἀλῆς*, *ἀγείρω*, *ἀγελῆ*.—*Intensity*, *ἀτενής*, *intentus*, *ἄσκιος*, *thickly shaded*, *αὐαχος* *loudly sounding* (Æolic for *αἰαχος*), and many others, for which see the Lexicon.

Obs. 2. We must not confound this with the *α euphonic*.

Obs. 3. Hartung^a connects this *a* intensive with the Indian adverb *sa* (*saha, sam*), which is similarly used; this also seems to be the root of *simul, similis, semel*, ἅμα, ὁμοῦ, ὅμοιος, (Goth. *sama*, Germ. *samunt*), hence *omnis*.

Obs. 4. This *a* sometimes becomes *ai*, as αἰσύφηλος and αἰσύφηνος, and η, as ἡλίβατος from λίψ, which we must not confound with the η which answers to the Latin *ve* in *vegrandis*, as ἡλυξ, ἡβαύς.

§. 343. The following inseparable particles are used by the poets in composition:

ε. The Epic νη and νω (= *na* followed by *o*), (Lat. *ne, nec, nefas*), in a privative sense, as νήριθμος, νήνεμος, νηπενθής, νήπουνος, νηλεής and ἀνηλεής (from ἔλεος) νήκεστος ἀνήκεστος (ἀκέομαι), νηνεμία and ἀνηνεμία, νώνυμος and ἀνώνυμος: the form ἀνη may be the two negatives *a* priv. and νη.

ζ. The old poetic ἄρι (cognate to ἀρείων, ἄριστος, ἀρετή &c.) and ἔρι, expressing "*very*," as ἀριδείκετος, ἐρικύδης.

η. The Epic ζα or δα intensive, as ζάλευκος, δαφνοῖός.

Formation of Compounds.

§. 344. Certain changes on certain principles take place in the composition of two words, either internally or externally:

Internal changes.

a. The first part of the Compound.

1. When the first part is a verb.—(These are mostly poetical compounds.)

a. When the second word begins with a vowel, it is annexed to the simple root of liquid and mute verbs without any change, as φερ-αυγής; and to the root of pure verbs σ is annexed, as παν-σ-άνεμος.

b. When the second word begins with a consonant, the conjunctive vowels ε, ι, ο, are inserted after the root of liquid and mute verbs, as δακ-έ-θυμος, or the syllable σι is inserted, as ἐγερ-σι-γέλως: the root of pure verbs is unchanged, as τανύ-πεπλος. The conjunctive vowel is sometimes used before a vowel, as ἄμαρτ-ο-επής. The strengthened and not the simple root of the verb is sometimes used, as λειπ-ό-ταξις, μυιί-φονος.

Obs. 1. Instead of σι, the poets sometimes insert εσι (ες), as ἐλκ-εσί-πεπλος, λιπ-εσ-ήνωρ; εσι is sometimes shortened to ες before a consonant, as φερ-έσ-βιος. The derivatives of ΜΙΠ in composition take the syllable σο, as μξόλευκος, and after this analogy στρεψόδικος.

2. When the first part of the compound is a substantive or adjective, the root of the substantive is generally unchanged.

a. The second word is annexed to the inflexive vowel of the I. decl. η or α, as νικη-φόρος, χοη-φόρος, ἀγορα-νόμος: Ion. η for ā, μοιρη-γενής (μοῖρα, Ion. η), μελιη-γενής: Dor. ā, ἀρετᾱ-λόγος, ἀρετᾱ-λογία (ἀρετή), ἱκετᾱ-δόκος (ἱκέτης). In composition with ὁρᾱν the *a* coalesces with the *o* into ω, as θεωρός, πυλωρός, τιμωρός. Instead however of the inflexive vowel, the con-

^a Part. Græc. ii. 75.

junctive letter *o* is sometimes inserted, as *δικ-ο-γράφος*, (*δίκη*), *λογχ-ο-φόρος*, *ρίξ-ο-τόμος*, *ήμερ-ο-δρόμος*. In compounds of *γῆ* (*γᾶ*), *γᾶο* after the Att. fashion becomes *γεω*, as *γεωγραφία*, *γεώμορος*.

Obs. 2. The *η* or *a* which stands in the place of the conjunctive vowel in the I. decl., is also used in the II. and III., as *ἐλαφρ-ῆ-δός*, *θαναστ-ῆ-φόρος*, *νεη-γενῆς* (*νέος*), *βιβλια-γράφος* and *βιβλιο-γράφος*, *διδυμᾶ-τοκος*; *λαμπαδι-φόρος*, *ἄσπιδη-φόρος*, *ἀμφορεᾶ-φόρος* (*ἀμφορεύς*), *πολια-νόμος*, *σταχνη-τόμος*; many neuters in *ος* (gen. *eos*, pl. *η*) vary between *ο* and *η*, as *ξίφοφόρος* and *ξίφηφόρος*, *σκευφόρος* and *σκευηφόρος*. We must distinguish between this *α* and the conjunctive vowel *ä* for *ο* in *ποδάνιπτρον*, *ποδανιπτήρ* and *κυνάμνις* in Hom. and Herod. In *ἀταλάφρων* for *-όφρων*, *ἀκαλαρρέτης* (*ἀκαλός*), *ὀνομάκλυτος*, the *a* seems to be the acc. ending.

b. In words of the II. decl. the conjunctive vowel *ο* is generally used, and when the second word begins with a vowel, the *ο* is elided, as *λογογράφος*, *λογ-έμπορος*: *ἰσθ-ορροπος* (*ἴστος*, *ῥέπω*), *ἰσ-ήμερος*, *λαγω-βόλος* (*λαγός*), *νεω-κόρος* (*νεώς*).

c. In words of the III. declension.

a. The second part of the compound is added to the simple root, which in adjectives is the neuter sing., and in substantives may be found by dropping *s* from the nominative, (so *us*, *u*, gen. *εως*, *εος*), as *πελεκυ-φόρος*, *ἄστυ-νόμος*, *ἥδυσ-λόγος*, *πολυ-φάγος*; this is the case with all in *ους* and *αυς* (*βοῦς*, *ναῦς*, root *BOF*, *NAF*), as *βου-φορβός*, *ναυ-μαχία*; lastly some in *ν* and *ρ*, as *πυρ-φόρος*, *μελάν-δρουν*, *μελάμ-πεπλος*, *μελαγ-χολία*, *Παν-έλληνες*, *παν-ήγυρις*, *παν-δόκος*, *παν-συδῆ*, *πάν-σοφος*, generally *πασσυνδῆ*, *πάσσοφος*.

Obs. 3. The strengthened form *παντ-* or *παντο-* is very rare: *παντο-δαπός*, and the poetic words *παντο-πόρος*, *παντ-άρκης*.

β. Or the compound is formed from the simple root, (which in some words has undergone certain euphonic changes in the nominative, but may be discovered by dropping the genitival *ος*.) by the insertion of the conjunctive *ο*, if the second word begins with a consonant, as *σωματο-φύλαξ*, *σωματ-εμπορία*.

Obs. 4. In some dissyllabic substantives the final vowel of the root is lost in the conjunctive *ο*, as *αἵμυσταγῆς*, *σπερμολόγος*, &c. Further, all in *ης*, *ες* (gen. *ε-ος*), and most in *ος* (gen. *ε-ος*), drop the radical *ε* before the *ο*, as *ψευδο-μαρτυρία*, *ἀληθῆ-μυθος*, *ἀνθο-φόρος*, *ξίφο-κτόνες*, but it is retained in *ἐλεό-θρεπτος*, *ὄρεο-πόλος*.

Obs. 5. In words in *ις* (gen. *εως*, Ion. *ιος*) and *υς* (gen. *υος*), the second word is annexed to the simple root (discoverable from the genitive) by the insertion of the conjunctive *ο*, as *φυσι-ο-λόγος*, *ἰχθυ-ο-πώλης*, *θακρυ-ο-γίνος*; but in some cases, without the insertion of *ο*, as *μαντι-πύλος*, *ὀρχί-πεδον*, *λεξι-θηρεῖν*: so the poetic *ἰχθυ-βολεῖς*, *δρυτόμος*, *θακρίρρος*, *θακριχέω*, and after this analogy *δικτυβόλος* from *δίκτυον*; both forms are found in *δρυκο-λάπτης* and *δρυκολάπτης*. In some whose gen. ends in *ως* this *ο* has coalesced with the conjunctive vowel into *ω*, as *ὄρεω-κόμος* (*ὀρέυς*, gen. *έως*), *κρεω-πώλης* (*κρέας*), *γῆρο-βοσκός*, *κερο-βάτης* (*γῆρας*, *κέρας*).

Obs. 6. Though the conjunctive *ο* is not used before a vowel, it is retained when the second word began originally with the digamma or the spirant *σ*; as, *μῆνο-ειδής*, *ὀρθο-επής*; as the digamma lost its power, the conjunctive *ο* was not used in many words of this sort, as *αἰχμάλωτος*, *φιλεργός*; and in many words a crasis of the two vowels took place, as *ἰχθυ-ο-ειδής* = *ἰχθυ-ώδης*, the accent being drawn back: so mostly the com-

pounds of *ἔργον* which have a moral meaning, and of which the emphasis rests on the adjective whence that moral force proceeds, as *πανό-εργος* = *πανούργος*: while in compounds which have a physical meaning, the emphasis rests on the *ἔργον*, as *ξυλουργός*, and all of *ἔχω*, except *καχεξία*, as *ράβδοῦχος* &c.

Obs. 7. To some words of the III. decl., sometimes of the I. and II., *ι* is added as the conjunctive vowel to the simple root, as *πυρίπινυς*, *νυκτιπόρος*, *γαστρίμαργος*, *αἰγιβότης*; *μυστιπόλος* (*μυστής*), *μυρίπινους*, *χαλκίοικος*, *ἀργίπους*. In some poetic compounds this *ι* is contracted with the vowel of the first word, as in *ὀρειβάτης*, *ἐλειβάτης* (and analogously the Epic *ἀνδρεϊφόντης*, *Ἀργεϊφόντης* from *Ἄργος*, *ου*); *ὄδοιπόρος*, *χοροῖτύπος* (both these also in prose), with *α* in *μεσαιπύλιος*, *μαλακαίποδες*.

Obs. 8. Where the simple root ends in *σ*, the latter part of the compound is attached without any conjunctive vowel, as *τελεσ-φόρος*, *σακεσ-πάλος*, *σακες-φόρος*, *ὀρέσ-βιος*, *ὀρέσ-κωος*, *κερασ-βόλος*, *φωσ-φόρος* &c., *μυσ-πολεῖν* (Arist. *Vesp.* 140.) from *μῦς* (§. 100. *Obs. 2.*); *ὀρέσ-κιος*, *ὀρέσ-τερος* (cf. §. 98. 2.). Where the genitive is *εος*, as *τέλος* (root *TEΛΕΣ*), some poetic compounds insert an euphonic conjunctive vowel *ι*, as *ὀρεσ-ι-βάτης*, *τειχεσιπλήτης*, *ἔγχεσιμωρος*, *μελεσιπτερος*, *τελεσισιδωτέρα*. In the following words *σ* is euphonic: *δικα-σ-πόλος*, *μογο-σ-τόκος*, *θεό-σ-δοτος*, *θεο-σ-εχθρία* (Arist. *Vesp.* 418.), besides the regular *θεοεχθρία*, *οὐδενό-σ-ωρος* (Hom. II. θ, 178.) for *οὐδενόωρος*, *νεώ-σ-οικος* for *νεώοικος*, *ἐναρ-σ-φόρος* (Hesiod. Sc. 192.) for *ἐναροφόρος*. In *Θέσφατος*, the *σ* is an addition to the root *ΘΕ*.

3. Sometimes the first part of the compound is an actual case, as in some compounds of *ναῦς*, as *ναυσιπόρος*.

Obs. 9. The actual forms of cases occur but in very few compounds, as *Διός-κοροι*, *νουν-έχης*, perhaps in *πολισσοῦχος*, unless it be from *πόλισσα*, an old form of *πόλις*.

4. When the first part is an adverb, see §. 342. *b.*

b. The second part of the Compound.

§. 345. 1. For the reduplication of the *ρ*, see §. 36. 2.

2. The words beginning with *α*, *ε*, *ο*, lengthen these vowels in composition into *η* and *ω*: (in verbs this takes place only when they are derivatives in *έω* &c.) from the nom. of a subst. or adj., as (*α*) *εὐήμερος* from *ἄνεμος*, *υπήκοος* from *ἀκούω*, *κατήγορος*, *κατηγορέω*, *ποδῆρης*, *μονῆρης*, *τριῆρης* &c. from *ἌΡΩ*, *στρατηγός* from *ἄγω*, *εὐήνωρ* from *ἀνὴρ*, *ἀμφήκης* from *ἀκή*, *οἰνή-ρσις* from *ἀρύω*; (*ε*) *δυσήρετμος* from *ἐρετμός*, *δυσήλατος* from *ἐλαύνω*, *κατη-ρεφής* from *ἐρέφω*, *ἐπηλυσ* from *ἐλθεῖν*, *ἀνήκεστος* from *ἀκείσθαι*: (*ο*) *τριώβολον* from *ὀβολός*, *ἀνωφελής* from *ὠφελός*, *πανωλής*, *πανόλεθρος* from *ὄλλεμι*, *ἀνώ-μαλος* from *ὀμαλός*, *ἀνώμοτος* from *ὕμνυμι*, *ἀνώνυμος*, *ἐπώνυμος* from *ὄνομα*, *ἐπώρεια* from *ὄρος*, *δυσ-πής* from *ὄοι-* and others from *ἀνύειν*, *ἀροῦν*, *ἀμείβειν*, *ἀριθμός*, *ἐρίζειν*, *ἐρᾶν*, *ἐμείν*, *οἰδύνη*, *οἰδούς*, *ὀρύσσω*, *ὄζω* &c.

Obs. 1. In many words such as *δυσέλεγκτος*, *δυσοδία*, *ὅμορος*, and especially in such as originally had the digamma, this lengthening does not take place, as *δυσάλωτος*, *δυσεπής*, and never in verbs compounded with a preposition, nor in derivatives from such verbs, as *ἀπελαύνω*, *ἀπελασις*, *ἀπελάτης*, *ἐπονομάζω*, *ἐπονομασία*, *ἐπονομαστός*, &c.

Obs. 2. The Attics adopted the Doric *ᾱ* for *η* in some compounds of *ἄγω* *λοχαγός*, *ξεναγός*, *οὐραγός*, and the traged. in Iambics have *κυναγός*, *ποδαγός*.

The ending of the Compound.

§. 346. When the compound is a verb.

a. When the first word is one of the prepositions (except *ὥς*, *το*, which is never compounded) the simple verb is unchanged, as *ἐκ-βαίνω*, *ἐμ-βάλλω*, *συν-αγείρω*, *συν-πίπτω*, *ἀφ-αιρέω*, *περι-ελαύνω*, *προ-έχω* or *προῦχω*, *ἐν-ρίπτω* &c.

Obs. 1. The composition in these cases consists in mere juxtaposition (*παράθεσις*): by the *Epic* some adverbs are thus compounded with verbs, as *ἀνερύειν*, *παλιμπλάζεσθαι*: so also a subst., as *δακρυχέων*.

b. When the first part of the compound is any other part of speech, except a preposition, the compound, as being in reality a new verb, derived from a real or supposed nominative form, takes a derivative form, generally *έω*. So from the two notions *ἵππους τρέφειν*, the compound is not *ἵπποτρέφειν*, but through the intermediate nom. *ἵπποτράφος ἵπποτροφέω*, so *θεοσεβείν*, *θεοσεβής*, *εὐτυχεῖν*, *εὐτυχής*.—See §. 340. 2.

Obs. 2. These compounds differ in sense from the simple verbs, in that the former generally express the being in some state, or the frequent doing of something implied in that state.

Obs. 3. There are few such compounds formed directly from the simple verb, and these are mostly confined to poetry, as *σταδιοδραμοῦμαι* Eur. H. F. 865, *ἀτίει* Theogn. 621.

§. 347. The compound is a noun, with its second part,

a. A derivative from a verb, with the following endings:

a. Generally *ος*, *ον*.

β. *ης* (*της*) or *ας* (gen. *ου*), *ηρ* (*τηρ*), *τωρ*, generally transitive substantives, as *εὐεργέτης*, *νομοθέτης*, *μυροπώλης*, *ὀρνιθοθήρας*, *παιδολέτωρ*.

γ. *ης*, *ες*, generally pass. or intrans., as *θεοφιλής*, *εὐμαθής*, *εὐπρεπής*.

δ. *ς*, or when joined with a preceding K letter, *ξ*, as *ψευδομάρτυς* (from *ΜΑΡΤΥΩ*, later *μαρτυρέω*), *κακόμαντις* (from *ΜΑΝΤΙΩ*, later *μαντεύω*), *νομοφύλαξ*, *ἀπορρώξ*.

Obs. 1. In some compounds both the parts are verbal, in which case the latter notion depends on the former, as *φιλομαθής*, *loving learning*, *φιλήκοος*, *eupridus audienti*, *μελλόγαμος* (= *ὁ γαμείν μελλων*), *φιλόλογος* (= *ὁ λέγειν φιλῶν*), *φιλοθύτης* (= *ὁ θύειν φιλῶν*), *φιλοπότης* (= *ὁ πίνειν φιλῶν*).

Obs. 2. Abstract compounds such as *σύμπραξις* &c., are derived from compound verbs (mostly with a preposition) such as *συμπράττω*: abstracts in *ία* from a form in *ος*, as *ἀτιμία* from *ἄτιμος*.

b. With the second part a substantive.

1. The two parts of the compound are in an *attributive* relation to each other, in as much as the former modifies and defines the latter. The form of the subst. is unchanged. The first word may be an adverb or prep., or sometimes a subst. or adjective. The number of these compounds is very limited, as *ὁμόδουλος*, *σύνοδος*, *πρόξενος*, *ἡμίονος*, *βούλιμος*, *ἀκρόπολις*, *ἀνκτοπέδη*, *ἀγαθοδαίμων*, and when the first word is an adj. the good writers prefer generally the two simple words, as *ἀγαθὸς daίμων*, *ἄρειος πάγος*.

2. The two parts stand in an *objective* relation, one being the object of the other: this includes a large number of adjectives, whose first part is a verb, or sometimes an adjective or an inseparable adverb or preposition, as *δαισιδαίμων* (= *ὁ τοῖς daίμονας daίνας*), *μισόπονος*, *ἐπιχαιρέκακος* (= *ὁ τοῖς κακοῖς*

ἐπιχαίρων), φιλέλλην, φιλόσοφος, neut. *ον*, φιλόγλυκος, neut. *υ*, κακοδαίμων (= ὁ κακὸν δαίμονα ἔχων), μακρόχειρ (= ὁ μακρὰν χεῖρα ἔχων), αὐτόχθων, *indigena*, δυσέρως, ἔνθεος (= ὁ τὸν θεὸν ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἔχων), ἄποικος (= ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴκου ὢν), ἄπαις (= ὁ παῖδας μὴ ἔχων). In all these words the form of the substantive is unchanged, when the primitive substantive has a form which serves for the masc. and feminine of the adj.; but where this is not the case, as in *ἡμέρα*, the substantive takes the corresponding adjectival endings, as *ος* (gen. *ον*), *ως* (gen. *ω*), *ης* (gen. *ους*), *ις* (gen. *ιδος*), *ων*, and (when the subst. ends in *υ*) *ς*, as *σύνδειπνος* (δείπνον), *εὐθύδικος* (δίκη), *ἄτιμος* (τιμή), *δεχήμερος* (ἡμέρα), *φιλοχρήματος* (χρήμα, χρήματα), *ἄστομος* (στόμα), *εὐγεως* (γῆ), *λειπόνεως* (ναῦς), *ἀνωφελής* (τὸ ὕφελος), *ἀναλκις* (ἀλκή), *ἀχρήμων*, *ἄδακρυς*, gen. *υος* (τὸ δάκρυ).

Obs. 3. Some of these compounds admit in the last word a change of vowel, as *ἀκόλουθος* from *κέλευθος*, in Epic *πεμπώβολον* from *ὄβελος*, *ἀμύμων* from *ῥῶμος*, and all from *ἄνομα* ending in *ος*, take the *Æolic* form *ὄνυμα*, as *εὐώνυμος*: *ην* and *ηρ* in all derivatives from *φρήν* and *πατήρ* become *ων* and *ωρ*, as *σώφρων* (*ονος*), *εὐπάτωρ* (*ορος*), also in *προγαστωρ* from *γαστήρ*, *εὐήνωρ* from *ἄνῆρ*, and in compounds of *μήτηρ*, in which *μήτηρ* is the subject, as *ἡ παμμήτωρ*, *mother of all*. But this change of vowel is not admissible when the ending *ος* is added to the *ην* or *ηρ* of the root, as *εὐάστερος*, *ἀλίμενος* from *ἄστηρ* and *λιμήν*, root *ἄστερ*, *λιμεν*.

c. Or with the second word an adjective.

The adjective is not changed, except those in *υς* which generally becomes *ης*; the first part is either a subst. or an adverb, as *ἀστυγείτων*, *urbi vicinus*, *πάνσοφος* or *πάσσοφος*, *ον*, *ἀνόμοιος*, *ον*, *πρόδηλος*, *ον*, *ἀηδής* from *ἡδύς*, *ποδώκης* from *ὠκύς*.

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AND THE MORE REMARKABLE VERBAL FORMS.

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REFERRED TO, MOSTLY IN VOL. II.

The references are given either to call attention to some construction, or to explain some difficulty by referring to the principle on which the construction depends.

The word quoted in the reference is that in which the difficulty or peculiarity of the construction seems to present itself.

The asterisks mark that the passage is not quoted in the text, but may be explained by the paragraph referred to ; though some of these have been inserted in the present edition.

The references in the Tragedians and Aristophanes are made to Dindorf's edition of the *Poetæ Scenici Græci*.

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22, 35	552, <i>a</i> .
26, 22	565.
31, 32	573, <i>Obs.</i>
41, 15.....	475, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
42, 7	550, <i>b</i> .
48, 20.....	823, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
50, 39.....	564.
55, 34.....	383, <i>Obs.</i>
60, 36.....	628, 2.
67, 13.....	877, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
68, 41.....	566, 1.
74, 37	583.
75, 41	583.
83, 37	566, 1.
88, 19.....	628, 2.
328, 43.....	583.
381, 7	583.
387, 23.....	566, 1.

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Line*1 αἰτῶ	583.
2 κοιμώμενος with acc.	556, <i>d</i> .
3 δίκην.....	580, 2.

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*— στέγαις.....	§. 605, 1.
7 ἔταν	842, 1.
— τῶν	444, 5.
*9 αὐγὴν	580, 1.
15 infin. with article	670, 1.
*— ὕπνῳ	603.
*17 ἀντίμολπον...	642, 5.
*21 gen. abs.	696.
*23 πιφάσκων	895, 5, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
— φῶς	569, 2.
*24 χάριν	580, 2.
*27 acc. with inf. .	675, <i>b</i> .
*— δόμοις.....	605, 1.
— εὐνῆς	530, 1.
28 εὐφημοῦντα with dat.	589, 2.
31 χορεύσομαι with acc.	556, <i>b</i> .
*36 σιγῶ	566, 1.
*37 εἰ with opt.	855.
39 μαθοῦσι	599, 1, or 605, 2.
41 sing. adj. 391, <i>Obs.</i> 1.	
*47 ἀρωγάν	580, 1.
48 κλάζοντες with acc.	566, 3.
*49 τρόπον	580, 2.
51 ὑπατοί with gen.	524, 2.
*52 ἐρετμοῖσιν.....	608.
53 δεινιοστήρη πόνον	435, <i>Obs.</i>
56 ὁλάνθροον..	435, <i>Obs.</i>

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*61 ἐπὶ.....	§. 634, 3, <i>b</i> .
*62 ἀμφὶ	631, 2.
67 ὅπη νῦν ἔστι...	835, 1.
*72 dative σαρκί.....	603.
*73 ὑπολειφθέντες with gen.	529.
*79 ὑπεργήρων	436, 2, <i>d</i> , 1.
81 στείχει with acc.	558, 1.
— ἀρείων	379, <i>a</i> .
*— παιδός gen. ..	502, 2.
*82 ἀλάνει with acc.	552, <i>c</i> .
*85 ἐπαισθομένη with acc.	575.
96 enallage of cases	440.
*99 παίων	517.
103 θυμοβόρου.....	581, 3.
*107 ellipse of πνέει	895, 7.
*116 ἔκταρ with gen. .	526.
— ἐκ	621, 1, <i>c</i> .
120 βλαβέντα δρόμων	531.
*121 imper.	420.
*122 dat. λήμασι	607.
*123 ἐδάη with acc.	551, 2.
*126 χρόνῳ	606.
— ἀγρεῖ.....	397.
*130 πρὸς..	638, III. 3, <i>d</i> .
*136 dat. κυσί	609.
*140 εὐφρων with dat.	596, 3.
151 σπενδυμένα with acc.	560, 1.
*158 δούφωνων with dat.	590.
161 dat. part.	691.
162 προσεννώ	583.

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- *165 πλήν with gen. §. 59, 2.
— *ei whither*... 877, b.
*176 infin. 666, 1.
178 ἡμῶν 556, b.
*180 παρά 637, III. 1, a.
*181 inf. 669, 1.
190 πέραν 526.
— ἔχων 359, Obs. 1.
*206 inf. as subj. 663.
*207 ἀγαλμα 580, 1.
*214 ἀμαρτῶν 514.
*215 ὀργῇ 603.
*216 ἐπιθυμῶν 498.
*219 πνέων 555.
*221 μετέγνω 636, Obs.
— παντότακτον 551, f.
224 οὖν 737, 3.
225 ἀρωγάν 580, 3.
*229 παρ' οὐδέν 637, III. 3, f.
*234 παντὶ θυμῷ 603, 2.
235 φυλακὰν κατασχέιν 360, 2.
243 κατὰ 629, 1, c.
*250 infin. 669, 2.
*254 σύνορθρον with dat. 594, 2.
*255 τὰπὶ τουτοῖσιν .. 436, b.
*263 opt. 425, b.
— σιγῶσῃ 601, Obs. 2.
*269 οὖσαν 518, 2, a.
*271 part. 681, 2.
*273 μή 746, 2.
278 gen. temp. 523.
*280 ἄν 427, 3.
286 νῆσταισι πόντον 558, 1.
*307 κάτοπτον 525.
312 μοί 595, Obs. 1.
*323 ἄν 425, 1.
*330 ἐκ 621, 2, b.
*331 ὧν ἔχει attraction . 822.
*337 εὐφρόνην, acc. temp. 577.
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*349 ἰδεῖν 666, 2.
*351 κατὰ 629, 3, g.
364 ὅπως ἄν 810.
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378 ἔστω 420.
*397 ἐπίστροφον with gen. 493.
*398 Θεός supplied .. 891, a.
413 ἀπιστες 356, Obs. 2.
422 ellipse of ὀργῇ 895, e.
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*431 δόμων 530, 1.
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*475 ὑπό 639, II. 2, β, a.
*478 μή 814, a.
479 κεκοιμένους φρενῶν 529, 1.
481 καρδῶν 584, 2.
*482 dative 607.
496 σοί 600, 2.
507 μεθέξειν μέρος 535, Obs. 1.
510 μηκέτι .. 743, 2., 746, 3.
*517 infin. 671.
517 δορός 433, Obs. 3.
*520 εἰ ποῦ πάλαι 895, 2.
*521 κάσμιφ 603, 1, 2.
*524 οὐ 777, 2.

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- *531 ἀξιώτατος §. 502, 3.
532 ellipse of οὔτε 775, Obs. 3.
534 ὁφλῶν δίκην 552, b.
*537 ἔπαιον 585.
*542 ἐπιβῆλοι 512, 1.
*554 ἄπαντα 579, 6.
555 εἰ λέγοιμι (aposiopesis)
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*557 μέρος 577.
* — ellipse of ἦμεν 376 and
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*561 σίνος 467, 1.
562 τιθέντες 390, Obs.
*564 οἶον ἀφερτον 823, Obs. 7.
*566 εὔδοι opt. 418, a., 863, 4.
*569 μέλειν with infin. 664, 1.
571 τύχης 488.
577 ἑλόντες 378, a.
— θεοῖς 598.
*581 χάρις Διός 442, e.
— τιθήσεται 364, 7, Obs. 1.
584 infin. 663, 1, e.
*592 πρὸς 638, 1, 2, b.
*593 part. 684.
595 ἐπισημοῦντες 380, 3.
*600 ὅπως 812, 2.
604 ἡ omitted 780, Obs. 2.
606 εὔροι 884, Obs. 4.
607 οὖν 737, 2.
*616 ἐρμηνεύειν dative 609, 3.
*620 τὰ ψεύδη καλὰ 458, Obs.
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*644 σεσαγμένον with gen.
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659 ἀνθῶν with gen. 539, 1.
664 τύχῃ σῴτηρ ... 439, 1.
673 ὥς 703, Obs. 2.
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705 παρσσομένα 583.
715 ἀμφί 631, III. 3, a.
723 πολέα 126, Obs. 1.
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760 μετὰ 640, 2.
771 εἰδομέναν 380, 2.
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*812 ὧν 822, 1.
*813 ἀπὸ γλώσσης . 620, 3, c.
816 ψήφους ἔθεντο .. 360, 1.
817 χείρὸς 483, Obs. 3.
*818 κατὶνῷ 609, 3.
*828 ἄδην 578, Obs. 2.
836 position of article 459,
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*840 δοκοῦντας 379, a.
852 δεξιόσμοι 583.
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868 λέγειν, independent inf.
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869 εἰ ἦν 852, III.
*915 ἐκόντως with dative 594,
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- 920 προσχάνης βόαμα §. 566,
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*934 εἴπερ τις 895, 2.
*937 aposiopesis 897.
*945 ἐμβασιν 580.
950 τούτων 486.
*964 ellipse of τούτου 695,
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*990 ὕμῳ δει ὀρθόν 566, 3.
*1008 χρημάτων 533, 3.
*1009 nomin. 708, 1.
*1023 φθιμένων 533, 3.
*1024 ἐπὶ 634, 3, a.
*1042 εἰ with opt. 855.
1049 εἰ πειθοῖο .. 855, Obs. 4.
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1051 κεκτημένη with acc. 576.
*1053 λῶστα 442, b.
1056 gen. loci 522, 1.
1057 φέισαι τέκνων 531, Obs. 2.
*1058 dative 599, 4.
*1074 ἀνατόνυτας ταῦτα 566, 4.
— ἀμφί 631, 2, 1.
1084 πέρ 697, d.
*1090 μὲν οὖν 730, b.
— συνίστορα 581, 3.
1094 ὧν attr. for τούτων οὐς
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1096 verb supplied .. 895, e.
*1113 ἀμυχῶν τέρμα 551, 2.,
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1117 ἀκέρετος with dat. 602, 3.
*1118 gen. 481, 1.
*1129 δολοφόνου .. 435, Obs.
1139 ellipse of verb . 895, 3.
1142 θροεῖς with acc. 566, 3.
*1144 θροεῖ to be supplied 895,
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1146 μόρον .. 894, e., 581, 2.
1149 ἐμοί 588, 2., 600, 3., 601,
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1156 ὀλέθριοι φίλων .. 542, 2.
1163 opt. without ἄν 426, 1.
1170 ἄκος 573, Obs. 2.
1172 βαλῶ 359.
1179 ἔσται δεδορκός . 373, 4.
1191 ὕμνοισι ὕμνον .. 566, 3.
*1192 ἄτην 580, 1.
*1193 κατόντι 602, 3.
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1202 λέγουσαν .. 675, Obs. 1.
1212 ἔπειθον 583.
— ἡμιπλάκον 565.
*1219 πρὸς 638, 2, a, a.
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*1238 σωτηρία 607, 1.
1239 ellipse of ἐστί .. 376.
1247 κοιμήσον στόμα 440, 2.
*1252 protasis suppressed 856,
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1263 ἀντιτίσασθαι . 500, 585.
1269 ἐκδύων doub. acc. 583.

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- *1281 μητροκτόνον accent of
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1300 ὁ ὕστατος τοῦ χρόνου
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*1302 part. 601, 683.
— ἀπό 620, 3, c.
*1305 σοῦ 489.
*1310 ὄζει with gen. ... 484.
*1323 ἐμόν. ... 652, Obs. 7.
— ἐπεύχομαι double dative
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*1342 dative 603.
1343 πέπληγμαί πληγῇν 545,
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*1346 οἰμώγματι 609, 3.
1359 τοῦ δρῶντος 436, 2, d.
*1370 ταύτην . 891, 2, Obs. 3.
*1371 ὅπως (κυρεῖ) . 895, 1, c.
*1376 ὕψος 579.
1384 dual 358, 3, a.
*1387 χάριν 580, 2.
*1393 ellipse with gen. abs.
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*1409 ἐπέθου 362, 2.
*1420 ἄποινα 580, 2.
1435 ἔως ἄν 847, 3.
1439 Χρυσῆιδων 355, a.
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1448 τίς ἄν 427, 3.
1460 transposition of ἔριν
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1470 κρατύνεις κράτος 560, 2.
*1472 μοί 600, 2.
1482 αἰεῖς 583.
1494 κείσαι κοίταν . 556, a.
*1512 παρέξει 359.
1529 ἐξοδηλήτω . 435, Obs.
*1530 ἀμχανῶ 579, 1.
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*1547 ἐπὶ 634, 3, i.
*1551 σὲ προσήκει 674.
*1554 ὑπό 639, I. 2, c.
1568 πέρ 697, d.
1570 θεμένη with dat. 589, 1.
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*1571 Ὁλω supplied 895, d.
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1610 μοί—ἰδόντα ... 675, b.

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*20 ὥς ἄν 810, 2.
*23 προσομπός with acc. 581,
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35 ἔλακε ἀμβόαα . 566, 3.
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- 58 τίς . . . §. 373, Obs. 2.
*65 ἄκρατος 356, Obs.
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83 τύχαις 359, 3.
97 χέουσα with dat. 592, 1.
93 φάσκω ἔπος 566, 1.
*94 ἀντιδοῦναι δόσιν . 573.
96 ὥσπερ οὖν 737, 2.
101 νομίζομεν with acc. 551, 2.
*105 λέγοις ἄν 425, 2, b.
*115 καί 861, 2.
*129 βροτοῖς 600, 1.
140 acc. referring to μοί 675,
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*142 εὐχάς 581, 2.
*149 ἐπὶ 634, 3, g.
154 πρὸς 638, Obs.
*155 ἀπὸ τροπον. 581, 3.
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*172 opt. 832, Obs.
177 μῶν 873, 5, 814, b.
— μῶν οὖν 873, 5.
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*196 ὅπως 813.
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*216 σύννοισθα 682, 2.
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*394 πὸτ' ἄν 427, 3.
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*414 πρὸς ἔπος 638, III. 3, c.
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465 ἐυχόμενοις 599, 3.
471 ἐμμοτον with dat. 602, 3.
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655 καλῶ with acc. ... 566, 3.
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- 698 subst. transposed §. 824,
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728 ἐφοδεῖσαι with dat. 598.
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732 πατεῖς πύλας . 558, 1.
719 Ὀρέστην 581, 1.
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 * 336 τοῖσιν 445, 3.
 338 ὑπελθῶ 379, *Obs.* 3.
 354 sing. verb 390, 2, B.
 360 τινά 373, *Obs.* 2.
 * 372 ἄταν 580, 1.
 * 380 αὐδαῖται 566, 1.
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 890 χθονός 483, *Obs.*
 893 φίλτατε 379, a.
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 * 462 ἐξ 621, 3, d.
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- * 4 ἐφέιτο with acc. 566, 2.
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 11 στέργειν 549, *Obs.* 2.
 * 13 δὴ 720, 2, d.
 21 τοῦ βροτῶν 904, *Obs.* 4.
 23 dative 599, 3.
 * 28 ἀπηῦρ with gen. and
 acc. 491, 574.
 30 πέρα with gen. 526.
 34 φθέγγει γόους 566, 1.
 * 35 ὅστις ἂν 829, 2.
 40 ἀνηκουστὲν with gen.
 487, 4.
 44 πόνει with acc. 563.
 58 πόνους 560, 1.
 59 εὐρεῖν 560, 1.
 * 62 part. 681, 683.
 * 68 ὅπως 812, 2.
 * 69 δρᾶς θέαμα 575.
 * 80 μοί 589, 3.
 * 83 σοί 590, *Obs.* 2.
 * 84 οἶός τε 755, 4.
 * 95 χρεῖται 577.

Prometheus Vincetus.

- 106 σιγᾶν τύχας §. 506, 1.
 * 118 δὴ 737, 2.
 * 121 διὰ 627, I, 3, b.
 * 143 ὀχίσσω φρουράν 563.
 148 ἀδαμανδέτοισι 435, *Obs.*
 * 156 ὡς with plpft. 813.
 * 163 τιθέμενος 362, 5.
 165 πρὶν ἂν 848.
 171 ἀποσυλάται 583.
 * 182 ἀμφί 631, II, 3, a.
 199 χόλου 516.
 * 202 δῆθεν 726, 2, a.
 * 211 opt. 884, 2, 802, 4.
 217 προσλαβόντα 674, 675, b.
 * 221 αὐτοῖσι 604, 1.
 * 236 πεῦ μολεῖν 531, 678, 1.
 237 τῷ 609, 3.
 267 εὐρόμην πόνους 576, 2.
 270 ἐρήμου 512, 1.
 * 271 μοί 598.
 272 πέδοι 605, *Obs.* 5.
 292 optative without ἂν 832,
Obs.
 305 σιδηρομήτωρ 435, b.
 330 ζηλώ σέ 495, *Obs.* 3.
 * 350 ἄχθος 581.
 * 355 συρίζων with acc. 566, 3.
 356 ἥστραπτεν 570.
 362 σθένος 584, 2.
 370 ἐξανασείει χόλον 555, c.
 389 θακοῦντι ἔδρας 556, b.
 390 τύχας 481.
 406 λέλακε σπονdeen 566, 3.
 435 στένουσι 566, 4.
 445 ἀνθρώποις 589, *Obs.* 4.
 467 ἀντί 618, 2, e.
 472 ἀποσφαλεῖς φρενῶν 529, 1.
 481 πρὶν 848, 3.
 * 494 δαίμονιν 594, 4.
 501 ἀνθρώποις 596, *Obs.* 2.
 * 508 ἀκήδει 496.
 552 εἰσορῶσα 707, b.
 574 ὀτοβεῖ νόμον 566, 3.
 592 γυμνάζεται with double
 acc. 583.
 * 614 δίκην 580, 2.
 625 κρύψης 583.
 626 μεγαλῶν 499.
 627 μὴ οὐ 750, 3.
 635 χάσιν 573, *Obs.* 2.
 636 καί 758, 3.
 649 τυχεῖν with gen. 512, 1.
 * 654 ὡς ἂν 810, 2.
 * 681 ἀπεστέρησεν with gen.
 529.
 682 ἐλαύνομαι γῆν 558, 1.
 * — πρὸς 619, 1, b.
 700 ἠνύσασθε with acc. 560, 2.
 701 μαθεῖν with gen. 485.
 708 στεῖχε γύας 559.
 * 712 infin. 671, a.
 713 ἐκπερᾶν χθόνα 548, *Obs.* 1.
 714 χειρὸς 530, *Obs.* 1.
 * 749 ὅπως with ind. 813.
 764 γαμεῖ 583.

Prometheus Vincetus.

- *766 ὄντινα acc. §. 581, 1, 2, cf. 897.
 770 nom. part. 709, 430.
 815 κτίσαι with acc. . . 569, 1.
 *861 ellipse of pronoun 695, Obs. 1.
 900 gen. 483, Obs. 4.
 901 ὅτι 814, Obs. 5.
 903 προσδράκοι 554, a.
 *905 πόριμος with acc. 581, Obs.
 *912 ἡράτο with acc. . . 566, 2.
 917 πιστός 356, Obs.
 919 πεσεῖν πτώματα . . 556, a.
 921 ἐπὶ position of . . 656, 4.
 923 βροντῆς 504.
 928 Διός 509.
 940 ἄρξει with dative 605, 3, 505, Obs. 3.
 *962 ἐγκώνει with acc. 558, 1.
 977 μεμνηνὸτα νόσον . . 549, b.
 982 γέ 735, 6.
 1066 ἄσιεῖν κακότητα . . 561.
 1091 μητρὸς σέβας . . . 442, c.

Septem contra Thebas.

- 19 construction of sentence, 898, Obs. 3.
 46 ἐρκωμόθησαν with acc. 566, 2.
 92 τίς ἄρα 872, 2, c.
 95 δῆτα 725, 2.
 144 ἀπύουσαι 583.
 146 αὐτὰς 481, 1.
 189 κρατοῦσα 379, b.
 198 βουλευέσεται . . . 364, Obs.
 *217 πρὸς 638, 2, d.
 *260 εἰ δόιης 855, Obs.
 266 εὐχου 566, 2.
 273 ἀπὸ 620, 3, i.
 284 τὰξω 583.
 290 acc. λεών 580, 3.
 328 ellipse of ὄντων 376, Obs., 895, c.
 363 καινοπήμονες . . . 579, 2.
 371 διώκων 558, 2.
 *385 τῷ 444, 5.
 *394 ὀρμαίνει with acc. 551, 1.
 416 εἶργειν 596, Obs. 1.
 438 ἀνδράσιν 597, Obs. 1.
 467 στείχει προσαμβάσεις 558, 1.
 488 Ἰππομέδοντος σχῆμα 442, c.
 498 βλέπων 554.
 545 κατηλεῖν μάχην . . 504.
 571 βάσει 583.
 *597 φεῖ with gen. . . . 489.
 633 ἀρᾶται τύχας . . . 566, 2.
 651 κηρυκουμάτων . . . 495.
 681 nom. 708, 1.
 704 τί οὖν 737, 4.
 810 οὖν 737, 6.
 843 ἀμφί 631, III. 3, a.
 855 ἐρίσσετε 566, 4.
 864 asyndeton 792, m.

Septem contra Thebas.

- 868 ἰαχεῖν ὕμνον . . §. 566, 3.
 *894 ellipse of μοῖρα . 436, β.
 909 double dat. 600—611, Obs.
 *920 gen. 481.
 996 dative 602, 3.
 *1019 impft. 398, 2.
 1028 nom. 689, Obs.
 *1053 ellipse of ὦν . . 682, 3.

Supplices.

- 15 διὰ 627, II. 1.
 48 ἐγέννασεν 569, 2.
 87 τοί 736, 3.
 120 ὅποι 623, 3, c.
 150 ῥύσιος 602, 3.
 203 acc. after πρέπει . 674.
 230 δικαίος 583.
 253 καρποῦται 576, 1.
 295 μή 873, Obs. 1.
 311 ἐπὶ omitted . . . 650, 2.
 325 τὰρχαῖον 577, Obs. 2.
 443 τοῖσιν 444, 5.
 453 σοφός 493, 1.
 604 ὅποι 646, Obs.
 763 κρᾶτος 579, 7.
 808 ἴνυε 566, 3.
 1026 χέουσιν 570.
 1055 τό 444, 5.

ARISTOPHANES.

Acharnenses.

- 1 δεδήγμαι with acc. 545, 3, *584, 2.
 7 ἐγανώβην 549, d.
 8 ἄξιον with dative 600, 1.
 9 ὠδυνήθην 549, d.
 13 ἐπὶ 634, 3, f.
 18 ὀφρὺς acc. 584, 2.
 23 ὠρίαν 577, Obs. 1.
 41 ἐκείνο 655, 8.
 *44 ἐντός with gen. . . 526.
 60 μοί 598.
 *64 τοῦ σχήματος gen. 495.
 *65 ὥς preposition . . . 626.
 67 ἐπὶ 633, 1, 2.
 *68 παρά 637, 1, Obs. 1.
 *76 αἰσθάνει with acc. 575.
 *83 gen. temp. 523.
 90 ἐφενάκιζες with acc. 563.
 93 τοῦ πρέσβews . . 467, 4.
 112 βάψω 583.
 125 ταῦτα 383, Obs.
 141 acc. temp. 577.
 164 πορθούμενος . . . 583.
 *166 οὐ μή 748.
 *169 μή 749.
 *176 πρὶν ἂν 848.
 184 partitive gen. . . . 533, 3.
 *186 βοώντων 195, Obs. 3.
 *— οἱ 444, 5.
 101 ὕσουςι with gen. . . 484.
 201 ἀπαλλαγίς with gen. 531.

Acharnenses.

- 205 ἄξιον with dative §. 600, 1.
 216 ἂν repeated 432, b.
 226 χωρίων gen. 483.
 *242 κρᾶτε with singular 390, 2, β.
 — nom. for voc. . . . 476, b.
 *253 ὅπως 812, 2.
 278 ῥοφήσει with acc. 562.
 *285 μὲν οὖν 730, b.
 306 ἀκούσατε 485, 487.
 319 ἐπέε 390, 2, a.
 328 ἀπειλεῖ with acc. 566, 2.
 *330 ἐπὶ 634, 3, c.
 *343 ὅπως μή 812, 2.
 *348 ὀλίγου 864, 1.
 372 εὐλογῇ with double acc. 583.
 *394 ὥς prep. 626.
 408 ἀλλ' ὅμως 772, 3.
 *434 ἀναθεν, μεταξύ with gen. 525.
 438 ἀκόλουθα with gen. 508.
 446 Τηλέφω dative . . 597.
 *458 μοί 598.
 466 καίτοι 772, 1.
 481 ἀγωνιεῖ with acc. . 563.
 *504 ἐπὶ 634, 1, b.
 514 αἰτιάμεθα with doub. acc. 583.
 *566 βλέπων with acc. 554, b.
 *571 ἀνύσας 696, Obs. 1, 5.
 575 genitive 495.
 594 τίς—ὅστις 877, Obs. 1.
 cf. line 959.
 *627 ἀναπαλοῖται . . . 604, 2.
 652 προκαλοῦνται . . . 583.
 *653 φροντίζουσι with gen. 496.
 656 διδάξειν 583.
 674 comparative 784.
 703 ἡλικὸν Θουκυδίδην . 823.
 *732 ἄμβατε 385, Obs. 1.
 *737 ζαμίαν 580, 1.
 *751 ποττό 646, 2.
 801 τρώγοις with acc. . 562.
 *831 τιμῆς 519.
 835 ἐπὶ 634, 3, g.
 *849 μοιχόν 580.
 *852 ὕζων 484 and 555.
 872 κολλικοφάγε . . . 379, a.
 *909 μᾶκος 579, 4.
 *913 τί παθών 872, κ.
 *933 ψοφεῖ 566, 3.
 944 optative 865.
 *961 μεταδοῖναι with gen. 535 and 519.
 *984 προκαλουμένον ellipse of pronoun, 695, Obs. 1.
 *991 πῶς ἂν 427, 4.
 *1001 ὑπὸ 639, 2, c.
 1011 δῆτα 725, 2.
 *1017 αὐτῷ 363, 2.
 *1029 τῷφθαλμῷ 584, 1.
 1032 πρὸς 647, 3.

Acharnenses.

- *1055 δραχμῶν §. 519.
 1057 δέιτα 583.
 1061 οὐθ' ὥς 421.
 *1078 compar. 782, c.
 *1129 φευξόμενον with acc.
 501.
 *1180 κατεάγη with gen. 522, 3.
 Aves.
 *4 προφορουμένη with acc.
 558, 1.
 *5 τὸ with infin. 670.
 9 ὕπου pregnant construction
 of, 646, *Obs.*
 18 ὀβολοῦ 519.
 31 νοσοῦμεν with acc. 522, a
 *36 dual. 387, 2.
 *46 παρά 637, III. a.
 54 οὐθ' οὖν 421.
 61 χασμήματος 495.
 64 τί δαί 727.
 *70 ἡττήθης 506.
 86 οἴχεται sense of . . . 548.
 Obs.
 100 λυμáινεται 583.
 *106 φύμεν with acc. 566, 2.
 121 εἰ 877, *Obs.* 5.
 *125 δῆλος 804, 2.
 *131 ὅπως 812, 2.
 *132 ἐστὶαν 583.
 *154 ἐπὶ 634, 3, f.
 *164 τί—ὑτι 877, *Obs.* 1.
 189 αἰτούμεθα 583.
 190 ὠθώσωιν with dat. 588, 1.
 191 φέρωσιν with acc. 573.
 195 μὴ with ind. 741, e.
 *200 εἰδῆδα 583.
 211 θρηνεῖς with acc. 566, 4.
 *218 ἀντιψάλλον with dat.
 594, 1.
 *224 φθέγματος 495.
 290 πῶς ἄν 428, *Obs.* 3.
 *292 ἐπὶ 635, 3, a.
 *305 τῶν ὀρνέων 495.
 *317 ὥς prep. 626.
 326 ἦδη 719, 4, a.
 *342 ληρεῖς ἔχων 698.
 *343 τώφθαλμό 584, 2.
 *353 ποὶ φύγω 427, 3.
 *356 ὅπως ἄν without verb,
 430, 1.
 *357 λαμβάνειν with gen. 536.
 *359 dative 601.
 *360 dative 596, 1.
 *374 πῶς ἄν 427, 3.
 *385 ἐνηντιώμεθα with acc.
 564.
 406 τοὶ 736, 2.
 *420 ὠφελεῖν with dat. 596, 1.
 445 articlo. 454, 1, a.
 — dative 600, 1.
 *461 οὐ μή 748, b.
 *495 πρὶν δευτερεῖν 848, *Obs.* 6.
 *498 νῶτον 584, 1.
 501 προκυλινδεῖσθαι with dat.
 598.

Aves.

- *506 impft. §. 424, 3, b.
 508 ἥρχον gen. 533, a.
 *520 ὤμν with acc. 566, 2.
 *526 ἐπὶ 634, 3, b.
 *523 ἐκκοφάντων 195, *Obs.* 3.
 609 ζῶει with acc. 552, c.
 614 θυρώσαι with dat. . . 608
 *627 ὅπως ἄν 810
 *697 νῶτον 584.
 *765 φυσάτω with acc. 569, 2.
 *781 ἐπωλδύξαν with dat.
 566, 3.
 854 προσίεναι with acc. 559,
 Obs. 2.
 *880 ἥσθην with dat. . . . 607.
 *910 κατά 629, 3, b.
 922 θύω with acc. 560, 3.
 *966 οὐδὲν οἶον . . . 836, *Obs.* 2.
 *968 μεταξύ with gen. . . 526.
 *1011 ὑπαποκίνει with gen.
 530, 1.
 *1018 εἰ ἄν 860 and *Obs.*
 *1039 τὸν τί 881, 2.
 *1036 καλοῦμαι with gen. 501.
 1052 γράφω 583.
 *1079 καθ' ἐπτά 629, 3, h.
 — τοῦβολοῦ 519.
 *1121 πνέων with acc. 555, c.
 *1128 μέγεθος 579, 7.
 1168 ἐκείθεν 647, *Obs.*
 *1177 οὐκουν 791, *Obs.*
 1186 imperative 390, 7.
 *1200 ἐπίσχες sense of, 642, β.
 *1228 ἀκροατέρω 613, 5.
 *1237 θυτέον 613, *Obs.* 5.
 *1251 ἀριθμόν 579, 4.
 *1257 ἀντοῖς ῥήμασι . . . 604, 1.
 1269 construction . . . 898, 2.
 *1290 ὥστε ἦν 863.
 *1341 ᾄδων with acc. 566, 3.
 *1359 βοσκητέον 613, 3.
 *1395 ἀλάμενος with acc. 556.
 *1405 διδάσκειν 583.
 *1421 ἐνθὺ with gen. 512, 2.
 *1475 ἀπωτέρω with gen. 526.
 *1477 ἥρος 523.
 *1481 φυλλορροεῖ with acc. 552.
 *1498 πηνίκα with gen. . . 523.
 1513 ellipse of μοῦ 695,
 Obs. 1.
 *1524 optative 807, β.
 *1530 τοῦπνιτριβείης . . . 457, 1.
 *1605 ἀποστερεῖς with gen. 529.
 *1620 μοινογίαν 580, 2.
 *1635 ἐκδοτέον 613, 5.
 *1641 participle 681, 683.
 *1644 σοῦ 521, 1.
 *1645 ὅσα ἄν 428, 829, 3.
 *1649 μέτεστι with gen. 535.
 *1658 ἀνθέξεται with gen. 536.
 *1668 οὐ μέντοι 730, a.
 *1670 οὐ δῖτα 725, 2.
 *1690 conj. delib. 417.
 *1669 γένος, ὄλ 819, 1.
 *1704 πανταχοῦ 527.

Aves.

- *1710 ἰδεῖν §. 667, *Obs.* 3.
 *1716 θυμιαμάτων 530, 1.
 1733 θεοῖς 605, *Obs.* 4.

Ecclesiastus.

- 31 masculine 390, c.
 115 μή 745, *Obs.* 3.
 187 οὐ 746, 1.
 465 ἡλίκοισι 823, *Obs.* 5.
 582 οὐ 745, *Obs.* 2.
 650 οὐ—μή 748, 2, a.
 726 μοί 598.
 1000 μή 741, e.
 1046 participle 689

Equites.

- *1 τῶν κακῶν 489.
 *3 αὐταῖσι βουλαῖς . . . 604, 1.
 *6 δῖτα 725, 2.
 *7 γέ 735, 8.
 9 νόμον 580, 1.
 *— κλαύσωμεν 566, 3.
 *13 ἄν 427, 3.
 *14 μὲν οὖν 730, b.
 *16 ἄν 427, 3.
 *19 μοί 598.
 *22 καὶ δὴ 724.
 *23 τοῦ “μόλαμεν”. . . 457, 3.
 *30 κράτιστα 383.
 *32 ἡγεῖ with acc. 551, 2.
 *37 conj. delib. 417.
 *41 ὄργην 579.
 *71 ἀνύσαντε 696, *Obs.* 1, δ.
 *72 ὀδόν 613, 3 and 5.
 *81 ὅπως 814, c.
 99 καταπάσω with acc. 540,
 Obs.
 105 ἐγκάναξον with acc. 570.
 *106 σπονδῆν 581.
 — σπείσωιν with gen. 497.
 108 position of ᾧ 479, 3.
 111 ὥς 847, *Obs.*
 *112 ὅπως μή 814, *Obs.* 5, b.
 *113 conjunct 416.
 *119 ἀνύσας 696, *Obs.* 1.
 *128 πῶς ; ὅπως 877, *Obs.* 1.
 134 ὥς 846, 3.
 *138 ἦν 398, 4.
 *142 εἴπω 417.
 *153 ἀναδίδασκον 583.
 158 οὐδέεις 381, *Obs.* 3.
 191 πρὸς 638, 1, 2, b.
 *202 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 210 ἦδη 719, 4, b.
 *222 ὅπως with fut. 812, 2.
 *250 ἡμέρας 523.
 *254 εὐθὺ 512.
 285 τριπλάσιον with gen.
 502, 3.
 *298 βλεπόντων 695, *Obs.* 1.
 *318 δοχαῖν 609, 1.
 *334 infin. 678, 3, a.
 339 πρότερος 672, 3.
 342 ἐναντα with gen. . . . 526.
 *348 νύκτα 577.

Equites.

- *350 ἀνολος §. 495.
 *359 ἥρεσας. 594, 4, Obs. 2.
 361 ἀλλά 774.
 *406 ἐπί 634, 3, d.
 417 σιτούμενος with acc. 562.
 — μαχεῖ with dat. 601, 1.
 420 κρεῶν partitive, 533, 3.
 *424 ἀπάννυ with acc. 566, 2.
 *436 ποδός partitive, 533, 3.
 *442 φεῖβι with acc. 568.
 *448 δорυφόρων partitive, 533, 1.
 *466 πρόφασιν 580, 1.
 *479 ταῦτα 581, 1.
 487 κεκράζεται with acc. 566, 3.
 *497 ὕπως with fut. 812.
 *506 πειραθέντες with gen. 493.
 *517 infin. 889.
 *590 στασιάζει with dat. 601, 1.
 614 ἡγωνίσω with acc. 563.
 *626 ἀναρρηγνύς ἐπη 566, 1.
 *649 ὀλοοῦ 519.
 *660 εὐαγγέλια 580, 1.
 *688 part. 681, 683.
 660 κατὰ with gen. 628, 3, d.
 *668 ἴσα 890.
 681 ὥστε with ind. 863, 1.
 698 εἰ μή 854, Obs. 1.
 701 conj. 416, 2.
 707 ἐπί 634, 3, g.
 713 καταγελῶ with dat. 589, 3.
 714 σεαυτοῦ 518, 2, b.
 757 φορεῖν with acc. 576, 1.
 761 προσικέσθαι with gen. 509.
 780 ἀλλ' ἢ 773, 5.
 804 καθορᾶ with gen. 485.
 819 ἀπομμάττει with gen. 537.
 822 πολλοῦ 529.
 860 λέγοντος 521, 2, a.
 885 ellipse of verb. 895.
 911 μὲν οὖν 730, b.
 916 part. 688, 6.
 922 δαδίων partitive, 533, 3.
 935 optative 807, d.
 944 χρόνου 523.
 900 ἐναρμόττεσθαι 583.
 1023 Ἐρεχθεῖ 590, Obs. 2.
 1106 εἰ μή 860, 7, 895, 4.
 1155 πρόπαλαι 644.
 1187 κεκραμένον with acc. 572.
 1205 οὐ γὰρ ἀλλά 773, 6.
 1312 πλεούσαις referring to μοί 390, 2, β.
 1327 ὀλοούετε with dat. 598.
 1380 ἄριστα 548, 2, f.

Lysistrata.

- 187 ὀρκώσεις 583.

Lysistrata.

- 301 ἐμοῦ §. 652, Obs. 5.
 438 ἀνύσαντε 696, Obs. 1.
 966 ὕβρους 577.
 1125 γνέμην 528.
 1230 πανταχοῦ 646, Obs.

Nubes.

- 5 ἄν without verb. 430.
 6 δῆτα 725, 2.
 *9 gen. temp. 523.
 *16 ὀνειροπολεῖ with acc. 551.
 *24 ὀφθαλμόν 584.
 *29 εἰλαύνεις 558.
 *35 ἐνεχυράσασθαι with gen. 501.
 *59 θρυαλλίδων partitive 533, 3.
 *77 ἀναπέσω 583.
 *84 ellipse of verb. 581, 2.
 *107 τούτων partitive 533, 3.
 *138 ἀγρών 522.
 *145 ἄλλοιτο with acc. 556.
 *153 λεπτότητος 475.
 *207 οὐ μή 748.
 305 θεοῖς 588, Obs. 2.
 *311 dat. loc. 606.
 *340 τί παθούσαι 872, k.
 *353 ῥήξατε φωνήν 566, 1.
 *402 τί μαθόν 872, k.
 *432 νικήσει with acc. 564.
 434 ὅσα 823, Obs. 3.
 441 infin. 669, 2.
 442 δαίρειν 583.
 447 περίτριμμα 353, 1.
 489 ὅπως 812, 2.
 505 οὐ μή—ἀλλά 748, 2, c.
 509 ἔχων 698, Obs. 1.
 521 ὥς 869, 1.
 540 εἰλκυσεν with acc. 556.
 583 διὰ 627, 1, 3, d.
 *612 μηνός 523.
 *666 κύκλω 603, 2.
 668 παρά 637, III. 3, c.
 *722 ὀλίγον 864.
 *730 τίς ἄν 427, Obs.
 767 article 459, 5.
 775 τὸ τί 881, 2.
 820 ἐγέλασας with acc. 549, d.
 *845 εἰσαγαγὼν with gen. 501.
 *850 ellipse of verb. 897.
 *876 ταλάντου 519, 1.
 *910 εἰρκας with acc. 566, 1.
 *913 part. in nom. 681, 683.
 972 τυπτόμενος 583.
 989 ἀμελεῖ number, 390, 1, b.
 *993 dative 598.
 *997 ἀποθραυσθῆς with gen. 529.
 1008 ψιθυρίῃ with dat. 589, 1.
 1026 ἐπί 633, 2.
 *1081 ἦτων with gen. 506.
 1109 ὅταν 823.
 *1115 κριτὰς 581, 1.
 1148 οἶόν 581, 1.

Nubes.

- *1223 χρήματος §. 494.
 *1238 χωρησεται with acc. 576.
 *1240 καταπροΐζει with gen. 530.
 1338 ἐδιδασκᾶμην 858, 2.
 1384 ἐφθης 693, Obs. 4.
 1413 ἀθῶν with gen. 529, Obs. 3.

- *1475 σαυτῷ 600, 2.

Pax.

- 6 οὐ interrogative, 874, 1.
 *17 ὑπερέχειν with gen. 504.
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160	ἐλοῦσατο . . . 362, 4, Obs. 2.
170	ellipse of εἰσὶ . . . 376, <i>a.</i>
—	κατά . . . 629, 1, <i>c.</i>
178	περί . . . 632, 1, 2.
182	ἄν . . . 430, 1.
—	comparative carried on, 783, <i>b.</i>
189	ἐξηρηγμένοι with gen. 536.
198	πότ' οὐ . . . 738, Obs. 3.
200	εἰ . . . 804, 9.
238	παρά . . . 646, 2.
242	βιοτεύσει with acc. 552, <i>e.</i>
263	προβαίνω with acc. . . 558.
278	ἐν σοὶ . . . 622, 3, <i>k.</i>
280	transp. of subst. . . 898, 2.
284	παρόν . . . 700, <i>a.</i>
291	ἦκον βίον . . . 528.
299	μοί . . . 598.
314	συζύγου . . . 642, Obs. 5.
322	λέξομαι . . . 364, <i>a.</i>
334	omission of antec. 817, 4.
335	σοῦ . . . 491.
341	ἄρα . . . 873, 2.
351	ὄνομα . . . 566, 3.
353	τέρψιν . . . 580, 2.
364	δῶμα . . . 569, 1.
366	σοί . . . 594, 2.
383	masc. part. . . 390, <i>c.</i>
389	οὐ δήτα . . . 725, 2, <i>d.</i>
407	μονόστολος with gen. 529, 1.
426	κοινοῦσθαι . . . 573.
431	acc. temp. . . . 577.
436	μοί . . . 600, 2.
444	πορεύσας . . . 583.
446	κατά . . . 629, 3, <i>a.</i>
448	ἐλφύουσι . . . 545, 1, 583.
455	ἐπ' ἐμοί . . . 634, 3, <i>k.</i>
456	φάος . . . 592, Obs., 559.
477	ἄρα . . . 873, 2.
480	infinit. clause, 863, Obs. 4.
489	ἀγῶνα . . . 563.
491	αἵμασιν . . . 355, <i>b.</i>
493	γέ . . . 735, 9.
499	δαίμονος . . . 518, Obs. 3.
512	τί χρήμα . . . 579.

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- 599 τισαλμην. §. 585.
 686 πεσεί. 556, a.
 716 φθόγγον. 566, 3.
 726 πόλμαν. 353, 1.
 751 ἄγαντος. 528.
 753 ἀλλ' ὅμως. 772, 3.
 — χαλαργοῖς. 435, *Obs.*
 832 σοῦ. 495.
 835 πειυστηρίαν 891, *Obs.* 2.
 920 ἡδίκεις. 545, 1.
 925 ὤκεις. 576, 1.
 926 δῆτα. 725, 2, b.
 939 τίς. 659, *Obs.* 1.
 *949 τρόπον. 518, 2.
 955 νικᾶν. 564.
 *— πρὶν ἄν. 848.
 975 νυν. 719, 2.
 *995 πλούτου. 495.
 1015 παρὰ. 637, II. 2.
 1024 pres. part. 398, 2.
 *1035 μωρον. 381.
 *1046 ἦν παρεύσιμον. 581, 3.
 1061 εἶπε. 856, *Obs.* 2.
 1077 εἰ εἴη. 855, 2.
 1092 δις τόσως with gen. 502, 3.
 1108 ἐκ. 531, *Obs.* 2., 621, 2, b.
 1117 θέ. 769, 2.
 *1133 θύσω. 560, 3.
 *1140 σ'. 18, 8.
 1173 πόδα. 558, 2.
 *1241 γεν. 531.
 *1251 κτείναντα. 675, b.
 *1255 νῦν. 144.
 *1257 dative. 598.
 *1261 μῆνιν. 580, 2.
 *1308 χρονίαν. 714, c.
 *1317 ἐπὶ. 634, 3, c.
 *1343 ἐπὶ. 633, 1, b.

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- 1 ἦκω. 396.
 *2 χωρίς with gen. 526.
 *3 Ἐκάβης. 483.
 *5 δορί. 608.
 — infin. 663, 2.
 *9 σπείρει. 570, 3, *Obs.*
 12 οὔτ. 807, a.
 13 οὔ. 836, 2.
 *15 ὅς τε. 823, *Obs.* 3.
 — οἶος with infin. 666.
 *16 ἔως. 847.
 *— neut. plur. 384.
 *18 δορί. 603, 2.
 *19 παρὰ. 637, II. 1.
 21 αὐτός. 363, 4.
 *23 πρόσ. 638, II. 1.
 *25 τόν. 450, *Obs.* 2.
 *— χάριν. 580, 1.
 27 conj. 206, 1.
 *30 ὑπέρ. 630, 1, or 2, a.
 *32 φέγγος. 577.
 39 εὐθύνοντας. 379, b.
 *42 τεύξεται with gen. 512, 1.

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- *43 πρόσ. §. 638, I. 2, d.
 *48 πάροιθεν with gen. 526.
 *49 ἐξηγησάμην 545, I., 583, 9.
 *50 infin. 664, 1.
 *52 dative. 598.
 53 περιὰ πόδα. 553, 2.
 — ὑπό. 639, I. 1.
 54 φάντασμα. 550, b.
 55 ἐκ. 621, 2, c.
 *64 χείρως. 536.
 *65 χειρός. 518, 3.
 72 midd. 362, 2, 1.
 *74 περί. 632, I. 2, b.
 *110 ἀμφί. 631, I. 2.
 *76 ὕψιν. 575.
 *82 dative. 605.
 87 Ἐλένου ψυχάν. 442, c.
 *88 ἐσίδω. 416.
 *96 γέρας. 580, 1.
 *98 οὖν. 727.
 110 λέγεται. 676.
 *111 predicate. 375, 5.
 *112 αἰσθ' ὅτε. 798, 2.
 122 ἦν σπεύδων. 375, 4.
 *125 dual with plur. verb. 347, 2.
 *127 dative. 605, 4.
 130 λέκτρα Κασάνδρας 442, c.
 *137 οὐνεκα. 621, *Obs.* 2, c.
 *138 παρὰ. 637, II. 2.
 *140 dative. 602, 3.
 *141 art. with part. 451, 2.
 — ὑπέρ. 630, 2, a.
 *143 ὅσον οὐκ. 823, *Obs.* 1.
 146 preposition omitted, 650, 2.
 *148 κήρυσε with acc. 566, 3.
 *151 ὀρφανόν with gen. 529.
 152 προτετῆ. 642, *Obs.* 5.
 *157 gen. 489.
 *160 μοί. 531, *Obs.* 4.
 *163 ποίαν. 558, 1.
 167 position of δ. 479, 3.
 *170 μοί. 596, 2.
 188 τί τόδε. 881, 1.
 *193 ἀμέγαρτα. 442, b.
 *207 Αἰδᾶ. 598.
 209 μετά. 636, I. 1.
 *216 καὶ μῆν. 728, c.
 *221 πρόσ. 646, b.
 *225 οἷσθ' οὖν ὃ δρᾶσιν. 421.
 230 στεναγμῶν. 529, 1.
 *233 gen. with comp. 502, 2.
 236 δηκτήρια with gen. 542, 2.
 236 ἐξιστορήσαι. 582, 583.
 238 χρόνου. 499.
 *242 καρδίας. 536.
 *246 γέ. 735, 8, and *Obs.* 2.
 251 dative. 607, 1.
 253 ὅσον without ἄν. 830, 1.
 256 part. 687.
 264 double acc. 582, 583.
 268 προφάγματα. 382, 2.
 269 εἶδος. 579, 2.
 271 λόγον. 563, 1.

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- *271 dative. §. 601, 1.
 *278 ἄλις. 540.
 *279 κακῶν. 515.
 284 εἰμί. 375, 3.
 *292 dat. with ἴσος. 594.
 *299 τῷ θυμουμένῳ. 436, d.
 *300 φρενί. 625, 4.
 309 ἡμῖν. 600, 1.
 *318 καὶ εἰ. 861, 2.
 323 ἡδέ. 777, *Obs.* 4.
 *327 ὀφλήσομεν with acc. 555, c.
 *330 ὡς ἄν. 810.
 *331 dative. 594, 2.
 348 οὔσα omitted. 632, 3.
 *357 μὲν without δέ. 766, 1.
 359 δεσποτῶν. 512, 1.
 *— φρένας. 519, 2.
 360 ὅστις. 819, 2, 8.
 *367 οὐ δῆτ'. 725, 2, d.
 372 δέ. 479, 5, 8.
 374 αἰσχροῶν. 512, 1.
 380 ἐσθλῶν. 483.
 *391 ἀλλά. 774, *Obs.* 1.
 *398 ἐξομαι with gen. 536.
 *400 μεθήσομαι. 362, 5, and *Obs.* 4.
 *401 ἀλλά μῆν. 728, 3, d.
 403 πακεῦσιν. 355, *Obs.* 2.
 *404 μάχου with dat. 601, 1.
 423 οὔσαν omitted. 632, 3.
 429 δυστυχῶ. 552, c.
 *432 κάρτα. 584, 1.
 *436 χρόνον. 577.
 *437 μεταξύ with gen. 526.
 *447 τῷ. 596, 2.
 460 dative. 598.
 *480 Αἴψα. 520.
 501 τίς οὗτος. 881, 1.
 504 Tmesis. 643, 2.
 511 masc. part. 399, c.
 514 ἐπὶ. 635, 3, c.
 515 καί. 760, 2.
 *518 κερθάναι. 545, 1., 583.
 *519 παιδός. 488, *Obs.* 1.
 535 μοί. 598.
 *570 κρύπτουσα. 582, 583.
 573 ἐκ. 621, 2.
 *579 περισσά. 579, 6.
 580 ἄμρι. 631, I. 2.
 *588 διάδοχος with gen. 508.
 *591 τὸ λίαν. 456, c.
 595 ἀνθρώποις. 605, 2.
 *610 ἄλως. 533, 3.
 619 σχήματ' οἰκων. 442, c.
 620 τέ. 759, *Obs.* 2.
 *623 τοῦ πρὶν. 456, b.
 *634 ἐπὶ. 635, 1, b.
 645 κρίνει. 582, 583.
 *647 ἐπὶ. 634, 3, g.
 661 βοῆς. 489.
 670 ἐνεδιδίας with dat. 589, 3.
 *673 construction of sentence, 677, 1.
 685 κατάρχεσθαι. 513, *Obs.*

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- 687 ἀρτιμαθής with gen. § 493.
 *688 ἄπιστ' ἄπιστα... 139, 3.
 698 κυρῶ... 509, *Obs.*, 576, 2.
 724 δέμας Ἀγαμέμνονος 442, c.
 *727 ἐφ' οἷσπερ 634, 3, c., 836, 5, c.
 *743 ὥστε... 863, c.
 *— nom. part.. 863, *Obs.* 9.
 *749 τιμωρεῖν with dat. 596, 1.
 751 κἄν... 757, c.
 752 γουνάτων... 536, *Obs.* 6.
 754 μῶν... 873, 5.
 *757 αἰῶνα... 577.
 *760 καταστᾶζω... 629, *Obs.*
 *766 ellipse of verb... 895, c.
 768 infin... 664.
 771 transpos. of nom 824, II. 4.
 783 πόνων... 489.
 *800 νόμῳ... 629, 2.
 — ἡγούμεθα... 551, 2.
 812 ὑπεράγεις... 548, *Obs.* 1.
 *814 μαθήματα... 563.
 *818 ἵνα ἦν... 813.
 *839 opt... 808.
 843 ἀλλ' ὅμως... 772, 3.
 844 ἀνδρός... 518, 3.
 *857 ἔστιν ἥ... 817, *Obs.* 4.
 *861 πρὸς... 638, III. 3, c.
 864 θνητῶν... 534.
 *865 δούλος with gen... 508.
 867 μή with inf... 749, 1.
 869 φόβου... 529, 1.
 873 οἷα πείσεται... 835, 1.
 *874 ἐξὶν χάριν... 580, 1.
 875 θάρσει... 559, b.
 882 τιμωρήσομαι 545, 1., 583.
 883 ἀρσένων... 505, *Obs.* 2.
 892 χρέος... 580, 1.
 910 ἀποκέκασαι... 583.
 *912 κηλῖδα... 545, 3.
 915 ἐκ... 621, 2.
 917 καταπαύσας... 359.
 — ἀπό... 531, *Obs.* 2.
 *942 ἄλγעי... 607.
 *946 ἐκ... 646, c.
 961 ἐς πρόσθεν... 644.
 962 μέμφει with gen... 495.
 963 τυγχάνω... 395, 2.
 968 infin... 685, *Obs.*
 970 nom. part... 707.
 976 τίς χρεῖα σ' ἐμοῦ 529, 1., 891, *Obs.* 1, 2.
 987 transpos. of subst... 824, II. 4.
 996 ἔρα with gen... 491.
 1013 ἔχεις... 692.
 1026 conj... 841, 4.
 1029 ἀμέρσας... 583.
 1032 ψεύσει with gen... 571.
 1035 οὐγγος... 584, 2.
 1039 πὺ μή... 748, 2, b.
 1042 conj... 417.
 1043 τέ alone... 754, 6.
 1050 dative... 603, 2.
 1055 Θρηκί... 599, 2.

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- 1055 θυμῷ... §. 607.
 1057 conj... 417.
 1059 τιθέμενος... 362, 5.
 — ἐπὶ... 635, 3, a.
 1064 καί... 760, 2.
 1065 ποῖ μυχῶν... 527.
 1071 ἐπάσας... 558, 2.
 1073 τιθέμενος... 362, 5.
 1074 ἀντίποινα... 580, 1.
 1085 σοί... 611.
 1089 Ἄρει... 595, 2.
 1107 infin... 863, *Obs.* 2.
 1113 inipft. without ἄν 848, 1.
 1119 ἄρα... 788, 4.
 1123 τόλμαν... 560, 2.
 1127 οὗτος... 476, a.
 1134 δίδωσι... 395, 2.
 1135 ὑπόπτος... 356, *Obs.*
 — gen... 542, 2.
 1139 conj. and opt... 809.
 *— conj... 814, *Obs.* 3.
 1144 νῦν... 719, 1.
 1149 optative... 807, d.
 1152 δῆ... 722, d.
 1154 ὑπό... 639, III. 1, c.
 1160 πᾶς δοκεῖς... 798, 2.
 1166 κόμης... 536.
 1172 Tmesis... 643, *Obs.* 2.
 1189 ἔδρασε sing. verb 390, b.
 1198 ἕκατι... 621, *Obs.* 2, d.
 1205 πείσειν... 545, 1., 583.
 1210 Ἐκτορος δόρυ... 442, c.
 1215 ellipse of ὅν... 682, 3.
 1228 χρημάτων... 529.
 1252 γυναικός... 506.
 1256 παιδός... 488.
 1260 constr. of sentence, 810, *Obs.* 1.
 1261 μὲν οὖν... 730, b.
 1267 Θρηκί 605, 2., 597, *Obs.* 1.
 1272 constr. of sentence, 880, *Obs.* 1.
 1275 ellipse of ἐστὶ... 376, b.
 1276 ἀπέπτυσσα... 403, 1.
 1287 δέ... 479, 5, B.

Helena.

- 939 ἱκετεύω... §. 545, 1., 583.
 — τίς... 659, *Obs.* 1.
 1096 ποικίλματα... 576, 1.
 1104 ἀσκούσα with acc... 561.
 1124 κείραντες... 545, 1., 583.
 1192 φρένας... 584, 2.
 1193 ὀνομάζω... 545, 1., 583.
 1229 κερτομεῖς... 545, 1., 583.
 1253 οὐλίας... 528.
 1286 σαυτήν... 363, 2.
 1360 κισσοῦ... 538.
 1523 ellipse of εἰμὶ... 376, c.
 1543 double interrog... 883, 1.
 1629 σπεύδεις κακά... 560, 1.

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- 2 dative... 598.
 19 ὅπη... 822, *Obs.* 6.
 37 ἔγγυς... 526, 592, 2.
 63 double dat. 597, *Obs.* 2.
 70 ἱκέται... 580, *Obs.* 1.
 130 στολή Ἑλλην... 439, 1.
 167 μηδέν... 381.
 179 κρίνειεν... 545, 1., 583.
 180 πρίν... 848, *Obs.* 2.
 212 dual... 388, *Obs.* 1.
 231 πλὴν... 779, *Obs.* 2.
 232 τλησ... 505.
 248 ὅπως... 814, *Obs.* 5.
 283 μή... 746, 2.
 293 δις τόσα... 502, 3.
 452 μοί... 598.
 454 sing. verb... 385, *Obs.* 1.
 559 conj. delib... 416.
 594 βρωτῶν... 534.
 *657 σέ (καλῶ supplied) 895, b.
 Cf. 581, 2.
 739 τοῦτο... 381.
 743 οἶος... 836, 5, b.
 757 ὑποδεχθεῖς... 368, b.
 802 ἐκβάς... 558, 2.
 813 οὐτε... 775, *Obs.* 4.
 992 infin... 681, 6.
 994 ἔτικτον... 569 and 2.

Herc. Fur.

- 28 δεσπόζων with acc. 505, *Obs.* 3.
 114 ἀπάτορα... 529, *Obs.* 2.
 *131 παπρὸς... 507.
 177 ἡρόμην... 545, 1., 583, 81.
 180 καλλυνικόν... 891, *Obs.* 2.
 396 μηλοφόρον... 435, *Obs.*
 450 γρῶλας ὕσσαν πηγὰς 440.
 436 ἥβων... 553.
 483 ἐστιᾷ... 545, 1., 583.
 509 καί... 759, 3.
 537 inipft... 398, 2.
 576 ἦνυσσ... 560, 2.
 688 ὑμνοῦσι... 566, 3.
 690 εἰλίσσουσai... 359, 5.
 700 δέλματα θηρῶν... 442, d.
 753 προΐμιον... 566, 4.
 840 constr. of sentence, 898, *Obs.* 4.
 858 change of number, 390, d.

Helena.

- 21 δίωγμα φεύγων 559, *Obs.* 2.
 71 ὕψιν... 575.
 77 ἀπόλανσιν... 552, c.
 95 στερéis... 545, 3., 583.
 *116 κόμης... 536.
 121 δίκησιν... 551, a.
 263 λαβεῖν inf. (λαβόν I find.) 671, c.
 274 τητῶμένη... 529, 1.
 283 πολιά... 553, d.
 313 εὐμενέλας... 528.
 370 βοάν... 566, 3.
 440 οἶον... 819, 2, a.
 524 φίλων... 529, *Obs.* 2.
 603 πόνουν... 563.
 675 constr. of sentence, 898, b.
 863 omission of ἀπό... 659, 2.
 903 κτητά... 576, 2.

Herc. Fur.

- 896 διωγμών. . . §. 559, *Obs.* 2.
 899 κακῶν 489.
 1034 ὕπνον 556, *b.*
 1039 interchange of subst. 440.
 1112 παιδός 526.
 1119 κακῶν 526.
 1157 ποί. 646, 4, *a.*
 1164 subst. transposed. 824.
 II. 3.
 1184 φώνει 560, 2.
 1250 τλᾶς 563.
 1295 λυπηρόν 381.
 1374 δάμαρτος 489.

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- *6 ὅσι. 817, 7.
 *7 δή. 722, 1.
 8 part. 685.
 11 παιδεύματα. 382, 2.
 19 comparative. 781, *d.*
 20 φονῶ with dat. . . 607, 1.
 23 nom. part. 707, 6.
 *26 γῆν 559.
 27 middle verb. 365, 2.
 *28 double dat. . . . 611, *Obs.*
 *30 παρά. 637, III. 1, *b.*
 *32 ἔρωτα. 549, *a.*
 *— ἐπὶ. 634, 3, *a.*
 *46 μάταιον 566, 2.
 *— infin. 669, 2.
 *49 infin. 664.
 *— τὸ with infin. . . 670.
 *51 γάρ. 786, *Obs.* 4.
 60 dative. 496, *Obs.* 2.
 *64 μοί. 600, 2.
 *79 ellipse of ἐστὶ. . . 376.
 89 δέξαιο with gen. . 530, 1.
 92 form of answer. . . 880, *a.*
 96 form of answer. . . 880, *c.*
 — γέ. 735, 8.
 101 transpos. of subst. 824.
 II. 4.
 104 μέλει 880, *c.*, 496, *Obs.* 2.
 *107 χρῆσθαι with dat. . 591.
 109 τερπνόν 381.
 112 γυνάσω 545, 1, 583.
 *118 ὑπό. 639, 2, *b.*
 119 βάξει with double acc. . 583.
 122 στάζουσα 555, *c.*
 *123 κάλπισι 608.
 *137 ἀμέραν 577.
 *— τόματος 531.
 *139 πάθει 603, 2.
 147 ἀνέρος πελάνων 529, *Obs.* 2.
 168 Ἀρτεμιν 566, 3.
 189 χερσίν 602, 3.
 197 οὐκ. 745, *Obs.* 3.
 198 δὴ 768, 3.
 199 σύνδεσμα. 584, 2.
 *209 πῶς ἂν 427, 4.
 210 πῶμα 576, 2.
 *213 οὐ μή 748.
 *214 κανίας 635, *Obs.*

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- *216 παρά. §. 637, III. 1, *b.*
 *219 κυσί 589, 1.
 224 gen. 535, *Obs.* 2.
 *230 εἶθε 856, *Obs.* 2.
 240 γνώμας 530.
 244 plural number. . 390, *d.*
 — αἰδούμεθα 550, *b.*
 *265 τοῦ μηδὲν ἄγαν. . 457, 3.
 *281 γάρ. 880, *d.*
 *285 ἀνήσω 514.
 303 τε οὐ 775, *Obs.* 1.
 310 αἵματος 517, 1.
 320 ἀμαρτίαν 565.
 *324 ἐν 622, 1, *a.*
 *326 μεθήσομαι. . . 363, *Obs.* 4.
 331 γάρ. 880, *d.*
 337 ἡράσθης. 519, *a.*
 *345 πῶς ἂν 427, 4.
 *352 asyndeton 792, *a.*
 355 part. 681, 687.
 *365 κατανύσαι with gen. 512.
 366 ἀλγέων 489.
 369 construction of sentence, . 677, 2.
 371 οἱ 646, 4, *a.*
 378 compar. 784.
 *386 εἰ ἦν 856.
 *389 attraction. . . . 824, II. 2, *b.*
 *393 μὲν οὖν 730, *b.*
 *399 τῷ σφρονεῖν . . . 609, 1.
 *402 βουλευμασιν . . . 601.
 *403 ellipse of δρώση 895, 1, *d.*
 *406 part. 681, 683.
 407 ὄλοιτο 418, 6.
 426 βίβλ. 601, 1.
 *427 ὅτω παρῇ 817, 7.
 *430 παρά. 637, II. 1.
 442 ellipse of ἐρᾶν. . . 895, 1, *c.*
 445 ὃν δ' ἂν 829, 2.
 *450 οὐ 483.
 458 ξυμφορᾷ. 506, *Obs.*
 459 χρῆν 853, *c.*
 *— ἐπὶ ρητοῖς 634, 3, *e.*
 *462 φρενῶν 528.
 466 τᾶδε 383, *Obs.*
 *468 κατηρεφεῖς. . . 483, *Obs.* 3.
 469 opt. without ἂν 426, *Obs.* 1.
 470 ellipse of ἔπεσες 895, *c.*, 2.
 — ὅσῃν 817, 6, *Obs.* 7.
 — ἐκνεύσαι. 548, *Obs.* 1.
 472 optative. 853, *b.*
 473 pres. and aor. . . 405, 1.
 476 part. 687.
 491 διῶστέον. 613, *Obs.* 5.
 498 οὐ—μή 748, 2, *c.*
 *503 ellipse of verb . . 581, 2.
 507 χρῆν 853, *c.*
 508 ellipse of verb. 895, *c.*, 2.
 519 ἂν with part. . . . 429, 4.
 520 position of τί 872, *Obs.* 1.
 526 πᾶσιν 570.
 *542 διό. 627, 1, *b.*
 546 ἄζωγα with gen. 539, *Obs.* 2.

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- 570 παθημάτων. . . . §. 489.
 585 γεγαυέν. 566, 1.
 606 οὐ μή. 748, 2, *c.*
 *613 ἀπέπτυσσα 403, 1.
 *623 ἄξις 519, 1.
 638 ἀλλά. 773, 4.
 *644 ἀφρηέθη. 545, 3, 583.
 *— dative 607.
 646 θηρῶν δάκη 435, *d.*
 647 ἵνα 813.
 *658 μή οὐ 750, 2, and *Obs.* 3.
 659 ellipse of ᾗ. . . . 376, *Obs.*
 669 asyndeton 792, *m.*
 *686 ἐπὶ. 634, 3, *g.*
 *688 δεῖ με 812, 2, 898, *Obs.* 2.
 *689 φρένας 584, 2.
 *701 πρὸς 638, III. 3, *c.*
 706 part. 688.
 713 ὅννιμι 566, 2.
 716 gen. 465, *Obs.* 2, cf. 481, 1.
 *727 ἔρωτος 506.
 *729 ἵνα εἶδῃ 805, 2.
 *731 κοινῇ 603, 2.
 *— μετασχών 535.
 732 ὑπό 639, II. 1, *b.*
 *733 ἵνα θείῃ 808.
 *741 αὐγὰς 555, *c.*
 *750 αὖξί with acc. . . 555, *c.*
 *753 διὰ 627, II. 1.
 757 ὕνασιν 580, 1.
 *765 φρένας 584, 2.
 770 ἀμφί. 643, *Obs.* 3.
 *776 πέλας with gen. . 526.
 *778 δῆ 720, 2, *d.*
 *789 δῆ 722.
 *794 Πιθέως γῆρας . . 442, *d.*
 *795 ἂν repeated . . . 432, *a.*
 *799 μή 873, 4.
 808 gen. abs. 697, *a.*
 809 θέαν 548, *b.*, 575.
 815 πάλαισμα 580, 2.
 *817 ὃν attracted . . . 822.
 *821 μὲν οὖν 730, *b.*
 829 πῆδημα 548, *b.*, 556, *c.*
 *832 τινὸς τῶν 534, *b.*
 *837 μετοικεῖν 636, *Obs.*
 *— σκότῳ 605.
 *840 τινὸς 485 and 487.
 842 τὺς ἂν 427, 4.
 *849 γυναικῶν 534, *b.*
 *855 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *h.*
 *856 ὅῃ 723, 2.
 *858 gen. 496, *Obs.* 4.
 *861 subst. transposed, 824, II. 2, *b.*
 *868 infin. 677.
 870 δόμους 581, 2, 895, 1, *b.*
 *871 μὴ σφῆλῃς 420, 3.
 *876 μέτα 535, 588, 3.
 *878 tmesis 643, *Obs.* 2.
 898 βίον 548, *a.*, 552, *a.*
 *903 subst. transposed 898, 3.
 905 ellipse of οὐσαν . . 682, 3.
 *908 acc. temp. 577.

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- *915 κρύπτειν .. §. 582, 583.
 *917 τέχναις .. 583.
 *921 ὅστις .. 816, 5., 817, 6.
 922 ind. 826, 5.
 930 ὅς .. 813.
 *932 ἔχει .. 692.
 *936 gen. 489.
 *938 κατά .. 629, 3, a.
 *948 δὴ .. 722, 2.
 949 καὶ ὧν .. 529, Obs. 3.
 *952 διὰ .. 627, I. 3, f.
 961 ἂν repeated .. 432, b.
 *971 ἀμιλλῶμαι .. 563, 601, 1.
 996 infin. 683, Obs.
 *999 ἂν θύουργειν 573, 596, 2.
 *1001 οὐ privative 738, Obs. 3.
 * — ἐγγὺς (αὖτις) .. 705, 6.
 *1002 ἐνός .. 529, Obs. 3.
 *1006 παρθένον .. 539, 1.
 1012 μὲν οὖν .. 730, b.
 1016 κρατεῖν .. 583.
 *1041 θαυμάζω .. 495 and Obs.
 *1058 κατηγορεῖ 568, 629, Obs.
 *1066 ποῖ τρέψομαι .. 427, 3.
 1077 ellipse of ὄντα .. 682, 3.
 *1079 ὥς .. 813.
 *1102 μοί .. 600, 2.
 1105 masc. part. 390, c.
 1117 δὴ .. 769, 2.
 *1132 τρόχον .. 557, 1, a.
 *1146 θεοῖσιν .. 601, 1.
 *1155 ἄρα .. 873, 2.
 1163 ἐπὶ .. 633, 3, c.
 1171 καὶ .. 760, 2.
 *1173 πέλας with gen. 526.
 *1174 impft. and aor. 401, 4.
 *1176 opt. 802, 407, 6.
 *1182 πειστέον .. 613, 3.
 1186 ἂν omitted .. 426, 1.
 *1197 εὐθύς .. 512, 2.
 * — ὁδόν .. 558, 1.
 *1199 γῆς .. 526.
 *1207 οὐρανῷ .. 605.
 * — ὥστε .. 863, 1.
 *1208 infin. 666.
 *1212 ὅς .. 522, Obs. 1.
 *1215 φθέγματος .. 539.
 1224 gen. 481, 496.
 *1232 ἔως .. 846.
 1237 δεσμὸν .. 545, 3., 583.
 1244 part. 683, Obs.
 *1248 subst. transposed 898, 2.
 1251 παῖδα transposed 898, 2.
 *1258 dative .. 607.
 *1261 ἦ .. 774, 4.
 1264 οὐκ .. 738, Obs. 2.
 *1269 σύν .. 640, 2.
 *1272 ἐπὶ .. 635, 1, b.
 *1289 ἀφανῆ .. 545, 3., 583.
 1297 καὶ τοι .. 772, 1.
 1299 ὑπό .. 639, I. 2.
 *1310 μή .. 814, b, and Obs. 2.
 *1311 γραφάς .. 548, a., 569, 3.
 *1314 ὥς ἂν .. 810.
 1320 ἐν .. 622, 3, n.

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- *1323 θάσσον form §. 136, Obs. 2.
 1327 ὥστε .. 664, Obs. 3.
 *1331 μή .. 746, 2.
 *1332 τῷδε .. 442, b.
 1340 χαίρουσι .. 549, c.
 *1343 σάρκας .. 584, 2.
 1354 conjunctive .. 416.
 *1356 χερσὶς .. 483, Obs. 4.
 1361 double acc. 582, 583, 8.
 *1365 ὑπερσχών .. 504, Obs. 2.
 1369 ἐπώνησα .. 563.
 *1371 constr. of sentence 898, 1, b.
 1396 form of answer 880, a.
 *1402 ἐμέμφθη .. 495.
 1409 στένω .. 488.
 1421 omission of ὄν 694, Obs. 1.
 1427 πένθη .. 548, c., 576, 2.
 1434 gen. abs. 697, b, cf. 451.
 1454 genitive .. 489.
 1465 compar. 784.

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- *9 gen. 483.
 *14 πατρί .. 600, 1.
 *32 attraction .. 822.
 *40 optative .. 807, a.
 *44 εἰ .. 804, 8.
 *72 dative .. 589, 3.
 *84 dative .. 359, 3., 607.
 100 μαντεύεσθαι .. 566, 1.
 *109 predicate .. 375, 3.
 *134 dative .. 548, Obs. 6.
 *165 τῶδε .. 538.
 *181 subst. transposed 824, II. 1, 2.
 185 ἦσαν .. 398, 2.
 204 τρισώματον ἀλκάν 435, a.
 228 ἐπὶ .. 634, III. c.
 255 ἀνερέυνητα 548, Obs. 4., 549, d.
 *264 θαυμάζω 495 and Obs. 4.
 *296 dative .. 594, 2.
 346 μαντεύομαι .. 566, 1.
 *358 κοινά .. 549, d.
 *395 σίγα .. 566, 1.
 *407 compound verbs 642, b.
 *426 ἀλλά .. 774, Obs. 1.
 *433 ὦν .. 822, 2.
 *434 προσήκον οὐδέν (al. προσ-
 ἦκοντ') 700, 2.
 *449 ἀμελεῖ .. 496, Obs. 1.
 448 ἡδονάς .. 548, c., 560, 1.
 *459 θαλάμων .. 530, 1.
 *463 παρά .. 637, II. a.
 *472 impersonal verb, 373, 1, and Obs. 1.
 *520 ἦ omitted .. 777, 4.
 541 τοῦτο .. 548, c., 549, c.
 — κείνο .. 548, c., 583.
 548 ταῦτα .. 548, c., 551, 2.
 550 κόρπαις .. 483, Obs. 3.
 *560 conjunctive .. 417.
 587 ἀσπάζομαι .. 583.
 642 dative .. 599, 3.

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- *742 τὸ τοῦ ποδός .. §. 442, b.
 *748 abstract for concrete 353, 1.
 *758 conjunctive .. 417.
 *770 μοί .. 600, 2.
 800 ὀνομάζει .. 545, 1., 583.
 *822 opt. 807, a.
 826 πλοκάς .. 548, a., 569, 1.
 *856 ὅστις ἦ without ἂν 828, 1., 830.
 869 σιγῶσα .. 548, d., 566, 1.
 *870 οὐ τὸ — ἔδος .. 566, 2.
 881 μέλπων .. 566, 3.
 *900 μέλας .. 893, d., 548, 2.
 *909 πράς .. 646, b.
 *917 οἰωνοῖς .. 595.
 921 ἐλοχεύσατο .. 583.
 925 part. 686.
 *930 μετῆλθες .. 636, Obs.
 *931 κατηγορεῖς .. 629, Obs.
 932 ποῦ πόλεως .. 527.
 939 ἀγῶνα .. 563.
 960 σέθεν .. 481.
 965 σώσονται, constr. 700, Obs. 1.
 976 δυνατά 548, 2, f., 560, 2.
 1006 ἐν τῷ σώματος 534, 442, c., 534, b.
 — ἀμφί .. 631, II. 1.
 1011 φόνον .. 533, 3.
 1012 τίνα .. 872, Obs. 1.
 1026 ἀνήρησθ .. 567.
 *1029 οἷστ' ὂν δ' δρᾶσον .. 421.
 *1079 ἀνεχόρευσεν .. 359.
 1146 schema Pindaricum 386, 2.
 *1164 σπείραιν .. 603.
 *1183 δὴ .. 722, 2.
 1187 dative .. 599, 2.
 1198 ναύουσιν .. 576, 1.
 1234 θύματα νερτέρων 464, 3, 542, viii.
 1250 σφαγὰς plural .. 390, d.
 *1251 change of numb. 390, d.
 *1254 infin. with neg. 664, cf. 749, 1.
 1263 φλόγα .. 548, b., 554, b.
 *1268 ἄλμα .. 548, b., 556.
 *1276 σὺς οἰκτος .. 652, Obs. 6.
 *1280 βωμίν .. 548, c., 550, b.
 *1300 τοῦ μέλλειν .. 678.
 *1302 εἰ .. 804, 9.
 1316 dative .. 594, 3.
 1331 μὴ ταῦτα .. 897.
 1363 ἀσπάζομαι .. 583.
 *1387 ἀνοικτέον .. 613.
 1417 ὑφασμα .. 569, 3.
 1420 μὴ λαβῆς .. 812, 3.
 *1501 ὅτι .. 552, f.
 1520 aor. 403, Obs.
 *1555 χθονός .. 507.
 *1559 infin. 669, c.

Iph. Aut.

- 19 βίον .. 548, c., 560, 2.

Iph. Aut.

- 26 impft. §. 398, 3.
 28 ἄγαμαι with gen. . . 495.
 122 εἰς 625, 2.
 135 Δαναοῖς . . . 596, *Obs.* 2.
 142 κρήνας . . . 548, c., 556, c.
 183 dat. 601, *Obs.* 2.
 201 παρὰ as adverb . 640, 2.
 213 ἄμιλλαν . . . 548, c., 563.
 234 ἀδονάν 580, 2.
 * 324 πρὶν ἄν 848.
 334 κτῆμα 381, *Obs.* 4.
 371 δρῶν 545, 1., 583.
 381 δεινὰ 548, c., 555, d.
 448 ἀνολβα 566, 1.
 452 inf. with τὸ 670.
 492 dat. part. 599, 4., 712.
 624 ἐπὶ 646, b.
 712 οἰκίη 368, 3, a.
 721 θύματα 560, 5.
 823 masc. οὗς 390, c.
 867 ᾄστα 725, 2.
 943 θουμαστά . 545, 3., 583.
 * 982 ἄνοσος 729, *Obs.* 2.
 985 change of num. 395, d.,
 820, 2.
 995 ταῦτα 512, *Obs.*, 576, 2.
 * 995 ellipse of pron. 695,
Obs. 1.
 1025 αὐτά 656, *Obs.* 5.
 1036 number of verb 393,
Obs. 3.
 1057 ἐχόρευσαν γάμον 556, c.
 1129 ἐρωτήσω 583.
 1130 γέ 880, c.
 1182 δεξιμέθα 583.
 1210 ἀντίποι . . . 426, *Obs.* 1.
 1270 τὸ βουλόμενον . 436, d.
 1299 ἄνθεα 576, 2.
 1357 κεκραγμοῦ 505.
 1364 αἶρσιν 548, a., 553, a.
 1394 γέ 735, 4.
 1467 στάξω 570.
 1468 ἐπευφημήσατε . 545, 1.,
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 1508 οἰκήσομεν 576, 1.
 1513 participle 681, b.
 1582 ἦσθετ' ἄν . . . 856, *Obs.* 3.
 1594 κόρης 502, 3.

Iph. Taur.

- 4 τοῦ 483.
 5 Τυνδαρίδας . . . 435, a.
 16 aor. 401, b.
 27 impft. 398, 3.
 116 μέν 764, 3, c.
 119 ἦποι 822, *Obs.* 8.
 183 μούσαν 548, b., 566, c.
 201 ἀσπυδάστα 548, c., 560,
 1.
 223 εἰκώ 569, 3.
 308 γένειον 579, 1, cf. 584, 3.
 329 θεοῦ 464.
 348 change of number 390,
 d.
 359 οἱ (*Dind.* οὐ) . 646, 4, a.

Iph. Taur.

- 410 νάϊον ὄχημα . . §. 558, 1.
 411 ἄμιλλαν 548, c., 583.
 458 θεῶς 464.
 472 τίς ἄρα 872, 2, c.
 492 πότερος ὄρα . . . 872, 2, c.
 498 γέ 880, c, b.
 501 τοῦτο 583.
 591 οὔτε—καί 775, 3, a.
 595 ἀναγκάζει 583.
 620 εἰς 646, a.
 * 624 εἰσὶν οἷς 817, *Obs.* 3.
 629 ἡῶν 566.
 695 nom. part. 707.
 699 δόμους 576, 1.
 720 γέ 735, 9.
 777 dual 387, *Obs.*
 995 ὅπως 814, *Obs.*
 * 1023 ἦνεσα 403, 1.
 * 1046 πόνον 527.
 1064 ὅτ' παρῇ 828, 1., 830, 1.
 * 1066 γῆς 507, *Obs.* 3.
 1208 ὅστις σημανεῖ . . 836, 4.
 1265 ἔπνου 523.
 1299 μέτεστι 535, *Obs.* 1.
 1331 φλόγα 548, c., 560, 3.
 1371 Tmesis 643, *Obs.* 2.
 1380 infin. with μή 749, 1.,
 814, *Obs.* 4, c.
 * 1435 διωγμόν 548, d., 559,
Obs. 2.
 1457 ὑμνήσουσι 583.

Medea.

- * 1 εἴθ' ὦφελε . 856, *Obs.* 2.
 * — μή 745.
 — διαπτάσθαι . . . 306, 5.
 * 2 εἰς αἶαν 559, and *Obs.* 2.
 * 3 ἐν νάπαισι 605, and *Obs.*
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 * — Πηλίου 518, *Obs.* 3.
 * 5 ἀνδρῶν 518, *Obs.* 3.
 6 Πελα 598.
 * — οὐ 740.
 * — γάρ 786.
 * — ἄν 424, a., 860, 2.
 7 πύργους 559.
 8 ἔρωτι 607.
 * — θυμόν 584, 2.
 * — Ἰάσονος 498, *Obs.* 1.
 * 9 κταεῖν infin. 663, b.,
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 * 10 κατόκει ἄν 424, 860, 2.
 * — γῆν 576, 1.
 * 11 ἀνδρὶ 603, 2, and *Obs.*
 * — μέν—τέ 765, 7, a.
 * 12 φυγῇ 607.
 — πολιτῶν 824, 1. 1.
 — χθόνα 559.
 * 13 πάντα 548, f., 579, 6.
 — συμφέρουσα with dat.
 593.
 * 14 ἥπερ (gender) . . 821, 3.
 * 15 ὅταν 841, 2., 842, 3.
 * — πρόσ 638, III. 1, b.
 * — μή 744, 1.

Medea.

- 16 ellipse of ἐστί . . §. 376.
 * 16 sing. verb . . . 384, *Obs.* 2.
 * 18 γάμοις 603.
 19 αἰσυνμῇ χθονός . . 505.
 * 20 δέ 768, 1.
 * 21 βοᾷ 566, 3.
 * — ἀνακαλεῖ 566, 3.
 * 22 μαρτύρεται 566, 2.
 * 23 οἷας ἀμοιβῆς . 824, II. 2,
 c., 512.
 * 24 ὑφέισα 573, 588, 1.
 * 25 χρόνον 577.
 * — δακρύοις 603.
 * 26 πρὸς 638, I. 2, d.
 * — part. 681, 683.
 * 27 γῆς 539.
 * 29 part. 697, b.
 — φίλων 483, *Obs.* 3.
 33 ἔχει 692.
 * 34 ὑπό 639, I. 2, b.
 * 35 ellipse of ἐστί . . . 376.
 * — ἀπολείπεσθαι with gen.
 529.
 * 36 part. 697, b.
 37 transposition of αὐτήν
 898, 2.
 * — μή after δέδοικα . . 814.
 * — βουλεύσῃ 814, *Obs.* 3.
 * — νέον 548, c., 551, c.
 * 39 part. 697.
 — δειμαίνω 550, b., 898, 2.
 * 42 λέβη with acc. . . . 574.
 * 44 γέ 735, 5.
 * — συμβαλῶν with acc. 564.
 — ἄσεται with acc. 566, 3.
 * 46 οἶδε 655, 1.
 * 46 ἐκ 621, 2.
 * 47 ἐννοοῦμενοι with gen.
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 * 48 οὐκ with inf. . . 738, *Obs.*
 2., 745, *Obs.* 3.
 * 49 κτῆμα 353, 1.
 * — οἶκον 518, *Obs.* 3.
 * 50 ἀγούσα with acc. 552, d.
 * 51 σαντῇ 589, 1.
 52 μόνῃ σοῦ 529, 1.
 * 54 dat. 601, *Obs.* 2.
 — τὰ δεσποτῶν . . . 463, b.
 55 ἀνθάπτεται 536.
 * 56 τοῦτο 442, b.
 * 57 ὥστε with ind. . . 863, 1.
 58 μολούσῃ 674, *Obs.* 2.
 * 59 παύεται with gen. . 517.
 * 60 ζηλᾷ with gen. 495, and
Obs.
 61 double acc. 545, 583.
 * 62 κακῶν 534.
 63 μή with infin. . . . 420, 3.
 * 64 μετέγνων with acc. 549.
 * 65 πρὸς 638, I. 2, c.
 * — κρύπτε with double acc.
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 * 66 θήσομαι 362, 5.
 * 67 ἤκουσα with gen. . 485,
 487, 1.

Medea.

- *68 δὴ §. 721, 2.
 *69 ἀμφί 631, III. 1.
 *70 ἐλάν with gen. ... 530.
 *71 μέλλοι 802, 4.
 *72 εἰ 877, b.
 75 part. 687.
 *— εἰ καὶ 861, 2.
 *— διαφορὰν with dat. . 601,
 Obs. 2.
 *76 λείπεται with gen. . 506.
 *77 dat. 596, 3.
 *78 aor. 403, 2.
 79 πρὶν with infin. . 848, 6.
 *80 ellipse of ἐστί ... 376.
 *81 σίγα with acc. . 548, d.,
 566, 1.
 *82 neuter plur. 385, Obs. 1.
 *83 opt. as wish ... 418, b.
 84 part. 684.
 — γέ 735, 6.
 *84 ἐς 625, 3.
 86 μᾶλλον τοῦ πέλας 502, 2.
 *87 μέν—δέ 764.
 *— χάριν 580.
 *88 οὐνεκα 621, Obs. 2.
 — εὐνῆς 481.
 *— οὐ privative 738, Obs. 2.
 *89 ἔσω with gen. ... 526.
 90 ἔχε 692.
 91 πῆλαζε 592, 1.
 92 ταυρουμένην 554.
 *93 τοῖσδε 602, 3.
 — παύσεται χόλου... 517.
 *96 πόνων 489.
 97 πῶς ἂν 427, 4.
 99 δέ alone 767, a.
 *101 ἐγγύς with gen. ... 526.
 *106 ellipse of ἐστί ... 376.
 *— ὀήλον 804, 2.
 *111 ἔπαθον .. 548, c., 552, c.
 *112 ὀδυρῶν 527.
 *114 opt. as wish 411, 418, b.
 *115 μοί 600, 2.
 *116 σοί 600, 2.
 *117 μετέχουσι 535, and Obs. 1.
 *118 μή 814, b.
 *120 ὀλίγα 545, 3.
 — κρατοῦντες 583.
 *121 μεταβάλλουσιν 636, Obs.
 *122 infin. 678.
 *— ἐπὶ 634, 3, c.
 *123 οὖν 737, 2.
 *— εἰ—μή 861, Obs. 2.
 *124 γέ 735.
 *— infin. after a wish. . 664.
 *125 infin. 669, 1.
 *126 μακρῶ 609.
 *127 βροτοῖσιν 598.
 *128 δύναται with acc. 548, c.,
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 *— θνατοῖς 599.
 *130 aor. 402, 1.
 *131 ἔκλονον with acc. . 487, 3.
 *134 subject supplied .. 893.
 *135 ἐπὶ 633, 1.

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- *143 φρένα §. 584.
 *146 θανάτω 605.
 149 μέλπει 566, 3.
 *151 κοίτας 498, Obs. 1.
 153 λίσσου .. 548, e., 566, 2.
 *154 εἰ 861, Obs. 2.
 *156 κείνω 603.
 — τῶδε 549.
 *157 τῶδε 548, e., 568.
 164 αὐτοῖς 604, 1.
 *165 γέ 735, 4.
 *166 ὦν 530.
 *168 ἐπιβοῦται with acc. 566,
 2.
 *171 οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως 817, Obs. 3.
 *173 πῶς ἂν.. 427, 4, and Obs.
 *176 εἰ πως 877, Obs. 5.
 — ὀργάν..... 573.
 *178 μήτοι 736, 4.
 — neut. adj. 436, d.
 *179 φίλοισιν 598.
 *183 κακῶσαι with double acc.
 545, 583.
 184 εἰ 814, Obs. 4.
 187 δέργμα .. 548, d., 554, d.
 *188 ὁμασίην 587.
 *190 οὐδέν 579, 2.
 *— part. 697, c.
 *191 opt. with ἂν .. 425, 2, a.
 194 ἀκοάς 580, 1.
 *201 βῶν .. 548, d., 566, 2.
 205 βαῶ 583.
 *208 Θέμιν .. 548, c., 566, 2.
 *211 ἐπὶ 635, b.
 215 μέμψεσθε with acc. 568.
 *— aor. conj. 420, 3.
 *— conj. 806, 1.
 *216 ἀπό 620, 3, d.
 *218 δῖσκαλειαν 576, 2.
 220 ὕστιν 819, 2, β.
 221 ἡδικημένος 583, 2.
 *222 μέν 766, 2.
 *223 ἦνεσα 403, 1.
 *224 πολῖταις 601, 2.
 *— ὑπό 639, 1, 2, b.
 *225 ἐμοί 600, 3.
 *226 οἶχμαι 396.
 *227 infin. 666, 1.
 *228 ἐν ᾧ 622, 3, d.
 *— infin. γιγνώσκειν καλῶς
 666, 1., 864, 1.
 *230 ind. 826, 4.
 *231 φύν..... 382, 1.
 *232 dat. 609, 2.
 *237 dat. 599, 4.
 *— οἶδν τε 755, 4.
 *239 μή with part. .. 746, 2.
 *240 ξυνενέτη attr. 591, 824,
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 *— dat. 591.
 *241 τῶδε 548, c., 593.
 *243 εἰ δέ μή 860, 5.
 *244 part. 685.
 *245 aor. 402, 1.
 *— ἄσσης 531.

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- 247 πρὸς ... §. 638, III. 3, c.
 248 βῖόν 548, b., 552, 2.
 249 ind. 802, 3, b.
 — ἡμᾶς transposed. 898, 2.
 249 δέ 767, 3, c.
 — κατὰ 629, 1.
 *250 ἂν repeated ... 432, b.
 *— παρὰ 637, III. 1, c.
 *252 γάρ 786, Obs. 4.
 256 πρὸς 638, I. 2, d.
 258 μεθορμίσασθαι. 636, Obs.
 259 future 406, 4.
 — infin. 663, 3.
 *— οὖν 737.
 *260 ἦν with conj. 854.
 261 ἀντιτίσασθαι 585.
 *263 τᾶλλα 579, 6.
 *264 infin. 666.
 *265 part. 694.
 *266 ἔστιν 375, 3.
 *268 τύχας 549, c.
 271 acc. at beginning of sent.
 581, 1.
 272 εἶπον 403, 1.
 *273 φυγάδα .. 375, 5, 439, 2.
 *276 πρὶν ἂν 848.
 — aor. conj. 842, 6.
 *278 δὴ 723, 1.
 280 part. with ὅμως. 697, d.
 *281 ἑκατὶ 621, Obs. 2.
 *— γῆς 531.
 283 noun transposed 898, 2.
 — μοί 600, 2.
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 *300 οὐ 746, Obs. 2.
 *301 δοκούντων 502, 2.
 303 τύχης 535.
 *304 τοῖς 601, 1.
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 313 imper. and opt. 420, Obs.
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 316 λέγεις 566, 1.
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 *317 pres. conj. .. 814, Obs. 2.
 *320 ῥᾶων φυλάσσειν... 677.
 321 λέγε with acc. .. 566, 1.
 *325 οὐκ ἂν 426, Obs. 1.
 326 αἰδέσει 545, 583.
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 329 φίλτατον 381.
 *331 ὅπως ἂν with conj. 828,
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 *334 πόνων 529, 1.
 *336 ἀλλά 774, Obs. 2.
 337 ὥς ἔοικας 869, 7.
 *338 σοῦ 501, Obs. 3.

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- *338 infin. §. 665.
 *340 ἡμέραν 577.
 *344 σὺ τοι 736, 2.
 *346 εἰ 804, 9.
 *347 ξυμπαρῶ 591.
 *349 δέ 767, 3, d.
 *349 πολλά 552, f.
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 *350 part. 683.
 *352 article 451, 2.
 *355 ἐπὶ 635, 2, b.
 *358 ἔχων 489.
 *360 κακῶν 511.
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 *368 infin. with ἄν 429.
 *370 χερσὶν 608.
 *371 τοσούτων 442, b.
 *372 ἐξόν 700.
 *373 part. 698, c.
 *374 ἔχων 534, b.
 *376 αὐτοῖς 601.
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 *380 σιγῇ 603, 2.
 *384 εὐδεῖαν 891, Obs. 2.
 — ellipse of ἔγχειρῶ 815.
 *386 καὶ δὴ 722, 3, 860, 8.
 *389 ἦν with conj. 854, 1.
 *392 καὶ εἰ 861, 2.
 *393 τὸ καρτερόν 442, b.
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 *394 μὴ τὴν θέσποιναν 566, 2.
 *396 मुखῶς 605.
 *398 predicative adj. 375, f.
 *400 μηδέν 579, 6.
 — ὦν attracted 822.
 *403 ὀφλεῖν with acc. 552, c.
 *404 dative 600, 1.
 *405 ἀπὸ 620, 3, a.
 *407 ἐς 625, 3, a.
 *408 ἀνδράσι 597.
 *421 αἰοῖδαν 517.
 *422 ἀπιστοσύναν 566, 3.
 *424 ἐν 622, 3, c.
 *429 γέννα 601.
 *430 εἰπεῖν 545, 583.
 *440 local dative 605.
 *441 σοί 600, 3.
 *447 subst. transposed 898, 2.
 *449 part. 697, c.
 *451 μή with conj. 420, 3.
 *453 κέρως predicative 375, f.
 *— part. 683.
 *454 gen. abs. 696.
 *455 impft. 398, 2.
 *456 κωρίας 517.
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 *458 εἰς τῶνδε 621, 2, b.
 *460 ὥς with conj. 805, 2.
 *471 μετὰ τὴν νόσαν 442, c.
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 *476 οὕτω ἑλπίσαν 534, 442.
 *485 comparative 782, f.
 *488 ὑπὸ 639, 2, a.
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- *491 λέχους §. 498.
 *493 εἰ 877, b.
 *495 ἐννοεῖσθαι with part. 682, 2.
 *496 ἦς 536.
 *— impft. 402, 2.
 *498 ἐλπίδων 514.
 *501 ὅμως 772.
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 *505 demonstr. omitted 817, 7.
 *513 φίλων 529, 1.
 *515 infin. as subject 663.
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 *516 ὅς ἢ 830, 1, 828, 1.
 *— δὴ 723, 2.
 *521 conj. with ὅταν 842, 1.
 *524 κρασπέδους 603.
 *528 θεῶν 534, b.
 *532 infin. 667.
 *— ind. after λόγος ὥς 802, 3, b.
 *534 σωτηρίας 501, Obs. 3.
 *— κέντοι 730, a.
 *535 Ἑλλάδα 439, 1.
 *539 aor. 401.
 *541 εἰ — ῥκεῖς 856.
 — σέθεν 481.
 *543 μέλος 566, 3.
 *545 περί 632, 1, 2, a.
 *547 ἀνείδισας with acc. 566, 2.
 *548 μὲν 766, 1.
 — part. 684.
 *551 χθονός 530.
 *553 εὔρημα 576, 2.
 *559 τὸ μέγιστον 579, 6.
 *560 ὅτι with ind. 802, 8.
 *563 dative 598.
 *565 σοί 598.
 *— παῖδων 529.
 *566 dative 608.
 *566 μῶν 873, 5.
 *568 εἰ with opt 852, 1, b., 855.
 *572 πολεμώτατα 375, 5.
 *573 χρῆν 853, 3, and Obs. 3.
 *577 παρά 637, III. 1, c.
 *579 πολλά 579, 6.
 *— πολλοῖς 601.
 *580 ἐμοί 600, 4.
 *— ὅστις 817, 7.
 *581 ζημίαν 552, b.
 *589 ἦσθα 190, Obs. 2.
 *— εἰ with ind. 856.
 *588 λόγῳ 596, 2.
 *— μοί 600, 2.
 *— οὖν 737, 2.
 *589 ἥτις 816, 7.
 *592 αὐτὴ 600, 1.
 *597 ἔρμα 380, 1.
 *— δακτύλῳ 518, 1.
 *599 opt. 831, 4, b.
 *601 imper. 420, Obs. 1.
 *605 αἰτιῶ 583.

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- *601 ἀπὸς §. 566, 2.
 *608 γέ 735, 10.
 *609 τὰ πλεονεκτήματα 454, 3.
 *— σοί 601.
 *— κρινόμενοι 568, 583.
 *610 ἦ 849, 2.
 *611 χρημάτων 483, Obs. 4.
 *612 ellipse of εἰμί 376, c.
 *614 ὡς with part. 746, 2.
 *615 ἐκείνην 576, 2.
 *618 sing. 384.
 *620 πάντα 573, Obs. 2.
 *630 εἰ ἔλθοι 855.
 *639 ἐπὶ 634, 3, a.
 *641 λέχη 568.
 *649 ὠχθῶν 534.
 *651 infin. 663, a.
 *— γὰρ 529, cf. 583, 162.
 *659 ind. 831, 4, 7.
 *661 ἀνείξαντα 675, b.
 *664 infin. 666.
 *— prep. in comp. 641, 2, b.
 *668 ἐστάλης 559.
 *669 subst. transposed 898, 2.
 *670 βίον 552, d.
 *671 τήχη 607.
 *673 εὐνῆς 529, Obs. 2.
 *674 τί δῆτα 725, 2.
 *675 compar. with infin. 783, i.
 *— κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 *— ὥστε omitted 863, Obs. 6.
 *681 πρὶν ἂν 848.
 *686 τριβαν 581, 3.
 *688 ἀλλά 774.
 *690 πάντων 534.
 *694 ἐπὶ 631, 2, c.
 *695 ἦ γάρ 873, 1.
 *696 gender 390, 1, c.
 *702 γῆς 505.
 *703 impft. 398, 4.
 *704 πρὸς 640, 2.
 *707 ἐπήνεσα 403, 1.
 *708 dative 605, 4.
 *709 πρὸς 638, I. 3, c.
 *714 οὕτως 869, 1.
 *716 εἴρημα 576, 2.
 *717 part. 688.
 *721 γυνάς 566, 2.
 *722 ἐς 625, 3, d.
 *723 gen. abs. 697, b.
 *— χράτα 559.
 *724 σοῦ 496.
 *727 ἐὰν with conj. 854.
 *728 αὐτὴ μή 748.
 *730 ξείνος 600, 1.
 *731 εἰ with opt. 855.
 *735 ζυγίς 697, c.
 *736 μεθεῖο 302, 5.
 *737 ὁσῶν ἀνέμωτος 529, Obs. 2.
 *739 opt. with ἂν 125, 1, and a.
 *744 ἔχεται 677, b.
 *745 θεοῖς 566, 1.
 *746 πέδον 566, 2.
 *749 οὐτοῖς 672.

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- 753 ἄ..... §. 822, *Obs.* 9.
 754 πάθους 418, *d.*
 *754 μή with part. 746, 2.
 757 πόλιν 559.
 758 ἄ 822, *Obs.* 7.
 *763 παρά..... 637, *II.* 2.
 *765 ἐξέθρον 504.
 *768 ῥι..... 605, *Obs.* 1.
 777 ind. and infin. ἔχειν 804, 6.
 782 infin..... 667, *Obs.* 4.
 785 infin..... 665, 2.
 *787 ἂν with conj. 854.
 *781 ἄμωξα..... 405, 1.
 *— οἶον 804, 10.
 805 νύμφης 483, *b.*
 *808 τρόπον 518.
 812 νόμοις 596, 1.
 813 μή omitted 749, *Obs.*
 815 πάσχουσιν 675.
 *818 opt. with ἂν 425, 1.
 *822 conj. 420, 3.
 *823 δεσπότης 596, 1.
 *826 χάρας 491.
 *828 σοφίαν 574.
 *834 inf. with λέγουσι . . . 676.
 *835 ρόας 570.
 *839 καταπνέσσει. 641, cf. 629, *I. d.*
 *847 φίλιν πόμπιμος... 542.
 *850 μετά 636.
 *853 πάντες 390, *c.*
 *866 ἦκε 396.
 *— καὶ γάρ 786, *Obs.* 8.
 *868 χρῆμα 551, *c.*
 *871 νῦν 611.
 *872 διά..... 626, 3, *a.*
 *— ἐμνηστῇ 590.
 874 dative 601.
 *876 ἡμῶν 598, 1.
 *883 part. 683.
 *886 βουλευμάτων..... 531.
 *888 νύμφην 549, *c.*
 889 ἐσμέν, οἶδν ἐσμεν 835, 1.
 *890 κακοῖς 594.
 *— χρῆ 858, *Obs.* 4.
 *899 λάβεσθε with gen. 536.
 *905 οἶν for ὅματα . . . 353.
 *908 ἐκεῖνα 566, 2.
 910 part. 710, *c.* cf. 695, *Obs.* 1.
 *— πόσει..... 600, 1.
 *914 ἡμῶν 496, *Obs.* 4.
 917 πρῶτα 382, 1.
 922 αὐτῇ 476, *a.*
 925 περί 632, *I.* 2.
 *927 λόγοις 593.
 928 θῆλιν 381.
 *931 εἰ 814, *Obs.* 4.
 *932 ἐμοῦς..... 652, *Obs.* 6.
 *933 τῶν 515.
 936 σοί..... 602, 3.
 *939 ὅπως ἂν 810.
 *940 infin. 665.
 941 οὐκ οἶδ' ἂν... 431, *Obs.* 2.

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- 946 πόνον §. 535.
 952 ἐν..... 552, *c.*
 955 δίδωσιν pres. 395, 1.
 960 σπανίζειν πέπλων 529, 1.
 *961 ellipse of verb.. 895, *c.*
 *962 λόγον 517.
 *964 μή μοι 897.
 965 λόγων 502, 2.
 — βοροῖς 600, 1.
 *966 κείνων 518.
 *967 φυγὰς 574.
 968 ψυχῆς 520.
 *974 ὥς τάχιστα 870, *Obs.* 4.
 *1000 σοί 600, 2.
 *1002 φυγῆς 531.
 *1006 dative 549, 2.
 1010 δόξης 514.
 1011 οἷ γηγείλας... 835, 1.
 1012 τί δή 872, 2, *d.*
 1014 verb 392, *Obs.* 1, cf. 393, 2.
 *1015 κἄτει 359, 3.
 *1017 τέκνων 530.
 *1019 δωμάτων 526.
 *1020 κατὰ..... 629, 1, *b.*
 — person of verb . 392, *Obs.* 1.
 *1021 σφῶν 597.
 — δῆ..... 722, 2.
 *1025 σφῶν 491.
 1028 αἰθαδίας 489.
 *1035 ἀνθρώποισι 600, 1, cf. 605, 2.
 1041 γελῶν 549, *a.*
 *1044 οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην . . 427.
 *1046 κακοῖς 607.
 1047 κακὰ 576, 2.
 1048 sing verb.. 385, *Obs.* 1.
 *1049 γέλωτα 552, *b.*
 *1051 τολμητέον 613, and *Obs.* 6.
 *— κάκης 489, 495.
 *1052 infin. with τό... 679.
 *1052 infin. 664.
 *1053 μή 743, 2.
 1057 φέσσει 531, *Obs.* 2.
 *1059 παρά... 637, *III.* 1, *d.*
 — μά οὐ 733.
 1060 inf. act. 667, *Obs.* 4.
 1067 ὁδόν 558, 1.
 1084 ἀλλὰ γάρ... 786, *Obs.* 4.
 *1090 τοῦτους ellipse . 817, 7.
 *— βορῶν 534.
 — μηδὲ with ind. . 743, 2.
 *1091 μή δέ= καὶ μή... 776, 6.
 *1092 εἰς 625, 3, *c.*
 *1093 γεναμένων 502, 1, 504.
 *1098 subst. sentence 817, 4.
 *1100 χρόνον 577.
 *1101 ὅπως 814, *Obs.* 5.
 *1103 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *c.*
 *1107 καὶ δή 860, 8.
 *1112 πρὸς 638, *II.* 3, *b.*
 1129 ὀρθά..... 551, *f.*

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- *1130 ἦτις..... §. 816, 7.
 *1135 opt..... 853, *b.*
 1136 τέκνων γονή . . . 442, *d.*
 1143 ἐσπόμην 559.
 *1149 εἰσόδους 549.
 1150 impft..... 398, 2.
 *1151 οὐ μή 748.
 1153 οὐσπερ ἂν 895, 2, 430, 1.
 *1157 πάντα 567.
 *1164 ἄβρον 556, *c.*
 *1155 ἐμὴν χάριν . . . 580, 1.
 *1165 δάροις 607.
 1167 θέαμα 575.
 *1169 κῶλα... 579, 1, 545, 5.
 *1170 infin. 863, *b.*
 *1173 πρίν..... 848, 3.
 *1176 ὀλοφυγῆς... 642, *Obs.* 5.
 *1182 τερούων..... 536.
 — ἀνθήπτετο . . . 398, 3.
 *1183 ἐξ..... 621, 2.
 1184 δεινόν 566, 4.
 *1201 dative 603.
 1209 τύμβον..... 353, 1.
 *— σθένε . 529, 481, *Obs.* 2.
 *1217 ἐσπάρασσε 855, *b.*, 858, 1.
 *1222 μοί 600, 2.
 — λόγον 539, 1.
 1228 θνητῶν..... 534.
 *1230 ἂν οὐ 430, 1.
 1238 ἄγουσαν 675, *b.*
 *1243 μή with infin... 749, 1.
 *1248 λαθοῦ 515.
 1256 infin. as subj... 676.
 *1260 οὐδὲ 639, 2, *a.*
 1271 ποί φύγω... 417, 427, 3.
 *1273 ἀκούεις with acc. 487, 1.
 1275 παρέλθω 417.
 1276 ἀρῆξαι... 596, *Obs.* 1.
 *1278 ἀρκύν..... 526.
 *1281 μοῖρα 603, 2.
 *1282 δή 723, 1.
 *1290 οὖν 737.
 *1292 βοροῖς 589, 2.
 *1294 ἄρα 873, 2.
 *1296 γῆς 526.
 1296 σφῶν νιν 654, 1, *b.*
 *1298 future..... 406, 5.
 *— εἰ μή 860, 6.
 *1302 οὗτοι omitted . . 817, 2.
 1307 λόγους 566, 1.
 1310 λέξεις fut. 406, 5.
 1311 ὥς ὄνταν 702.
 *1315 ὥς ἴδω 810, 3.
 *1316 τίσσωμαι 585.
 *— φόνω 501.
 1323 double superl. . . 139, 2.
 *1336 ἐκ..... 530, *Obs.* 4.
 1340 impft. 827, *b.*
 *— ὦν 502, 1.
 1343 comparative... 781, *d.*
 *1348 λέκτρων 491.
 *1351 μακράν... 891, *Obs.* 2.

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- *1369 γέ..... §. 735, 5.
 *1387 κάρα..... 584, 2.
 *1399 transpos. of subst. 893,
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 *1413 ὄφελον 418, *Obs.* 1., 856,
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- 4 τύχας..... 566, 2.
 22 μέν..... 765, 6, a.
 *28 κατηγορεῖν .. 629, *Obs.*
 35 ὁ δέ..... 655, 6, *Obs.* 2.
 41 οὔτε—οὐ..... 775, c.
 *— ὦν causal gen. .. 481, 1.
 52 ὥστε 665, *Obs.*, 863, *Obs.*
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 *58 μεθ' ἡμέραν 836, III. 2.
 63 subst. trans. — ταύτη.
 824, II. *Obs.* 1.
 70 ἄπορον χρῆμα 381, *Obs.*
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 *74 ἔφν..... 392, *Obs.* 1.
 77 καίτοι..... 772, 1.
 79 ὅπως ἔπλευσα.. 835, 1.
 *91 ὥστε with indic. 863.
 100 μέν omitted .. 767, 2.
 *128 παρά..... 637, III. 1, c.
 *164 φόνον..... 568.
 *170 οὐχ εἰλίξεις..... 413, 3.
 *172 μεθεμένα 365, 5, and
Obs. 4.
 192 τέ—δέ..... 754, 5.
 206 βίονον..... 552, d.
 *210 τῷ παρεμμένῳ .. 436, d.
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 *210 dative..... 607, 2.
 225 interchange of cases,
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 *228 μέλη..... 545, 5.
 232 δυσάρεστον..... 381.
 259 infin. 664.
 263 μή omitted .. 749, *Obs.*
 276 αἰτιάσθε..... 583.
 279 ἐκ..... 621, 2.
 286 ἐπάρας..... 641, β.
 323 τινύμεναι..... 585.
 340 ellipse of ἐστί.. 376, a.
 363 ναυτίλοισι.. 597, *Obs.* 1.
 380 ὅδε..... 655, 1.
 401 πότε at end of sent. 872,
Obs. 1.
 *404 νυκτός..... 523.
 407 τάδε..... 553, c.
 412 διωγμῶν..... 489.
 413 δεινὰ..... 383.
 415 θάνατον..... 566, 1.
 418 ὕ τι..... 826, 4.
 424 μέν omitted .. 767, 2.
 425 πατρός... 500, *Obs.* 3.
 428 ellipse of τινά.. 373, 5.
 432 Τροίας 499, *Obs.* 2., 464,
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 436 ὦν..... 487, 4.
 440 οἴσεται..... 364, 6, a.
 450 μεταδός with gen. 535.
 452 πύριον..... 516.

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- 454 μέν omitted .. §. 767, 2.
 *473 ἥκοι..... 802, 7, b.
 *474 πρὸς..... 646, 2.
 491 σοφίας ἀγών... 464, 3.
 497 θυγατρός .. 483, *Obs.* 3.
 499 ἔργον..... 580, 2.
 500 μέν—τέ..... 765, 7, a.
 503 νόμου..... 536.
 508 opt. and ind. inter. 855,
Obs. 8.
 523 ἀμυνῶ 596, 1, and *Obs.* 1.
 541 ἐς..... 579, *Obs.*
 *543 μή with ind..... 742, 2.
 *548 λόγοισιν..... 605, 4.
 549 ἡμῖν..... 599, 2.
 550 infin. 665.
 564 ἐφ' οἷς=ὡς..... 835, 2.
 566 εἰ ἤξουσιν..... 853, c.
 569 ἦν ἄν..... 853, c.
 *587 μητροκτόνος accent 50, 5.
 594 τοῦτω..... 824, I. 1.
 598 ἄν..... 427, 3.
 602 relative sentence 817, 7.
 *616 τεκούση..... 601, 1.
 622 σοὶ δέ..... 479, 5, β.
 622 πρὸς..... 640, 2.
 *624 ἐναντίον..... 580, 2.
 646 ἀδικῶ..... 860, 8.
 *666 φίλοισιν..... 596, 1.
 673 τάδε..... 566, 2.
 680 part. with ὅμως. 697, d.
 *687 τὸ δύνασθαι 678, b.
 *706 τῷ λίαν..... 456, c.
 727 ὅψιν..... 580, 1.
 728 comparative..... 780.
 736 μέ enclitic.. 652, *Obs.* 2.
 737 γίγνεσθαι with gen. 483, b.
 742 ἐκείνην supplied .. 806.
 746 part..... 687.
 751 θυγατρός..... 490.
 757 ἦ for αὐτή δέ.. 834, 2, c.
 — διὰ..... 627, 1, 1.
 772 δεινόν..... 381.
 792 ἀνδρός..... 536.
 794 φίλοις..... 602, 3.
 796 ὡς τί δὴ τόδε... 832, 1.
 801 ὄχλου..... 496.
 804 τοῦτ' ἐκείνο..... 655, 8.
 *805 conj. without ἄν 830, 1.
 812 ἐπὶ ἀνρός..... 464, 3.
 825 διὰ..... 631, II. 2.
 836 φόνον..... 608, *Obs.* 1.
 *842 ἀμοιβάν..... 580, 1.
 851 κείθεν..... 647, *Obs.*
 854 adj. transposed 824, 11, 3.
 *860 ἐξετηκόμην γούσι 460, 2.
 871 ἔκραν..... 548, c., 556, c.
 879 ὄφελον..... 856, *Obs.* 2.
 890 πατέρα.. 548, c., 550, b.
 *892 optative..... 802, 4.
 920 οἵπερ..... 819, 2, a.
 924 πατρί..... 596, 1.
 936 τρίποδα.. 548, b., 556, b.
 960 κατάρχομαι.. 513, *Obs.*
 962 ἔταν..... 580, 3.

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- 981 ἐστί omitted §. 376, a.
 982 μέσον..... 580, 1.
 — χολινός..... 518, 2.
 *983 αἰαρήμασι 603, 2., 548,
Obs. 8.
 *— ἀλύσει..... 608.
 984 δίναισι 603, 2., 548, *Obs.*
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 *988 δίωγμα πῶλων 435, c.,
 442, c.
 991 Μυρτίλου φόνον 442, c.
 997 ποιμνίοισι..... 592.
 1021 πρόσονιν..... 583, 65.
 1029 ἥβης..... 498.
 1037 κτείνε supplied .. 895.
 *1041 ἐξίφους..... 529.
 1043 ὄνησιν... 548, b., 549.
 1053 τεχνίσματα... 382, 2.
 *1060 ὅπως..... 812, 2.
 1065 σὺ δέ..... 479, 5, β.
 1082 ὄνομα ὀμλίας .. 442, c.
 *1102 τιμαρῆσμαι..... 585.
 1105 λύπην..... 580, 2.
 1115 πρὸς... 638, III. 3, h.
 1124 ἀγῶνα..... 563.
 1132 ἄν ἦν 855, c. a.
 1135 ὦν..... 819, 1.
 *1146 διὰ..... 627, II. 3, b.
 1152 ἦ omitted 777, 4.
 1153 infin. 667, *Obs.* 3.
 *— dat. γυναιξίν .. 600, 1.
 1157 ἀντάλλαγμα with gen.
 520, *Obs.* 1.
 1178 ἐκ..... 621, 3, i.
 1184 subst. transposed 824,
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 *1190 φίλοις... 597, *Obs.* 1.
 *1200 πολὺς..... 716, c.
 *1211 χρόνον..... 523.
 1213 part. 689.
 *1218 πρὶν without ἄν 841, 4.
 — φύλασσε πρὶν with conj.
 848, *Obs.* 3.
 1246 position of ὦ .. 479, 3.
 1248 αὐδάν.. 548, b., 566, 3.
 1251 τρίβον... 548, c., 566, c.
 *1256 ἐπὶ..... 635, 3, a.
 *1320 δῆλον..... 727, 2, a.
 1322 χοῶς..... 570.
 *1325 δωμαίων..... 524.
 — βοήν..... 548, c., 575.
 1327 compar. νεώτερον 784.
 1330 ἐς..... 646, 1.
 *1344 διώκω πόδα... 558, 2.
 1357 πρὶν without ἄν 841, 4.
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 30, 4 πρὸς 638, I. 2, b.
 *31, 1 παρέξ. 529, 2.
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 *35, 2 ἅμα. . 604, and Obs. 2, 696, Obs. 5.
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 38, 3 καθαρῇ with gen. 529, 1.
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- 134, 1 comp. §. 782, e., cf. 781, d.
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 148, 1 λόγου μέζω. . . . 783, h.
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 151, 4 ὅ, τι. 816, 6.
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 *24, 2 εἶδος 569, 3.
 *25, 4 σιτίαν 536.
 *— 5 ἐπὶ 634, 2, c.
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 *— 3 ὥς εὐρεθῆναι 889, b.
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- 40, 3 εὐνυχία §. 355, 7.
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 *43, 1 ind. and opt. 802, Obs. 3, 7.
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 *45, 3 εἰσιν οἷ 817, Obs. 2.
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 *46, 2 καταστάσει 606.
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 *49, 2 Σαμίοισι 601.
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 *58, 4 ἐπρηξαν 545, 1., 583.
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 *60, 2 εἰσι 389.
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 *61, 1 περί Αἴγυπτον 632, III. 1, b.
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 *— 4 οὐ μή 748, 2, b.
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^a Misprinted in text 14.

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 * 143, 2 ὅτι τοσούτο 823, Obs. 8.
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 *— 3 εἶναι. 804, 6.
 *18, 3 ἀπό. 620, 2.
 *— 5 γυναικῶν. 530.
 *19, 3 πῶσει. 605.
 *20, 1 γυναικῶν. 542, 2.
 *— 2 μέθης. 528.
 *— 4 πανθαισίη. 548, *Obs.* 8.
 *— 6 λόγῳ. 603.
 21, 1 εἴπετο. 393, 1.
 *— 2 ἀνδρῶν. 507, *Obs.* 3.
 *22, 2 οὐ with inf. 745, *Obs.* 1.
 — 3 στάδιον. 563, 1.
 *23, 3 προστάτω. 536.
 24, 6 ἀφικόμενος. 689.
 *— 6 τῆπερ. 734, 3.
 *25, 1 ἐπὶ. 634, 3, f.
 — 1 δίκας. 568.
 *— 1 ἐς. 645.
 *27, 1 ἀνὰ χρόνον. 624, 2.
 *— 3 λειποστρατῆς. 501.
 *28, 2 αὐτὴ ἐνωτῆς. 782, γ.
 *29, 2 ὅκως. 843, 2.
 *— 4 τούτων. 487, 1.
 *30, 4 εἴ κως. 877, *Obs.* 5.
 *31, 2 δίκαια. 677.
 *33, 2 πρόσφασιν. 580.
 *— 2 ἐπὶ. 633, 1, c.
 *— 5 Ἀρισταγόρῃ. 601, 1.
 — 5 σοί. 590, *Obs.* 2.
 *34, 3 ἔχοντες ἦλθον 696, *Obs.* 7.
 *— 3 πλεῖνος. 529.
 *— 3 φυγάσι. 598.
 *35, 2 κεφαλῇν. 584, 2.
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 *— 5 μὴ with part. 746, 2.
 *36, 3 βασιλεί. 601.
 *37, 2 ὡς ἄν. 810.
 *38, 2 συμμαχίης εὐρεθῆναι 808, 1, β.
 *39, 3 ἀλλά. 774, *Obs.* 1.
 *40, 1 σὺν δέ. 587, 3.
 *— 3 ἰστίας. 576, 1.
 *42, 1 ἐκῆσων. 681, 6.
 *43, 1 σὴν. 621, 3, c.
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 *— 2 αἰρέσι. 397.
 *— 3 παρά. 637, III. 1.
 *44, 1 χρόνον. 577.
 *— 1 ὡς λέγουσι—μέλλειν 895, 4.
 *— 5 θυομένῳ. 599, 2.
 *45, 2 παρὰ. 637, III. 3, m.
 *— 2 ἐπ' ᾧ. 634, 3, c.
 *— 2 τὴν ἂν condit. sentence, 856.

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- *45, 4 δοθῆναι. §. 829.
 *— 4 τοῦτοισι. 658.
 *46, 2 στόλῳ. 604, 2.
 *46, 3 πάθεος. 530.
 *47, 1 πλέων. 698.
 *48, 1 βασιλευόμενος 685., 681.
 *49, 2 ἀπίξιος. 495.
 *— 4 πρὸς. 638, I. 2, c.
 — 5 οὔτε—τέ. 775, 3, a.
 *— 7 ἀρξαμένοισι. 599, 1.
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 *— 9 φόρον. 580, 1.
 *— 11 ἐνθαῦτα. 833, *Obs.* 1.
 *— 12 Διτ. 601.
 — 14 παρέχον 373, 3., 700, 2, a.
 — 14 ἀναβάλλομαι with infin. 664.
 *50, 2 τᾶλλα. 579, 5.
 — 2 χρεόν. 700, 2, a.
 *— 2 γέ. 735, 5.
 *51, 2 ἡλικίην. 578.
 52, 4 διαβάντι. 600, 1.
 *— 8 ποταμῶν. 534.
 *53, 1 στάδια. 578.
 *54, 3 ἡμερῆσι. 609.
 *55, 1 ὕψιν. 548, b., 575.
 *— 2 τὰ ἀνέκαθεν. 579, 6.
 56, 1 τίσιν. 573.
 *— 1 ἔπα. 566, 1.
 *— 3 δὴ. 721, 2.
 *57, 2 ὑπό. 359, 3.
 *— 3 τέον gen. 531.
 *58, 1 καὶ δὴ καί. 724.
 *— 1 Ἑλλησι. 597.
 *— 1 ὡς δοκεῖν. 864, 1.
 *— 2 πολλὰ τῶν χώρων 442, b.
 *— 3 τὸ κατ' ἐμέ. 629, 2.
 *59, 2 εἴη ἄν. 425, 1.
 *61, 1 ἐπὶ. 633, 2.
 *— 3 μέτα. 535., 588, 3.
 *62, 1 μοί. 600, 2.
 *— 1 λόγον transp. 824, II. 2, b.
 — 1 τυράννων. 531.
 *— 2 Ἀθηναίοισι. 601.
 — 2 ἅμα φυγάσι 604, *Obs.* 2.
 *— 2 πάν. 548, e., 560.
 *— 3 χρημάτων. 528.
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 *63, 4 ἵππον. 354.
 64, 1 στόλον. 569, 1.
 — 2 ὑπέρ. 630, II.
 *— 3 ἐλευθέρωσι. 672, 3.
 65, 3 dat. in apposition, 611, *Obs.* 2.
 *— 4 ὥστε. 664, *Obs.* 3.
 *— 4 καί. 594, *Obs.* 4.
 *— 5 ἐπὶ. 633, 3, b.
 *— 6 χρῆσαι σφῶν 529, *Obs.* 1.
 *66, 4 ἡρώων. 507.
 *— 4 Αἰαντος. 529, 2.
 67, 2 ἔπαυσε with infin. 688, *Obs.*

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- *67, 7 Ἀδρηστον 583.
 *68, 1 ἔωσι 806, *Obs.* 1.
 *— 2 κατεῖλε 629, *Obs.*
 *70, 2 ἐξέβαλλε 5. 398, 2.
 *71, 2 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *a.*
 *— 3 πρὸς 646, *b.*
 *72, 8 κατέδησαν 583.
 *73, 2 πῇ γῆς 527.
 *— 3 ὁ δέ 655, *Obs.* 2.
 *74, 1 τίτασται 585.
 *75, 1 μετεβάλλετο supplied, 895.
 *76, 2 ἐπὶ ἐξέλασιν 635, 3, *a. a.*
 *77, 1 Χαλκιδεῦσι 596.
 — 3 οἱ παχέες 460.
 — 3 ἐπὶ 634, 1, *a.*
 — 6 ἀριστέρης χερὸς 530, *Obs.* 1.
 *78, 1 εἰ καὶ 861, 2.
 *— 2 ellipse of αὐτῶν 696, *Obs.* 3.
 *79, 3 μὴ οὐ 750.
 80, 2 τιμωρητῆρων 675, *a.*
 *81, 3 κατά 650, *Obs.*
 82, 3 χαλκοῦ 538.
 *— 5 ἐπ' ᾧ construction of, 867, 2.
 *83, 1 Ἐπιδαυρίων 487, 4, 506.
 *— 3 στάδια 578.
 *84, 3 πρήσσεσθαι 544, 583.
 *— 3 σφίσι 590, *Obs.* 2.
 *85, 3 ἀνακομισθῆναι 889.
 *86, 1 ἄν with infin. 429.
 *— 1 σφί 600, 2.
 88, 2 μέτρου 502, 3.
 *— 3 ἐκ τόσου 621, 3, *f.*
 90, 2 μεμηχανημένα 368, 3.
 *91, 2 συγγινώσκουμι 682, 2.
 *— 3 δόξαν 569, 2.
 *92, 2 δῆ 722, 2.
 *— 2 κατ' ἀνθρώπους 629, 1, *b.*
 *— 2 ellipse of ἔσχον 895.
 — 4 μὴ γενέσθαι 749, 1.
 — 5 οὔτοι 379, *c.*
 *— 7 ἐκ position of 651, *a.*
 *— 14 ἀνδρῶν 534.
 *— 15 ἀλλήλων 536.
 *— 15 πρώτου 714.
 *— 17 μέλλοιεν 802, 4.
 *— 17 αὐτοῖσι 599, 2.
 *— 18 Κύπελος 475, *Obs.* 1.
 — 26 αὐτοῦ 495, *Obs.* 2.
 *— 26 παρ' οἶον 823.
 *— 26 ἀποπέμψει 885, *Obs.* 2.
 *— 26 τῶν ἑωυτοῦ 518, 2.
 *— 32 ἡμῖν 600, 2.
 *— 34 οὐκ ἂν παύσεσθε 860, 8.
 *93, 1 κείνῳ 594, 2.
 *— 3 φωνήν 548, *d.*, 566, 1.
 94, 3 ἡ οὐ 749, 3.
 *95, 3 τούτῳ 593, 1.
 *— 3 ὑπὸ 639, II. 2, *c.*
 *96, 1 πρὸς 638, III. 3, *f.*
 *— 3 πολεμίου referring to σφί, 675, *b.*

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- *97, 3 εἰσί—εἴη 802, *d.* and *γ.*
 *97, 4 ἐποίησε 5. 545, 583.
 — 5 ἀποδεξαντες with inf. 665, 1.
 99, 1 βούλευμα 548, *c.*, 576, 2.
 — 1 ἐπ' ἑωυτῶν 633, 3, *c.*
 99, 1 νηυσί 604, 2.
 *— 1 χάριν 580, 1.
 *— 1 Ἐρετριέων 525.
 *100, 2 παρὰ 637, III. 1, *a.*
 101, 1 τὸ with inf. 670.
 *— 5 ὑπὸ 639, III. 2, *a.*
 102, 1 τὸ σκηπτόμενοι 548, *c.*, 551, *c.*
 *— 3 ἀγῶνας 563.
 *— 3 πολλά 545, 3.
 103, 4 τὴν Καῦνον 711, 2.
 *105, 1 inf. as subj. of verb, 676, 2, *a.*
 — 2 ἐγγενέσθαι 671, *b.*
 *106, 3 ὅρα μὴ 814, *Obs.* 1.
 *— 4 βουλευσαί 679.
 *— 4 ὅσα περ 734, 3.
 *— 7 ὑπέκίνησε 348, 3.
 *— 7 ἂν ἔντος 429, 3.
 *— 9 πρὶν ἂν 848.
 *108, 1 μεμετιμένους 284.
 *— 3 ἐς μακρὴν 891, *Obs.* 2.
 — 4 αἶ 821, 3.
 *— 4 τέ—καί 752, 2.
 *109, 2 ἐκβάντας referring to ὑμῖν, 675, *b.*
 — 4 ἐπ' οὐ 633, 3, *b.*
 *111, 4 μηδὲν φοβηθῆς 420, 3.
 *112, 3 ἐμάχοντο 385, *a.*
 *113, 1 περί 632, III. 1.
 117, 1 ἐπ' ἡμέρης 633, 2.
 *119, 1 μάχην 548, *a.*, 564.
 *121, 2 δδόν 548, *c.*, 556, *d.*
 *— 2 νυκτός 523, 606, *Obs.* 2.
 *124, 1 ψυχὴν 579, 2.
 *— 1 δρησμόν 548, *c.*, 551, *c.*

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- 1, 1 ἐς 646, 1.
 *— 3 δῆθεν 726, 2, *a.*
 — 4 ὑπόδημα 569, 1.
 2, 1 ὑπό 639, III. 2, *a.*
 — 1 double gen. 465, 2, 543, 1.
 *3, 1 ἐπέστειλε—εἴη 802, 9, 7.
 — 1 ὁ δέ 655, *Obs.* 2.
 *— 2 ἐπιστείλει (ὅτι omitted) 802, *Obs.* 4.
 *5, 1 ἐλπίδος 529, 1.
 *— 2 ἐλευθερίας 537.
 — 3 κατιών 690.
 *— 4 μύρον 584, 2.
 — 4 ὥστε 664, *Obs.* 3.
 — 4 δοῦναι 405, *Obs.* 3.
 — 5 πλὴν 773, *Obs.* 4.
 *7, 3 ἐπὶ 634, 1, *b.*

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- *8, 2 πρὸς 5. 638, I. 1.
 — 3 εἰχοντο 536.
 8, Αἰολέων 535.
 9, 1 γένωνται conj. after historic tense, 806, 2.
 *— 1 μὴ οὐκ ἐόντες 750, 3.
 *— 2 ἀρχῶν 531.
 10, 3 ἰδέως 696, *Obs.* 5.
 11, 2 ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἀκμῆς 633, 1, *a.*
 — 2 καὶ τούτοις 697, *d.*
 — 2 γάρ 786, *Obs.* 4.
 — 3 τάλαιπας 353, 3.
 — 3 ὑμέες position, 903, 3, cf. 477.
 *— 3 ὕμεων 488, *Obs.* 1.
 *12, 1 λοιπὸν 577.
 *— 1 ἐπὶ 633, 1, *a.*
 *— 2 πόνων 529, *Obs.* 2.
 — 4 ἔχομεν 692.
 *— 4 λύμῃσι, 548, *Obs.* 6, cf. 583, 119.
 — 4 ἐπίδοξοι 677.
 — 5 ἦτις ἔσται 816, 4.
 *— 5 τοῦ λοιποῦ 523.
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 13, 3 προφάσις 536.
 *15, 3 αὐτῶν 534.
 16, οὔτοι δέ 655, *Obs.* 3.
 *18, 1 κατ' ἄκρης 628, 1, *a.*
 *— 1 ἐτεῖ 606.
 19, 2 κατὰ τοῦτο 629, 1, *a.*
 *21, 1 ὁμοίην 891, *Obs.* 2.
 *— 2 ἀνέκειραντο 362, 4.
 — 2 ἀλλήλησι 590.
 — 3 ὑπεραρθεσθέντες 684.
 *— 3 ἀλώσει 607.
 — 3 ποιήσαντι 599, 2.
 — 3 ἀναμνήσαντα with acc. 512, *Obs.*
 *— 3 δραχμῇσι 548, *Obs.* 6, 583, 92.
 *22, 4 τῆς Σικελίης 526.
 23, 2 εἴη 802, 9, *b.*
 — 3 ἐνθαῦτα 696, *Obs.* 6.
 — 3 ἐχομένην 683.
 — 5 ὡδε with inf. 663, 3.
 — 6 ἔδωκε with inf. 669, 2.
 *24, 3 γήραϊ 603.
 *25, 1 ὑπέρ 630, 2, *a.*
 *— 1 σφίσι 600, 2.
 27, 1 φιλέει 373, 3.
 — 2 ἀπὸ 620, 3, *c.*
 *28, 3 ὡς ἀμύμων 690, *Obs.* 2.
 *— 4 τὸν πλέω 454, 3.
 29, 2 εἴη 802, 9, *b.*
 30, 1 δικέειν ἐμοί 864, 1.
 *31, 1 αἰρέει 395, 2.
 *— 2 ὡς ἐκάστην 714, *Obs.* 2.
 — 3 τῆς χειρὸς 536.
 32, 3 αὐτοῖσι 604, 1.
 33, 1 ἐσπλέοντι 599, 1.
 *— 1 Ἑλλησπόντου 524, 2.
 34, 4 ἴωτες 705, 3.
 34, 4 ἰόντες ἦσαν 705, 3.

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- *34, 4 ἑδόν §. 58, 1.
 35, 1 αὐτοῦ—μὴν 674, Obs. 3.
 — 1 οἰκίης 533, 1.
 36, 3 μήκος 579, 5.
 *37, 2 Κροίσω 597.
 — 2 ἐν γνῶμῃ γεγονώς 622, 1, γ.
 *38, 3 βλαστόν 569, and 2.
 38, 3 κεφαλὴν 584, 2.
 — 3 ὑποθερμότερον 784.
 *39, 1 δῆθεν 726, 2, α.
 *40, 1 θάνατον 548, c., 551, 2.
 40, 2 τούτων 532.
 41, 2 ὠρμηθῆ 840.
 42, 3 κατὰ παρασάγγας . 629,
 3, h.
 44, 1 ὕσας ἂν πλείστας δύ-
 ναιτον 870, Obs. 4.
 — 2 ὑπό 639, III. 1, α.
 *44, 3 πληθεῖ πολλάς . . 899, 1.
 46, 2 ἰσχυρότερον 784.
 — 3 τὸ ἐπίπαν 578, Obs. 2.
 *47, 3 βασιλεῖ 598.
 *48, 1 Ἑλλήνων 493.
 *49, 3 ἐπὶ σφίσι . . 634, 3, b.
 ἔχοντας (ἐκοντας?) 359,
 Obs. 1.
 *3 κατηγορεῖν 629, Obs.
 *50, 1 πρὸς 638, III. 3, d.
 *— 2 ἂν with infin. 429, 1, b.
 51, 1 ὑποδεεστέρας 784.
 52, 2 Ἀργεῖν 475, Obs. 1.
 *— 4 τὸ κάρτα 456, c.
 *— 4 εἰ πως 877, Obs. 5.
 — 9 Προκλέα 473, Obs.
 53, 1 ταῦτα—τάδε . . . 655, 6.
 *— 3 φανοῖατο ἂν . . 425, 2, α.
 56, 1 εἰ δὲ μή 860, 5.
 *57, 1 ἐπὶ 646, 2.
 *— 1 ἄρχειν ἀπὸ 531, Obs. 2.
 — 1 διπλήσια ἤ 503, Obs. 2.
 *— 3 μὴ ἐλθοῦσι 746, 2.
 *— 3 τοῦτο 545, 3, 583, 170.
 *— 4 τοσάδε 548, e., 568.
 *58, 5 δυνῶν 529.
 *— 3 τοὺς θανάτους . . 355, γ.
 — 4 ἀριθμῶ 609, 1.
 *— 5 γυναιξί 590.
 — 5 ταῦτα 658.
 — 7 ἡμερέων 523.
 *59, 1 ὅστις 817, 8.
 *61, 4 καὶ ταῦτα 697, d.
 5 εἶδος 579, 2.
 *— 6 ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν . 454.
 — 6 ὅπως ἐνέικει . . . 843, b.
 *— 6 πρὸς 646, 2.
 — 6 ἀπαλλάξαι . 405, Obs. 3.
 *— 9 γυναικῶν 504.
 62, 2 ἀμφὶ 631, II. 2, α.
 62, 2 ὅρκους 560, 2.
 *— 3 ὅ τι δὴ 723, 1.
 63, 1 ὡς γέγονε 804, 4.
 *— 2 τῷ 606.
 — 3 μετέμελε constr. of, 496,
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- 63, 4 Δημάργητον §. 475, Obs. 1.
 *64, 1 διὰ τὰ 822, Obs. 4.
 65, 1 ἐπ' ὧτε 867, 2.
 *— 2 γάμου 529, 1.
 *— 5 ἐπιβατεύων . . 642, b., cf.
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 *— 5 ἀκούσαντες constr. of
 487, 4.
 *66, 4 ἐπαύσθη 517.
 67, 1 double gen. 543, 1.
 — 1 ἐκ 621, 3, c.
 *— 2 ἐπὶ 634, 3, α.
 — 3 ἐπειρωτήματι . . 607, 1.
 — 4 κατακαλυψάμενος 363, 2.
 68, 1 and 3, θεῶν 536, Obs. 6.
 69, 2 ἀπὸ 532.
 — 2 Ἀρίστων 594, 2.
 — 7 ἐν, position of. 651, α.
 *— 8 γεγεννημένος . . 684, b.
 70, 1 χρυσόμενος 690, Obs. 2.
 *— 2 ἔφθη διαβάς . . . 694.
 — 4 Λακεδαιμονίοισι 605, 2.
 — 4 double dat. 611, Obs. 1.
 72, 1 τῖσιν 585.
 — 1 ἐστρατήγησε constr. of
 505, Obs. 3., 596, 2.
 — 1 παρέον 700, 2, α.
 *— 2 ἀργύριον 574.
 *— 2 ἐπ' αὐτοφῶρα 634, 3, γ.
 *73, 1 Κλεομένει 598, 1.
 74, 2 ἐξορκούν 566, 2., 583.
 75, 2 ὑπομαργότερον . . 784.
 — 2 ὅπως ἐντόχι . . . 843, 2.
 — 4 λαωβάμενος 688.
 — 5 ἀνέγνωσε with infin.
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 *76, 2 αὐτῷ 598.
 — 2 ἀγασθαι with gen. 495.
 *77, 1 Τίρυνθος 526.
 — 1 Λακεδαιμονίοισι . 601, 2.
 *— 4 δόξαν 700.
 *78, 1 σφί—ἀναλαβόντας 675,
 b.
 *79, 2 Πελοποννησίοισι 605, 2.
 — 2 κατ' ἄνδρα . . 629, 3, h.
 — 3 ἄτε 704.
 *— 3 πρὶν 848, 3.
 81, 1 τὴν πλέω 454, Obs. 2.
 — 2 μαστιγῶσαι constr. of
 infin. and acc. 674.
 82, 1 ὑπὸ 639, III. 1, b.
 — 2 πρὶν without ἂν . . 845.
 — 2 παραδίδω 398, 2.
 *83, 1 ὥστε ἔσχον 863, 1.
 — 1 ἐς δ' ἐπήβησαν . . 840.
 — 2 γένους 579, 4.
 84, 2 ἐπελ—ἐσβαλεῖν . . 889, b.
 *— 2 ὡς χρεὼν εἶη . . . 884.
 85, 3 μελλόντων gen. abs.
 710, c.
 — 4 ὅπως μὴ 812, 2.
 86, 5 οἷ 593, 1.
 *— 6 διακισύνης 491, 1.
 — 6 ἀνά—περὶ 649.
 — 8 δέξαι μοι 598.

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- 86, 8 δέξαι §. 671, α.
 *— 10 μέμνημαι constr. 515,
 Obs.
 — 11 κυρώσειν 405, Obs. 3.
 — 14 ἐπι 386, 1., 643, 2.
 — 15 θεοῦ 493.
 88, 1 μὴ οὐ 750, 2, α.
 — 1 προδοσίην 567.
 — 1 μηχανήσασθαι 405, Obs.
 3.
 — 1 ἐπὶ 634, 3, b.
 — 2 ἐξέλασιν 568.
 89, 2 δωπλὴν 573., 580, 2.
 — 3 ἡμέρη μῆ 609, 1.
 *91, 2 ἐφθῆσαν 694.
 — 3 ἐπισπαστήρων . . 536.
 *— 4 ἐπισπαστήρισι . . 590.
 92, 5 αὐθαδέστεροι . . 784.
 — 6 ἐτελεύτησαν ὑπὸ 359, 3.
 93, 1 αὐτοῖσι 604, 1.
 *94, 1 ὥστε 704.
 — 2 στόλῳ 603.
 95, 1 τῆς Κιλικίης 534.
 *— 1 ἐκάστοισι 589, 3.
 — 2 τριήρεσι 604, 2.
 — 3 ἰδύ with gen. . . . 509, 3.
 96, 2 ποιήσαντες part. 696.
 *97, 3 φεύγοντες 698, f.
 *— 3 ἐπιτηδεῖα 548, c., 551, 2.
 *— 3 ἐκ 621, 3, b.
 98, 1 ἄμα 604, 2, Obs.
 — 1 ἐξαναχθέντα 696, Obs. 4.
 — 3 ἐπὶ 633, 2.
 *— 3 ἐπὶ γενεάς 635, 2, b.
 100, 1 Ἀθηναίων — βοηθοῦς
 675, α.
 *— 3 ἰδέας 548, c., 551, 1.
 — 3 ἐς 646, 1.
 — 3 προδοσίην 569, 1.
 — 4 τὰ πρῶτα 382, 1.
 101, 3 πέρι 651, c.
 *— 4 ἱρῶν 481.
 102, 2 γάρ 786, Obs. 3.
 *— 2 ἐνιππεύσαι . . . 677, Obs.
 *— 2 σφί 505, Obs. 3.
 103, 1 κατέλαθε with inf. 669,
 α.
 *— 3 Μιλτιάδῃ 594, 2.
 — 3 ὑπόσπονδος 714, c.
 — 5 πέρην with gen. . . 526.
 *— 7 παρά 637, II.
 104, 2 τυραννίδος 501.
 — 3 οὐτῷ 696, Obs. 6.
 105, 3 κελεύσαι 884, Obs. 2.
 106, 1 δευτεραίος 714, b.
 — 3 περιπεσοῦσαν πρὸς 359,
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 — 4 πόλι 609, 1.
 — 5 μὴ οὐ 750, 3.
 107, 4 οἷα 704.
 — 4 ἡ ὡς 784.
 108, 3 ἐκαστέρω ἢ 784.
 — 3 φθαίητε ἢ 694, Obs. 2.
 — 3 τέ alone 754, b.
 — 8 ἐπιθέμεκοι part. . 696.

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- 109, 1 *δία ἐγὼ κατα* §. 375, 3.
 — 1 ὀλίγους with inf. 666,
 1., 863, *Obs.* 3.
 * — 2 *κυάμφ.* 603, 1.
 — 3 *σοί—ποίησαντα* 675, 1.
 * 111, 5 ἐπὶ τάξις 635, 1, *b.*—
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 * 112, 1 ἦσαν, number of 389.
 — 3 λόγου 521.
 — 4 δέ 764, *c.*
 — 4 φόβος 382, 1.
 — 4 φόβος with inf. 667.
 — 4 μέν—δέ 764, 3, *c.*
 * 113, 1 μέσον 579, 5.
 — 2 τὸ τετραμμένον 436, *d.*
 * 114, 1 χεῖρα 548, 2.
 — 1 καὶ 758, 3.
 115, 1 φῦλαι constr. 694, *Obs.*
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 116, 1 ὡς ποδῶν εἶχον . . 528.
 117, 3 σκιάζειν 889, *a.*
 * 118, 2 ἱροῦ transp. 824, II. 2.
 — 3 γάρ 786, *Obs.* 3.
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 * 119, 2 ἀδικίης 516.
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*70, 2 ἐξέχρησε with inf. 666.
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*73, 5 ἐκ τοῦ μέσου, 621, 1, c.
*74, 1 δρόμον 563.
* — 2 ἔως 816, 4.
*75, 3 Ἑλλήνων 529, 2.
* — 4 παρέχει 373, 3.
*76, 2 ἐξῆ—δοῖεν 809.
*77, 1 χρημοῖσι transposed,
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79, 2 ἐπὶ 646, 2.
— 4 περὶ τοῦ 457.
80, 2 ποιούμενα suppl. 893,
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* — 3 ὥς οὐ ποιούντων 701, b.
*81, 2 ἐξαγγελθέντα . . . 583.
*83, 1 καὶ for ὅτε 752, 2.
* — 1 nomin. 708, 2, a.
* — 1 ἐκ πάντων 621, 3, i.
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*85, 4 τοῦ ἐνέκα 444, 5.
*86, 2 οἶον περ 734, 3.
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- *86, 3 nom. *pās tis* with part. §. 708, 2.
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 *— 5 ἐόντων... 695, *Obs.* 1.
 *— 6 ἐωϋτήν... 363, 2.
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 *89, 1 ἀπό *timesis*... 643, 2, *a.*
 90, 7 προσελάβετο 536, *Obs.* 2.
 91, 2 φερόμενοι... 698, *Obs.* 1.
 92, 1 νῆες... 667, *Obs.*
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 *93, 3 ὅς ἦν 817, 4, cf. 829, 2.
 *94, 4 λεγόντων... 710, *b.*
 95, 4 ἐπ' ἐξερρασμένους, 699, *Obs.* 2.
 *— 6 ὑπό... 639, 2, *a.*
 *97, 3 ἄμα—καί... 840, *Obs.*
 98, 2 οὔτε—οὐ... 775, *c.*
 — 2 μὴ οὐ 750, 1, and *Obs.* 3.
 99, 1 ἐθυμίων with acc. 560, 4.
 *— 4 χρόνον... 577.
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 *102, 1 βουλευομένης, εἵπαται, 674, *b.*
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 *106, 2 ὅσα ποιήσει... 886, 2.
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 *— 5 σπόρου... 496.
 *110, 3 οἱ... 600, 2.
 *111, 2 χρήματα... 545, 3.
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 113, 2 λείψεσθαι... 364, *a.*
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 117, 2 κόσμον... 580, 2.
 118, 3 εἰ—γένηται (ἦν Gaisf.) 854, *Obs.* 1.
 119, 2 μίαν οὐκ... 738, *Obs.* 3.
 — 2 ὅκως οὐκ ἂν ἐξέβαλε, 803, 1.
 121, 1 αὐτῶν... 379, *c.*
 123, 1 ἀνά... 624, 2.
 *124, 1 φθόβη... 607.
 128, 4 ὅμιλος—οἷ... 819, 1.
 *— 5 προσδοίη... 605.
 *129, 1 Ἀρταβάξω... 599, 2.
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- 137, 3 στία... §. 572.
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 — 4 παρὰ... 637, III. 3, *a.*
 — 8 ἐσομένοισιν 674, 683.
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 — 5, 4 κατά... 643, *Obs.* 1.
 *6, 1 ἔως... 816, 1.
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 *— 2 Λακεδαιμονίοισι 589, 3.
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 *— 4 ἐκόντες εἶναι... 679, 2.
 — 7 ἐπιτηδεύατον ἐμαχέσασθαι 677, *Obs.* 1.
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 — 5 παρὰ... 637, III. 1, *c.*
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 *— 6 πολλά τῶν δακρύων 442, *b.*
 *— 7 οὐκῶν... 791, *Obs.*
 *18, 3 εἰ μετέχουσι... 879.
 21, 1 κατά... 629, 3, *y.*
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 — 6 ἀλλὰ γάρ... 786, *Obs.* 6.
 — 7 εἰ τέοισι... 895, 2.
 28 ἤπερ... 776, *Obs.* 5.
 *31, 3 ἐπείχον... 641, *B.*
 *33, 1 ἐθύοντο... 363, 6.
 — 4 παρὰ... 637, III. 3, *l.*
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 *— 4 σιδηρίου... 505, and *Obs.*
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 *— 3 ἀλλά... 774, *Obs.* 1.
 — 6 ὡς (=δοκούντες) 551, *Obs.*
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*80, 2	οὐδὲ εἰς 776, 7.
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98, 1	ἐκπεφυγόντων . . 685, cf. 490.
*— 1	ποιέωσι 417.
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4	αὐτοῦς 656, d.
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17	τὲ καί 758, 1.
20	ἄποινα 574.
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24	ἀλλὰ 773, 3.
26	μὴ κίχλω 805, 2.
28	μὴ οὐ 759, 1.
29	τήν 444, 2.
—	πρίν 848, Obs. 1.
32	ὥς κε νῆαι . . . 805, 2, cf. 811.

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43	τὰ 444, 2.
43—49	δέ 768, 2.
44	κατά 628, 1.
49	βιοδ 483, b.
54—8	δέ—δέ 770, 2.
55	ἐπὶ 645, c.
62	ἡ omitted 777, 4.
66	ἀνρῶν 513.
67	tnesis 643, a.
70	τὰ 444, 4.
76	τοίγαρ 790, 3.
78	ὅς—οἱ 833.
82	τέ 755, 2.
—	ἀλλὰ 770, 1, a.
83	εἰ 877, 6.
88	gen. absol. 696.
90	Ἀγαμέμνονα 583, cf. 566, 1.
93	ἄρα 787, 2, c.
96	ἄρα 789, a.
98	πρὶν . . . 848, 6, and Obs. 5.
107	τά 444, 4.
—	φίλα with inf. 677.
108	ἔπος 566, 1.
115	οὐ—οὐδέ—οὔτε 775, Obs. 5.
117	βούλομαι ἡ . . . 779, Obs. 3.
120	ἄλλῃ 605, Obs. 5.
125	τά 816, 1.
131	πέρ 734, 2, 1.
133	ἀτόδς 656, Obs. 1.
134	δέ 770, 1, a.
136	apodosis omitted, 860, 3, c.
137	ἔλωμαι κεν 424, c, 852, Obs.
138	ἡ—ἡ 777, 3.
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165	μέν—δέ 764, 3, g.
177	sing. adj. with several subjects, 391, Obs.
—	τέ—τέ 754, 3.
180	σέθεν 496, 481, Obs. 2.
182	ἀφαιρεῖται . . . 583, 545.
183	μέν—δέ 764, 3, g, 765, 2.
188	Πηλεῶνι 602, 3.
190	ὅγε 655, Obs. 2.
203	conj. after pft. . . 806, 1.
—	ἡ interr. 875, Obs. 2.
207	ἐγώ 652, Obs. 1.
212	τό 444, 4.
218	τέ alone 755, 2.
231	nom. 476, Obs.
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234	ὅζους 548, c, 569, 2.
239	πρός 638, 1, 2, d, a.
241	πέρ 697, d.
247	τῶν 605, 2.
255	sing. verb. 393, 1.
259	δέ=γάρ 768, 3.
260	ἡπερ 780, b.
267	μέν—καί 765, 7, a.
271	κατά 629, 3, h.
—	οὐ μαχεῖτο . . . 425, 2, a.
273	βουλέων 485.

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277	κατά 444, 4.
283	Ἀχιλλῆϊ . . . 598, cf. 602, 3.
287	ἀλλὰ 773, 3.
—	περί 632, 1, 2.
288	πάντων 505, Obs. 3.
—	πάντεσσι 605, 3.
291	προθούσι 276.
294	εἰ with ind. 853, b.
295	ἄλλοισιν 589, 3.
—	ἡ 734, 1.
300	τῶν 656.
302	ellipse after εἰ . . . 860, 4.
317	οὐρανόν . . . 559, 2, cf. 468, a.
330	οὐδέ copulative, 776, 1, b.
334	ἡδε alone . . . 777, Obs. 2.
340	τοῦ 444, 4.
—	ellipse of apod., 860, 3, b.
353	πέρ—πέρ 734, 2, 2.
356	ἐαυτῷ supplied . . . 894, c.
359	ἄλδς . . . 530, 1, cf. 624, Obs.
363	μή with imper. . . 420, 3.
366	ἐς 625, 1.
414	νύ in questions . . . 732.
415	αἰθ' ὕφελος . . . 856, Obs. 2.
416	νύ enclitic 732.
418	αἴση 603, 1.
424	χθιζός 714, b.
426	εἰμυ 397, a.
429	γυναϊκός 490.
430	impft. and aor. . . 401, 4.
432	ὅτε with ind. 840.
447	παῖδα 548, c, 574.
464	σπλάγχνα . . . 548, c, 562.
465	ἀμφί 645, Obs. 2.
470	ποταῖο 539, 1.
478	καί 759, Obs. 3.
485	prospective use of ὁ 657, 1.
497	ἡερίη 714, b.
501	ὑπό 639, I. 1.
509	ὅρα ἂν with conj. 842, 3.
524	ellipse after εἰ . . . 860, 4.
540	αὐ 771, 1.
548	οὔτε—οὔτε 775, 1.
549	ὄν 548, c, 551, c.
552	μῦθον 548, b, 556, 1.
584	καί 759, 4.
587	ἐν 622, 3.

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20	ἄρα 788, 1.
26	ἐμέθεν . . . 485, 481, Obs. 2.
39	θῆσεν ἐμελλον 405, Obs. 2.
50	κρυέσσει 589, 3.
—	κελεύειν with dat. and inf. 674.
54	Νεστορέη νῆϊ 435, a, 467, 4.
75	infm. 671, a.
81	optative 856, b.
135	λέλυνται with neut. plur. 385, Obs. 2.
136	ποτιδόμεναι gend., 391, 2.
156	πρός tmesis 643, b.
182	ἅπα 548, c, 556, 1.

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188 opt.	§. 831, 3.	4 οὖν	§. 737.	35 μὲν	§. 148.
199 σκήπτρῳ	608.	5 πέτονται	395, 1.	— παρείς	584, 1.
204 neuter adj.	381.	— ἐπί	633, 1, b.	36 κατά	629, 1, b.
210 αἰγιαλῷ	605, 1.	— ὠκεανοῖο	518, Obs. 3.	37 δέσας	550, b.
213 πολλά τε	759, Obs. 2.	6 φερούσαι with dat.	588.	38 ἐπέεσσι	607.
217 γάρ omitted	792, c.	7 ἥρται	714, 1.	39 εἶδος	579.
235 ἐλέγχεα	353, 1.	— ἄρα	788.	40 αἶθε	851, Obs. 2.
236 πέρ	734, 2, 2.	8 πνέοντες with acc.	555, d.	— αἶθ' ὕφειλες	850, Obs. 2.
250 οὐ, use of	741, Obs.	9 infin.	604, 1.	41 κέ	423.
— opt. with ἄν, for imper.	425, 2, b.	— ἀλεξέμεν with dat.	596, 1.	— τό	444, 2.
269 ἀχρεῖον	548, f., 554.	10 ὄρεος	518, Obs. 3.	— βουλοίμην	425.
270 καὶ πέρ	697, d.	— κορυφῇσι	587, 1.	42 τέ—καί	758.
273 ἐξάρχειν w. acc.	516, Obs.	— κατέχενεν with acc.	573.	43 ἦ που	731.
278 ἡ πλῆθους φάσαν	378, a.	11 φίλην with dat.	590.	44 φάντες	697.
289 τέ	754, 3.	— νυκτός	502, 2.	45 ἐπι	643.
292 ἓνα μῆνα	577.	12 τῶσσον	578, Obs. 2.	— οὐκ	740, 1.
— ἀπό	620, 1.	— ἦσιν construct.	573, 643.	— ἐστί	64, V., 375, 3.
296 νεμεσίζομαι with acc. and	inf. 674.	13 ἄρα	788.	— φρεσὶν	605, 1.
299 ἐπὶ	635, γ.	— τῶν	442.	47 ἐπιπλώσας with acc.	558, 1.
305 ἄμφι περί	640, 2.	— ὑπό	639, 2.	48 μιχθεῖς with dat.	592, 1.
314 ἐλεεινὰ τετριγῶτας	548, f., 566, 3.	14 ἐρχομένῳ	697, b.	49 νύον	580, 1.
324 μέν after ἡμῖν	729, Obs. 2.	— διέπρησσαν with gen.	522, 2.	50 πατρί	602, 3.
379 ἔς γε μίαν	625, 3.	15 δὴ	720, 2.	— πῆμα	353, 1.
388 ἀμφί	631, II. 1.	— ἐπὶ	634, 3, b.	51 δυσμενέσι	602, 3.
391 νοῆσω conj.	829, 6.	— ἰόντες	698, f.	52 οὐκ ἄν	425, 2, b.
397 ἀνέμῳ	483, Obs. 4.	16 προμυχίζεν with dat.	596, 1.	53 κέ	855, 2, a.
409 ἀδελφεῶν transposed,	898, 2.	17 ὥμοισιν	605.	54 position of τέ	756, a.
413 infin.	671, a.	— ἔχων with acc.	576, 1.	— ἄν w. conj.	424, ζ., 427, 2.
433 τοῖς	589, 1., cf. 605, 2.	18 αὐτόρ	788.	55 ὅτε with opt.	844, a.
439 ἀγειρόντων	195, Obs. 3.	— δ.	444, 2.	56 ellipse of εἰσί	376, a.
459 ὄθνεα ἀγαλλόμεναι	380, 2.	— χαλκῷ	607.	— ἦ	777, Obs. 3.
461 ἀμφί	631, III. 1.	19 Ἀργείων	534.	— ἦδη	719, 4, 3.
474 ὥστε compar.	868, 6.	— προκαλίζετο	583.	57 ἔσσο κέν	424, a.
478 κεφαλῇ	579, 2.	20 μαχέσασθαι	402, 1., 405.	— χιτῶνα	583, 91.
483 Hyperbaton	904, 1.	— ἐν	622, 1.	— ἐνεκα	621, Obs. 2.
595 αὐδῆς	517.	21 οὖν	737.	— κακῶν	481, 1.
597 εἴπερ ἄν with opt.	885, 3.	22 ἐρχόμενον	697, b.	— ἔργας with acc.	560, 1.
664 ὅγε	655, 6, Obs. 2.	— προπαροῖθεν with gen.	526.	59 κατ' αἶσαν	629, 3, a.
669 ἐκ	621, 3.	— μακρά	579, 7.	— ὑπέρ	630, II. 3, a.
674 μετά	636, III. 1.	23 ὥστε	868, 3.	61 διὰ	627, 1.
716 δέ	770, 1, a.	— ἐχάρη	402, 3.	— ὑπό	639, 2, a., 359, 3.
740 αὐτε	770, 1, a.	— ἐπὶ	643, 1, b.	— ὅς with conj.	828, 4.
751 ἔργ' ἐνέμοντο	576, 1.	— κύρσας	697, b.	— ὅς ῥα	787, b.
785 πεδίοιο	522, 2.	24 εὐρών with acc.	576, 2.	— τέχνη	608.
792 ποδωκείησι	355, 1, a.	25 πεινῶν	697, b.	62 δέ	768, 2.
797 ἐπὶ	633, 2.	— γάρ	786.	64 μοί	601.
801 πεδίοιο	522, 2.	— εἴπερ	861, Obs. 2.	— Ἀφροδίτης	483, Obs. 4.
816 ἡγεμόνευε	505, Obs. 3.	26 τέ	754, 1.	65 οὐτοί	790, Obs.
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		— σύν	623.	67 εἰ	850, Obs.
		31 ἦτορ	584, 2.	— ἦδέ	777, Obs.
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		33 τέ	755, 1.	72 κτήματα	576, 2.
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		34 Tmesis	643, a.	74 Τροίην	576, 1.
		— ἔλλαβε with acc.	576, 2.	— opt.	418, c.
		35 τέ	755, 1.	— νεέσθων	195, Obs. 3.

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- 1 ἄμα with dat. 594, 2.
 2 κλαγγῇ 603, 2.
 3 πέρ 734, 3.
 — οὐρανὸν πρό 619, 1, c.

a This is a short and easy book, it has been done more fully for the sake of beginners who wish to master the constructions or idioms of the Homeric language; and as few of the passages referred to are quoted in the text, an asterisk is not appended, as usual, to the remainder.

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76	δέ as copula..... 768, 1.	110	ἥσας with conj. 805.	—	πολέμοιο 517.
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—	ἀκούσας constr. of .. 487.	—	γένηται 384, Obs. 2.	151	τεττιγέσσω..... 594, 2.
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78	δουρός 536.	111	οἱ δέ..... 478.	152	δενδρέω 641, β.
79	τῷ 642, β.	112	ἐπ' ἀπόμενοι with inf. 666.	—	ἔπα 566, 3.
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—	ἐπετοξάζοντο..... 401, 3, 4.	113	ἐπὶ 635, 1, a. or 3, d.	154	οὖν 737, 5.
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81	δ 444, 4.	114	τεύχεα..... 545, 3., 583, 67.	156	infin. after νέμεσις 676, 2, c.
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98	θυμὸν 558, 2.	130	ἔργα 548, c., 575.	—	μοί 641, β.
—	φρονέω with inf. 664.	132	ἐπὶ 634, 3, b.	166	ἄνδρα 548, c., 566, 3.
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—	διακριθῆτε..... 274, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	138	τῷ 597.	—	μοί 594, 4.
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107	ὑπερβασίη..... 607, fin.	146	οἱ ἀμφὶ Πριάμον 631, III. 1.	—	1., 583.
—	Διός..... 518, <i>Obs.</i> 3.	147	τέ—τέ—τέ..... 754, 3.	179	ἀμφοτέρων 579, 6.
—	δηλήσῃται .. 814, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	—	ὅσων 580, 1.	180	ἐμός 467, 4.
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109	μετέρσιν (form) .. 190, 5.	150	γῆραι 608.	—	were yet so) 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.

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181	ἡγάσαστο constr. of. §. 495, Obs. 3.	226	τίς τ' ἄρ' §. 872, 2, b.	289	gen. abs. §. 541, 697, c.
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—	τοί 596, 2.	—	κεφαλὴν 579, 1.	294	θυμοῦ 529.
184	ῥῖδη 719, 4.	228	γυναικῶν 534, Obs. 2.	—	μένους 583, 34.
186	λαοὺς 355, Obs. 1.	230	ἐνί 622, 1, b. a.	295	δεπείσσω 603.
187	ἐστρατώοντο impft. 398, 1.	231	ἀμφί 631, II. 1.	296	θεοῖς 589, 1.
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188	καὶ γάρ 786, Obs. 7.	234	νῦν δέ 719, 1.	300	σφί 600, 1.
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189	ῥῆματι 606.	—	τοῦνομα 566, 1.	309	ἐστί 826, 1.
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191	δεύτερον 548, f.	242	αἰσχεα 545, Obs. 2., 550, b.	322	δόμον 558, 2.
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194	ἴμοισιν 609.	249	ἐπέεσσιν 607.	—	ἀμφί 631, II. 1.
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195	οἷ 597.	252	καταβῆναι infin. 664.	330	περί 632, II.
196	στίχας 558, 1.	255	τῷ 593.	331	ἐπισφυρίοις 608.
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199	Διός 483.	—	ἐποιτό κε 425, b.	338	παλάμφιν 83, 1.
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201	τράφη (aor. II.) 367, Obs. 2.	261	ἄρα 788, 2.	342	δεινόν 554, d., 548, f.
—	πέρ 734, 2, 1.	262	οἷ 637, II. 1.	344	dual 387, 1.
202	δόλους 548, c., 551, 2.	—	δίφρον' 558, 1.	345	ἀλλήλοισι 601, 1.
—	τέ—καί 758.	263	τῷ ἔχον 387, 2.	347	κατὰ 629, II. 1, b.
203	τῇν 612, 2.	264	μέτα 636, III. 1, a.	349	χαλκῷ 604, 1.
204	ῖ 731, 1.	266	ἐστιχῶντο 401, 4.	351	ὄ 445.
—	ἔπος 566, 1.	268	ἄν 64, Obs.	—	ἔοργε 545, 1., 583.
205	ῥῖδη 719, 4, a, 4.	—	ἀτάρ 771, 3.	352	ὑπό 639, II. c.
206	σεύ 486, Obs. 2.	269	κρητῆρι 603.	353	τίς 659, 1.
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209	Τρώεσσιν 605, 2.	—	ἐπεί 635, 1, b.	354	ὁ κεν 829, 1.
210	στάντων (sc. αὐτῶν) 696, Obs. 3.	—	ἔδωρ 570.	357	διὰ 627, 1, a.
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211	nomîn. σχῆμα καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος 708, 2.	—	χείρεσσι 607.	360	ὁ δέ 655, Obs. 2.
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214	ἀλλά 773, 3.	275	τοῖσιν 580, or 600, 1.	—	τίσσθαι fut. part. 406, 5.
215	οὐ—οὐδέ 776, b.	—	μεγάλα 548, f., 566, 2.	366	κακότητος 500.
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216	ὅτε ἀναΐξειεν 843, 2.	—	ἐπακούεις constr. of. 487.	368	οὐδέ 776, 1.
217	ὅπαι 326, Obs. 1.	278	μοῖ omitted 817, 2.	369	ἐπαίξας aor. part. 705, 5.
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221	ὅτε δὴ ῥα 788, 3.	—	ὁμόςση 828, 2.	372	ὑπό 639, I. 1, b.
—	ἐκ στήθεος 483, Obs. 1.	281	εἰ κεν with conj. 854, Obs.	373	νύ 732.
223	οὐκ ἂν ἐρίσσειε 426, Obs. 1.	282	αὐτός 656.	—	εἵρυσσέν κε 424, a.
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 391 κείνος ὕγε 655, 1.
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 419 κατασχομένη middle 362, 3.
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 422 ἐπὶ 635, 3, a.
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 423 ἡ δια γυναικῶν..... 444, 4.
 424 τῇ 598.
 425 Ἀλεξάνδρου..... 526.
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 428 ὡς ὠφελος... 856, *Obs.* 2.
 — αὐτόθι 84.
 429 ἀνδρὶ 611.
 430 ἡ μέν 731, 1.
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 431 βίη 609.
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 433 ἀλλά 774.
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 438 μέ—θυμόν..... 584, 1.
 439 σύν 623, 1.
 440 ἀνά 621, 1, b.
 450 εἰ που 877, *Obs.* 5.
 453 φιλότῃτι 607.
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 453 ἐκέθανον §. 398., 858, 1.
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 97 φεροῖτο κεν in apodosis 854, b.
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 189 δ 479, 3.
 209 ἀνά..... 624, 1.
 221 ἀμφεπίνοντο ind. ... 840.
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 — ὠκεανοῖο 540, *Obs.*
 10 dual and plural .. 388, 1, and a.
 13 ἀπό 646, c.
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 *32 οὐκ ἄν 425, b.
 62 νῆας 569, 1.
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 *138 conj. 841, 5.
 *138 aor. and pres. in simile, 402, 3.
 161 ὡς ἄξῃ 868, 6.
 168 εἰ που ἐφεύροι 877, *Obs.* 5.
 170 ἠῦδα 583.
 178 ἱρῶν 490.
 182 ἀσπίδι 609, 3.
 183 εἰ 877, b.
 185 τάδε..... 548, c., 549, d.
 *209 αἶψα 607.
 *212 εἰ δέ κε νοστήσω 424, δ.
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 230 σὺ μέν 479, 5.
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 348 πολέμου..... 530, 1.
 358 ἱππους 548, c., 583.
 361 οὐτασεν..... 583.
 370 ἐν 645, a.
 387 κερᾶμφ 353, 2.
 *395 ἐν τοῖσι 444, 2., or 5, a.
 403 nomin. 476, *Obs.*
 *407 ὅς μάχεται..... 828, 1.
 424 position of article 459, 7.
 *— καρρῆζονσα form .. 19, 1.
 433 οἰ 596, 1.
 437—440 δέ—δέ... 779, 2.
 442 τέ 594, *Obs.* 4.
 456 οὐκ ἄν interrog. with opt. 425, 2, b.
 465 Ἀχαιοῖς..... 611.
 473 λαῶν 529, 2.
 480 sq. Tmesis.. 643, *Obs.* 1.
 481 ἔλδεται 498, *Obs.* 2.
 — ὅς κε ellipse of ἦ 376, *Obs.*
 487 ἀλόντε dual 388.
 493 Ἑκτορι 584, *Obs.*
 523 νηηνέμης 523.
 *524 εὐρησι 841, 5.
 528 πολλά 548, c., 583.
 446 ἀνδρεσσιν .. 605, *Obs.* 4.
 566 Tmesis 643, b.
 567 conj. and opt. .. 809, 2.
 587 ἀμάθοιο 512, 1.

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592	ἄρα §. 788, 1.
*593	δηϊότητος .. 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
597	πείδιο .. 522, 2.
637	ἐπὶ..... 633, 2.
651	καὶ μεμῶτα 697, d.
672	υἷον 548, e., 583.
*682	προσιόντι 607.
694	Tmesis 643, b.
709	λίμνη..... 592, 1.
*716	Μενελάω — ἐκπέρσαντα 674, b.
741	apposition, 467, cf. 435, u.
754	κορυφῇ 605, 1.
*757	ἔργα 548, c., 549, c.
758	οἶον 804, 10.
774	συμβάλλετον... 393, 5.
801	δέμας..... 579, 2.
872	change of person 390, 1, e.
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*9	φάλον 584, 1.
*11	ὅσσε 584, 1.
17	ἀσπύρα 583.
38	πείδιο .. 522, 2.
50	εἰ κεν..... 860, 1.
59	ὅς 816, 2.
68	ἐνάρων 510.
81	πρὶν 848, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
88	νῆον 559.
107	φόνιοι 517.
*108	φάν form 273, 1.
*118	ἀσπίδος 524.
128	εἰ εἰλήλουθας... 853, b.
130	negative repeated 747, 2.
*137	ὀμοκλή 607.
146	δέ in apodosis 770, 1, a.
147	relation of the clauses 752, 1.
166	οἶον 804, 10.
168	σήματα 569, 3.
*182	μένος πυρός 555, c.
201	καππεῖδιον 19, 1.
222	μέμνημαι constr. of 515, <i>Obs.</i>
236	χαλκείων 520.
281	ὥς κε..... 810, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
282	πῆμα 353, 1.
*291	πόντον 558, 1.
292	ἀντήγαγεν 558, 1., 583, 1.
331	πυρός 540, <i>Obs.</i>
352	ἄρα..... 787, 2, c.
355	σὲ φρένας 584, 1.
382	ἀληθέα .. 548, c., 560, 1.
395	Ἀνδρομάχη nom. 477, 2.
398	δὴ 721, 2.
429	ἀτάρ.. 479, 5., cf. 771, 3.
*446	ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ..... 467, 4.
452	2 οὐ—οὔτε 775, a.
*453	πέσοιεν κεν 425, a.
*455	ὅτε μεν ἄγεται .. 841, 2.
461	Τρώων 504.
463	τοιούδε with inf. .. 666.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ζ.
466	παιδός §. 511.
477	Τρώεσσι..... 605, 2.
484	δακρύνειν 548, f., 549, d.
*488	πεφυγμένον 363, 5.
508	ποταμοῖο 540, <i>Obs.</i>
510	ποπιθῶς nom. .. 707, b.
521	ὅς εἴη without ἄν.. 831, 4, u.
*522	ἔργον..... 548, c., 568.

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4 and 7	ἐελδομένοισι.. 399, 3.
*8	ἐλέτην 393, 5.
39	προκαλέσεται .. 583.
—	προκαλέσεται form 200, 2.
50	ὅστις ἄριστος ... 836, 1.
*75	"Εκτορι 607.
78	τεύχεα 583.
80	πυρός..... 520, <i>Obs.</i>
89	μέν..... 729, 1.
97	λάβη..... 382, 1.
125	position of κέ 431, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
143	οἱ 596, 1, and <i>Obs.</i>
155	δὴ 721, 2.
160	οἱ for οὔτοι 444, <i>Obs.</i> 2, c.
163	ἐπὶ..... 634, 1, ξ.
*171	ὅς interrog. 879, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
175	plural verb 478.
179	λαχεῖν inf..... 671, b.
182	ἄρα..... 787, 2, a.
187	Αἴας transposed 824, II. 4.
191	ἦτοι 731, 2.
195	ἐπὶ..... 633, 3, e.
198	ἐλπομαι ἐμέ 673, 1.
218	χάρηι 592, 1.
223	ταύρων 538.
*231	οἱ ἄν .. 425, a., 428, b.
239	πολεμίζειν inf. 666.
248	σχέτο 355, 2.
251	ἄγειν 669, 2.
*306	διακρινθέντε nom. 708, 2.
351	ἄγειν after δώσωμεν 669, c.
304	φάρων..... 698, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
306	τῶ—δ μέν—δ δέ 764, 3, b.
315	Κρονίανι..... 588, 1.
328	ἄρα after vocative 479, 5.
340	ὅρα εἴη after fut. 807, b.
342	ἦ ἐρυκάοι 807, β., 836, 4.
359	ἀπὸ σπουδῆς .. 620, 3, e.
386	ἡνώγει number of 393, 1.
387	αἶ κε γένοιτο 885, 3.
400	κτῆματα .. 548, e., 574.
410	πυρός..... 540, <i>Obs.</i>
*415	ὅππότε ἂν ἔλθοι 886, <i>Obs.</i> and 3, cf. 879, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
418	ἁμφοτέρον..... 579, 6.
424	ἦν 375, 3.
440	τάφρον 548, c., 571.
449	τεῖχος..... 569, 1.
451	ἦτοι 731, 2.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> η.
473	χαλκῷ .. §. 520, <i>Obs.</i> 2., 609, 2.
481	πρὶν—πρὶν..... 816, 1.

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4	αὐτός..... 656, 3, d.
14	ὑπὸ 639, 1, 1.
48	Γάργαραν .. 467, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
54	ἀπὸ 620, 2.
*84	κακκορυφῇ..... 19, 1.
*99	αὐτός..... 656, <i>Obs.</i> 3, a.
108	Tmesis 643.
115	eis adverbial... 640, 2.
118	παῦ..... 509.
119	ὁ δέ 765, 2.
124	ἡνιόχοιο..... 481.
140	ἔπεται ind. 802, a.
154	ἀλλὰ 770, 1, a., 774, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*163	ἀντετέτυθο..... 642, β.
171	σήμα τιθεῖς = σημαίνων 360, 1.
177	τεύχεα 569, 1.
183	καπνῷ 632, II. 2.
186—191	dual..... 388, 1.
195	θάρηκα 569, 1.
204	σὺ δέ 768, 3.
230	ellipsis of εἶναι 376, <i>Obs.</i>
231	use of participles 706, 1.
251	οὖν..... 791, 1.
274	μέν—καὶ 765, <i>Obs.</i>
302	ὁ δέ 655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
323	ἦτοι 731, 3.
347	μεγάλα .. 548, e., 566, 2.
—	part. and finite verb 759, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
354	conjunctive 627, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
362	τῶν, ὅ 363, <i>Obs.</i>
371	γενείου 536.
374	μέν, use of. . . 765, 7, b.
*378	νῶϊ προφανέσα 549, and <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*423	ἀλλὰ 874, 4.
427	θεοῖσι..... 590.
444	Διός 526.
455	πληγέντε 388, b.
470	ἡμῶς 523.
485	Tmesis 643.
529	νυκτὶ 634, 2.
530	ὑπρῶτοι 714, b.
533	εἰ—ἦ 878, c.
*536	ὅτω κέσεται 798.

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4	ἄνεμοι δύο..... 388, a.
—	indicative..... 868, 6.
15	ἔδωρ 570.
21	ἀπάτην .. 548, c., 551, 1.
42	ὥστε with inf. 863, <i>Obs.</i> 4., 664, <i>Obs.</i>
46	οὐ μενέουσι supplied 860, 4., cf. 895, 3.
54	μετά 636, III. 1.
*55	ἦσοι Ἀχαιοί.. 824, I. 1.
57	ἦ μήν..... 728, 3, a.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> i.
58	βάσεις §. 583.
64	πολέμου..... 498.
75	Βουλήν 551, a.
—	Βουλῆς χρεώ 529, I., 891, 4.
77	τάδε 549, d.
101	εἰς..... 625, 3.
—	σέο..... 538.
104	νόον 551, a.
107	ἀποιράς..... 583.
115	κατέλεξας. 545, I., 583.
131	κούρην transposed 824, 11. 2.
155	οἱ κε with fut. . . 827, a.
158	δηθήτω . . 367, Obs. 4.
165	οἱ κε with conj. . 836, 2.
*182	τώ (= heralds and chiefs) Βάτην, 388, fin.
214	ἄλός 540, Obs.
219	τοίχου 522, 1.
224	οἴσου..... 530, 1.
*230	infin. after ἐν δοιῇ 676, c.
242	πυρός..... 540, Obs.
*251	ὅπως ἀλεξήσεις . . 812, 2.
304	ἐπεὶ ἔλθοι . . . 849, 2.
309	μὲν δὴ 721, 1.
311	plural verb 478.
354	ῥσον 823, Obs. 1.
382	Tmesis 643, b.
383	πύλων supplied. . . 893.
*386	κέν with fut. . . 424, d.
387	πρίν 848, 6.
388	γαμέω 583.
389	κάλλος . . . 548, c., 564.
400	τά..... 548, c., 576, 2.
437	πῶς ἂν 427, 2.
442	infin. 669, 2.
444	ἂν 860, 1.
*461	πατροφόνος accent 50, 5.
489	ψών 540.
*491	οἶνον 510, Obs.
495	ἵνα ἀμύνης..... 806, 1.
497	δέ 768, 3.
499	καὶ μὲν 729, 3, c.
509	τέ 755, 2.
535	ἐκατόμβας..... 562.
542	αὐτῇσι 604, 1.
550	πάν—δέ 770, 2.
551	ἦν 375, 3.
566	ἐξ 490, Obs. 1.
579	οἰοπέδιοι gen. 518, Obs. 3.
*596	μοί..... 598.
598	ἐπί..... 634, 3, c.
*605	ὁμῶς τιμῆς..... 528.
*607	χρεώ με τιμῆς . . . 529.
619	ἦ κε νεώμεθ' 879, Obs. 2.
*622	εἰς 621, 2.
*627	φιλότῃτος 481.
628	τίς 373, 7.
656	ἕκαστος with plural 708, 2.
663	μυχῶ . . 468, a., 605, 1.
698	μὴ ὕφελες . 741, b., 856, Obs. 2.

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702	ὀππότε κεν with conj. §. 842, 3.
706	σίτου..... 540.
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14	ὄτ' ἔδοι 843, 2.
16	Διᾶ 589, 2., 598.
*19	εἰ τεκτῆναιτο 877, Obs. 5.
20	ἦτις γένοιτο . . . 831, 1.
*34	τιθήμενον form . . 279, 3.
52	μήσατο 583.
55	αἶ κε 877, Obs. 5.
58	σημαίνειν constr. of, 505, Obs. 3., 589, 3.
62	πότερον omitted 875, Obs. 1.
70	πέρ 734, 2, 2.
82	τίς οὗτος 655, 1., 881, 1.
98	μή 877, d.
105	νύν..... 719, 3.
127	ἵνα..... 816, 3, c.
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159	ὑπνον..... 556, b.
174	infin. as subject 663, a.
183	conj. in comparisons 868, 6.
185	form of sentences 752, 1.
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195	βουλὴν 559.
233	ind. in apodosis 855, 6.
224	ἐρχομένω . . . 708, 2.
225	εἴπερ 861, Obs. 2.
245	φιλεῖ δέ ἐ 833.
247	opt. 854, Obs. 6.
262	ῥινού 538.
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304	ἐπί..... 634, 3.
309	τὸ πάρος..... 577, Obs. 2.
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330	μή 741, c.
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349	ἄρα 788, 2.
353	νειοῖο 522, 2.
354	δοῦπον 487, 3.
380	κέ in the protasis 860, 1.
328	φρίσιν 654, 2, a.
416	φυλακάς . . . 824, I. 1.
437	θεῖιν 667, Obs. 1.
438	χρυσῶ 610.
447	δὴ 721, 2, 4.
449	conj. and fut. 854, Obs. 6.
454	γενείου . . . 536, Obs. 6.
466	ἀνὰ 624, 1, a.
481	μελήσουσι . . 496, Obs. 2.
486	conj. in comparisons 868, 6.
489	πλήξειε opt. . . . 831, 3.
504	γέ 735, 3.
532	κτύπον 575.
536	καί..... 760, 2.
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11	ἐκάστω . . . 597, Obs. 3.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> λ.
19	περί..... 647, b.
20	inf. without ὥστε . . 863, Obs. 4.
28	τέρας 580, 1.
50	πρὸ 619, 1.
78	ῥτιδωντο 583.
86	δείπνον..... 569, 1.
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116	εἴπερ 861, Obs. 2.
130	εἰ 646, 3.
140	ἀγγελίην 558, 1.
149	ἄρα 787, 2, a.
197	asyndeton 792, a.
212	use of partic. . . . 706, 2.
214	ἐναντίω 525.
231	ἄρα 834, 2, b.
240	αὐχένα 584, 1.
241	ὑπνον 559, b.
250	ὀφθαλμούς 584, 1.
290	ἵνα 805, 2.
310	γένοντο 385, Obs. 2.
313	τί παθόντε . . . 872, 2, κ.
319	βόλεται—ἥπερ 779, Obs. 3.
356	γαῖης 522.
367	ὃν κε 819, 2, β.
386	ἂν χρᾶσμισι 855, Obs. 7.
408	indicative 802, Obs. 3, a.
442	ἐπανσας with inf. 688, Obs.
447	μεταστρεφθέντι constr. of 597, Obs. 3.
456	σπασθέντος . . 696, Obs. 1.
469	ἔμεινον..... 784.
502	μέμμερα . . 548, c., 560, 1.
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536	ᾤς..... 816, 2.
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562	φορβίς..... 540.
571	δοῦρα nom. 478.
606	τί δέ σε χρεώ ἐμεῖο 529, 1.
612	ὕντινα τοῦτον 823, Obs. 8., 881, 1.
621	dual and plural 587, Obs.
626	θυγατέρα attracted . 824, 11. 4.
641	κυκεῶνα 572.
654	καί 760, 2.
667	πυρός 540, Obs.
690	βίη—ἐλθών . . . 379, b.
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706	ἀμφί..... 631, III. 1.
707	ἡματι 606.
743	ἐν..... 645, a.
750	ἀλκάξα 856, a.
762	εἵπωτ' ἔην γε 856, Obs. 2.
797	αἶ κεν 877, Obs. 5.
830	Tmesis 643, b.
<i>Iliad</i> μ.	
10—16	μὲν—δέ δέ—δέ 770, 2.
23	κονίησι 355, 1, b.
25	ἔε Ζεὺς 373, 2.
26	ὑφρα κε 810, Obs. 3.

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 665 τῶν ὕπερ... §. 536, *Obs.* 6.
 683 ἀσφαλές 556, c.
 691 indic. in comparisons 868,
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 731 νεῶν..... 531.
 737 οὐ μὲν 729, 3, b.
 738 ἀπαμυναιμενά κε 832.
 743 ὅστις φέροιτο 831, 3.

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 3 δάκρυα 548, c., 570.
 31 ἀρα 788, 4
 53 ἀιέροιαι 582, 4., 583.
 58 Tmesis 643, a.
 81 πυρός 540. *Obs.*
 139 ἀσκιμα δοῦρε 384, *Obs.* 1.
 141 asyndeton 792, m.
 158 οὔρεσι 605, 1.
 199 διέ 770, 1, b.
 212 conj. in a simile. . . 842, 4.
 218 dual and plural .. 387, 2.
 250 μὲν—ἀλλά 773, 3.
 264 οἶ—πᾶς 478.
 280 φάλαγγες ἐλπίμενοι 379, b.
 291 Tmesis 643, b.
 297 conj. in a simile.. 842, 4.
 320 κασιγνήτοιο 490.
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 326 δοιοῖσι..... 388, a.
 337 dual and plural .. 387, 2.
 357 φόβου—ἀλκῆς..... 515
 368 λαὸν οὖς 819, 1.
 371 ἱπποὶ ἄξαντε 388, 1.
 387 οἱ κρίνωσι 828, 2.
 426 τῷ position of..... 600.
 422 αἰδώς 353, 1.
 423 τοῦδε 513.
 428 conj. in comparisons 868,
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440 ποῖον τὸν μῦθον .. 881, 1.
 465 νείαιραν 584, 1.
 468 ἄμον 584, 1.
 486 κόμος 536.
 488 κατηφείη 382, 1.
 500 συλῆωσι..... 583.
 502 θανάτοιο 564.
 507 λίπεν 367, *Obs.* 2.
 511 βάλεν 583.
 516 ἀνέρι 487, 4.
 526 ἀμφί 616, 1., cf. 631, II. 2.
 539 φιλαν 526.
 546 Δαναῶν 490.
 552 ἦρχε constr. of 505, *Obs.* 3.
 553 Σαρπηδόνας 490.
 559 εἰ optative .. 855, *Obs.* 6.
 584 Δυκίαν..... 512, 2.
 595 Ἑλλάδι 605, 1.
 606 ὑπὸ 639, 1, a.
 609 προβιβῶντος 512, 1.
 629 νεκροῦ 530, 1.
 638 περ 697, d.
 650 conj. and opt. 879, *Obs.* 4.
 667 κᾶθρον 545, 1., 583.
 669 ἀπὸ πρό 640, 2.
 676 πατρὶς..... 487, 4.

Line *Iliad* π.
 688 ἥεπερ §. 779, *Obs.* 5.
 699 περὶ πρό 640, 2.
 716 ἀνέρι..... 594, 2.
 748 πόσιs suppl. 893, a.
 802 asyndeton 792, m.
 844 ἔδοικε 393, 1.
 860 φθάειν constr. of 694, *Obs.*
 4.

Iliad ρ.
 29 μεῦ 526.
 31 ἐμῶ 525.
 36 μυχῶ 605, 1.
 38 κατὰπανμα 353, 1.
 41 οὐ μάν 728, 3, b.
 42 ἦτε 777, *Obs.* 1.
 51 asyndeton 792, b.
 — form of comparison, 781,
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70 apodosis placed first 856,
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 75 διώκων 545, 1., 583.
 83 φρένας 584, 1.
 110 ὃν δίνωται 828, 4.
 129 ἑταίρων 530, 1.
 134 φ συναντήσωσι .. 828, 4.
 — conj. in comparisons 868,
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 149 μετά..... 601, *Obs.* 4.
 187 ἐνάρξει 545, 1., 583.
 190 μάχης 526.
 207 νοστήσαντι 598.
 226 ἐκάστου 467, 4.
 233 Δαναῶν 512, 2.
 235 ὑπὸ 639, 1. 1.
 236 ἀπήνρα 545, 1., 583.
 242 κεφαλῇ 598.
 250 πίνουσιν after vocat. 818,
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254 αὐτός 656, *Obs.* 3.
 281 διὰ 627, 1. 1.
 300 form of sentence . . 752, 1.
 304 Αἰαντος 509.
 308 οἰκτα 548, c., 576, 1.
 313 ἱπποδόφ 598.
 336 αἰδώς with inf. . 676, 2, c.
 361 ἀγχιστῖνοι..... 714, a.
 373 γαλῆς 468, a., 522, 1.
 387 παλάσσετο number of 393,
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393 διὰ πρό..... 640, 2.
 421 μοῖρα with inf. . 676, 2, c.
 422 πολέμοιο 530, 1.
 427 ἡνίκωτα πεινόντος .. 683.
 — ἱπποὶ πυθέσθην .. 388, 1.
 434 indic. in comparisons 868,
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 448 ἀλλὰ μάν..... 728, 3, d.
 460 μετά 636, III. 1, a.
 468 ὀφραιο..... 526.
 473 ὥμοισιν 605, 1.
 501 ἰσχυμέν 671, a.
 504 πρίν..... 848, *Obs.* 8.
 517 Ἀρῆτιο 509.
 525 Αὐτομέδοντος 509.
 547 θνητοῖσι 588, 1.

Line *Iliad* ρ.
 582 ἐγγύθεν... §. 522, *Obs.* 1.
 595 μεγάλα .. 548, c., 566, 3.
 605 μετά 636, III. 2.
 640 ἑταίρος transposed 824, II.
 2.

— ὅστις ἀπαγγέλλει 831, 4,
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 660 κρείων 498.
 667 πρό 619, 3, c.
 686 ἀγγελίης 485.
 701 ἔπος..... 548, c., 566, 1.
 716 position of ᾧ 479, 3.
 755 indic. in comparisons 868,
 4.

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 17 ἀγγελῆν..... 548, c., 566, 1.
 71 ὅξυ 548, c., 566, 4.
 95 δῆ 723, 1.
 100 ἐμῶ 529, 1.
 103 Ἑκτορι 611.
 107 ἐκ 621, 3, b.
 134 μὲν alone 765, 7, b.
 138 νῖος 530, 1.
 149 φεύγοντες ὑπὸ..... 359, 3.
 193 σάκος transpos. 824, 1. 1.
 245 πάρος 848, *Obs.* 7.
 258 inf. 666.
 262 οἶος 804, 10.
 302 ἥπερ 779, *Obs.* 5.
 312 Ἑκτορι 594, 1.
 329 infin. as subject 676, 2, b.
 345 λούσειαν 583.
 392 ὦδε 605, *Obs.* 5.
 — νύ 732.
 407 ὥαργια 573.
 432—34 μὲν—μὲν 729, *Obs.* 3.
 453 περὶ 632, II. 1.
 465 optative 844, b.
 479 ἐπὶ adverbial 640, 2.
 487 καλῶσιν 583.
 515 ἐφεσταότες 379, b.
 529 ἐπὶ adverbial 640, 2.
 533 μάχην 548, a., 564.
 548 ἀρηρομένη 177, 2, a.
 562 ἀνὰ adverbial 640, 2.
 567 φρονέοντες 391, 2.
 585 λένων constr. of 808, B.
 590 χορὸν... 548, d., 569, 3.

Iliad τ.
 38 νέκταρ 548, c., 570.
 43 ἦσαν omitted 376, d.
 80 ἐπιστάμενον ἔντα 375, 4.
 90 κέν with opt. 427, 3.
 97 δολοφροσύνης .. 355, 1, a.
 124 γένος 353, 1.
 142 Ἄρηος 510.
 148 ἦτε 777, *Obs.* 1.
 166 δέ 770, 1, a.
 174 ἦσιν..... 654, 2, c.
 182 νεμεσσητόν with inf. 676,
 2, c.
 208 ἐπὶν τισαίμεθα . 841, *Obs.*
 212 ἀνὰ 624, 1.
 260 ὅτις 819, 2, B.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> τ.
261 ἐγώ	§. 673, 2.
290 μοί	598.
293 μοί	594, 2.
299 γάμον	548, c., 562.
302 πρόσσιν	579, 4.
321 σὴ ποτῇ	652, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
343 μέμβλετο	29, 1.
344 κείνος ὕγε	455, 1.
348 ἵκηται conj.	807, 2.
383 λόφον ἀμφί acc. 651, <i>Obs.</i>	
394 Tmesis	643, b.
402 πολέμου	517.
420 θάνατον	548, c., 566, 1.

Iliad υ.

8 ἄλσα	576, 1.
41-44 μέν—μέν—δέ	765, 5, <i>Obs.</i>
44 γυῖα	584, 1.
87 κελεύεις	545, 1., 583.
138 ἄρχωσι	393, 5, and 8.
146 τό (τεῖχος)	569, 1.
154 βουλάς	548, b., 551, b.
172 ἦν πέφνη	877, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
180 ἀνάξειν constr. of 505, <i>Obs.</i>	3.
213 εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις	860, 3, c.
268 χρυσός—δῶρα	382, 2.
299 δῶρα	548, a., 573.
322 ὁ δέ	655, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
321 ὅτ use of	657, 1.
335 τφε κε with ind. fut. 841, 6.	
406 ὅστέα	584, 1.

Iliad φ.

10 ἀμφί περί	640, 2.
22 ἄλλοι	714, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
28 Πατρόκλειο	500, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
53 δέ	770, 1, b.
75 ἀντί	618, 2, b., 640, 2.
—Tmesis	643, b.
76 ἀκτῆν	548, c., 562.
95 οὐ	742, 2.
—εἰμί ind.	849, 2.
109 πατρός	483, b.
123 ἀπολιχμήσονται	545, 1., 583.
161 subject suppl.	895, 1, c.
191 form of comparison 781, d.	
198 ὅς	816, 2.
225 "Εκτορι	601, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
249 use of μέν	657, 1.
266 ἐναντιβιον 548, b., 556, c.	
274 ἄν omitted	426, 1.
276 ἀλλά	773, 4.
324 use of partic.	706, 1.
353 οἷ	816, 2.
355 ἴς ποταμοῦ	442, c.
360 τί μοι with gen. 535, <i>Obs.</i>	2.
369 inf.	664, 1.
429 optative	844, b.
442 καὶ αὖτοι transposed 824, II. 2.	
446 ἦτοι	731, 2.
448 σὺν δέ	479, 5.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> φ.
451 βηῖσατο	§. 545, 1., 583.
487 εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις	860, 3, c.
499 ἀλόχοισι	601, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
580 περήσαιο 843, cf. 845, 5, β.	
593 ἀπό	640, 2.
600 αὐτῷ	601, 1.

Iliad χ.

23 πεδίοιο	522, 2.
33 ὕγε	735, 3.
84 φίλε τέκνον	379, a.
87 θάλος—ὕν	819, 1.
94 φάρμακα	548, c., 562.
104 ἀτασθαλίῃσιν	355, 1, a.
109 ἐμοί—κατακτείναντα 675, b.	
170 "Εκτορος	488.
198 πρὸς	638, I. 1, b.
202 πῶς κεν	427, 2., 879.
220 κεν in the protasis 860, 1.	
225 ἐπὶ	536, <i>Obs.</i> 5., 633, 1.
235 form of sentence	752, 1.
246 εἰ—ἦ	878, c.
247 καὶ	696, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
256 ἀεικῶ	583.
265 elliptic sentence	896.
295 asyndeton	792, a.
345 γούνων	536, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
358 μήνιμα	353, 1.
368 ἐσύλα	545, 1., 583.
390 αὐτάρ	770, 1, a.
391 asyndeton	702, b.
414 use of partic.	706, 1.
450 asyndeton	792, a.

Iliad ψ.

8 αὐτοῖς	604, 1.
43 ὅστις	816, 6.
47 κραδίην	584, 1.
79 πέρ	734, 2, 1.
80 καὶ δέ	719, 2.
116 πολλὰ	548, c., 558, 1.
122 πεδίοιο	498.
131 ἐν	645, a.
157 πείσονται	378, a.
160 κήδεος	518, a.
176 μὴδετο	545, 1., 583.
201 εἰλαπίνην	548, b., 562.
206 ἐκατόμβας	560, 3.
245 τύμβον	548, c., 569, 1.
246 τοῖον attracted 823, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	
247 ἐμείο	502, 3.
291 ἀπηύρα	545, 1., 583.
300 δρόμου	536.
307 ἐδίδαξαν	545, 1., 583.
315 τοί	736, 1.
318 δέ	770, 1, a.
353 asyndeton	792, g.
380 θερμετο number of 393, 6.	
393 ὁδοῦ	526.
410 καὶ μήν	728, 3, c.
441 ἀλλ' οὐ μὰν οὐδὲ 728, 3, b.	
454 τόσον	823, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
485 τρίποδος	519, 2.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ψ.
498 οἷ—οἷ τε	§. 816, 2.
529 ἐρωήν	548, c., 578.
580 ἐπιπλήττειν construction of 589, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	
584 ἱππων	536, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
649 ἦς attracted	822, 2., cf. <i>Obs.</i> 4.
654 asyndeton	792, c.
670 οὐδ' ἄρα	787, 2, c.
709 ἄν	640, 2.
733 τρίτον	548, c., 563.
741 μέτρα	576, 1.
764 πάρος	848, <i>Obs.</i> 7.
799 κατὰ adverbial 640, 2., cf. 643, <i>Obs.</i> 1.	
854 ἦς	509.
857 ὕρνθος	514.
879 σύν adverbial	640, 2.

Iliad ω.

25 οὐδέ	776, 1, a.
31 indic., use of	840.
38 ἐν	622, 3.
48 κλαύσας part.	688.
52 comparative	784.
54 γαῖαν	583.
76 δῶρων	512, 1.
107 δῆ	720, 2.
167 πολέες transpos. 824, II. 3.	
191 θάλαμον	548, c., 569, 1.
227 ἐπὶν εἴην	844, <i>Obs.</i>
235 ἐξέσῃν	548, 5., 558, 1.
256 δέ	770, 1, a.
263 opt. with ἄν	425, 2, b.
264 ὁδοῖο	522, 2.
296 οἷ	744, <i>Obs.</i>
305 δέχσθαι with gen. 530, 1.	
306 ἔρκει	605, 1.
357 γούνων	536.
367 ἄν εἴη	427, 3.
369 γέρον with infin.	666.
390 ἐμείο	493.
416 ἦ μέν—οὐδέ	729, 3, a.
420 ἔλκεα	545, 3., 583.
426 εἴποτ' ἔην γε	856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
434 δῶρα	574.
460 ἦτοι	731, 2.
466 ὑπέρ	630, 1, 2, d.
484 δέ	767, a.
488 καὶ μέν	729, 3, c.
528 δόσεων supplied	893, d.
602 τε	755, 2.
603 τῇ περ	734, 3.
605 ἀπό	620, 3, d.
608 asyndeton	792, c.
633 ὀρώαντες part.	686.
650 δῆ	721, 1.
721 αἰοδῆν	548, c., 566, 4.
733 ἐργάσιοι	560, 1., 583.
735 ὑλεθρον	580, 2.
789 ἄρα	787, 2, a.
802 δαῖτα	548, a., 562.

Odyssey α.

1 pleonasm	899, 7.
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Line *Odyssey* α.

- 4 πολλά position of, §. 904.
7 ἀτασθαλίῃσιν... 355, 1, α.
— αὐτῶν... 467, 4.
9 τοῖσιν... 602, 1.
12 τέ—ἦδ'... 777, *Obs.* 4.
18 ἀέθλων... 530, 1.
21 'Ὀδυσῆϊ... 601, 1.
24 'Ἐπερίονος... 522, 1.
28 μέθων... 516.
29 Αἰγίσθοιο... 515.
33 αὐτοί... 656, *Obs.* 4.
40 'Ατρεΐδαο... 500, *Obs.* 3.
41 conjunctive... 842, 3.
47 ὅτις βέξωι without ἄν 831, 4, α.
48 ἀμφί... 631, II. 2.
49 ἀπό... 620, 1.
58 καί... 760, 2.
62 νύ... 732.
64 ἔρκος... 584, 1.
66 περί... 640, 2.
67 Κύκλωπος... 490.
— ὀφθαλμοῦ... 531.
70 Πολύφημον transpos. 824, II. 4.
71 μὴν for ὄν... 833.
— Κυκλώπεσσιν... 605, 2.
76 οἶδε... 655, 1.
82 εἰ μὲν δὴ... 729, 3, γ.
— τοῦτο... 657, 2.
85 ὕφρα constr. of... 805, 2.
97 asyndeton... 792, m.
105 ξείνῳ... 594, 2.
109 κήρυκες οἱ μὲν—οἱ δέ 478.
117 κτήμασιν... 505, *Obs.* 3.
125 ἦ... 657, 1.
127 φέρων... 705, 5.
132 ἄλλαν... 714, *Obs.* 2.
138 νύβασαι... 669, 2.
158 ὅττι κεν εἶπω... 829, 3.
159 μέλει constr. of, 496, *Obs.* 2.
— ταῦτα... 657, 2.
162 change of constr. 705, 4.
164 πόδας... 579, 2.
— comparatives... 782, f.
165 χρυσοῖο... 539, 2.
166 μύρον... 548, b., 552, b.
167 εἴπερ... 861, *Obs.* 2.
170 πόθεν ἀνδρῶν... 527.
175 ἦ—ἦ... 878, α.
176 δῶ... 559.
181 υἱός... 672, 4.
— Ταφίοισιν, 605, 3, cf. 505, *Obs.* 3.
182 ᾧδε... 605, *Obs.* 5.
184 μετὰ... 636, III. 3, α.
185 ἦδε... 655, 1.
192 εὐτ' ἄν with conj. 842, 1.
195 κελεύθου... 531.
200 ἐν... 645, α.
204 εἰ with conj. 854, *Obs.* 1.
208 ὅμματα... 545, 5, cf. 579, 1.
216 γόναν... 353, 1.
226 τάδε... 655, 3.

Line *Odyssey* α.

- ἦ omitted... §. 875, *Obs.* 1.
229 γέ... 735, 5.
231 ἐπεὶ... 479, 5.
262 χρίεσθαι... 362, 4.
268 ἦ κεν with fut. 879, *Obs.* 2.
271 μύθων... 496.
273 μύθων... 548, c., 566, 1.
275 μητέρα... 581, 1.
286 ὅς demonstr. 816, 2.
291 χεῖρά... 671, α.
301 σὺν φίλος... 479.
309 ὁδοῖο... 510.
315 ὁδοῖο... 498.
316 κέ... 827, *Obs.* 2.
321 πατρός... 515.
330 κατεβήσατο meaning of, 557, *Obs.*, cf. 558.
330 κλίμακα... 558, 1.
343 ποθέω with acc. 498, *Obs.* 2.
346 φθονέω with acc. and inf. 674.
347 νύ... 732.
349 ὅπως ἐθέλησιν... 868, 3.
352 ἧτις ἀμφιπέληται... 828, 2.
358 μελῆσει constr. of... 497, *Obs.* 2.
363 ὕφρα βάλε... 840.
369 δαινύμενοι part. 886.
— μηδέ... 776, 1, α.
370 ἀκούεεν... 663, 3.
371 αὐδῆν... 579, 2.
379 αἰ κε... 877, *Obs.* 5.
390 gen. abs. 667, b.
— γέ... 735, *Obs.* 1.
392 infin. as subj. 663, 1, α.
402 δώμασιν... 505, *Obs.* 5, cf. 605, 3.
— οἷσιν... 654, 2, c.
403 ἀπορραΐσει... 545, 1, 583.
408 πατρός... 486, *Obs.* 2.
409 χρεῖος... 548, c., 481, *Obs.*, 498, *Obs.* 2.
— τόδε... 655, 1.
415 θεοπροπίης... 496.
— ἦντινα ἐξερέηται... 828, 3.
422 middle verb... 362, 3.
— μένων with inf. 664, *Obs.* 1.
424 ἔβαν ἑκαστος... 478.
439 χιτῶνα... 569, 1.

Odyssey β.

- 31 ὅτε πύθοιτο... 844, α.
46 δοῖα... 579, 6.
53 ὥς κε ἐεδνώσαιο... 810.
62 ἦ τε... 755, 2.
62 Ζηρῶς... 536, *Obs.* 6.
78 ἐρεξε... 545, 1, 583.
94 ἱστόν... 548, b., 569, 3.
99 εἰς ὅτε... 644.
105 ἐπὶν παραθεῖτο... 844, *Obs.* 1.
114 ὅς omitted... 833.
124 ὄντινα... 816, 5.
131 ἀλλοθι γαίης... 527.
132 γέ... 735, 3.

Line *Odyssey* β.

- 135 Ἐρινός... §. 566, 2.
148—50 μὲν βα... 788, 3.
192 θωήν... 548, c., 573.
194 ἐν... 622, 1.
205 γάμον... 583, c., 583.
210 λίσσομαι... 583.
222 σῆμα... 548, c., 571.
235 μεγαίρω with acc. and inf. 674.
261 ἁλός... 540, *Obs.* 2.
272 infin. after οἶος... 666.
275 ἂ μνοινοῖς... 548, c., 551, c.
280 ἔργα... 548, 3, 560, 2.
284 agreement of ὅς... 821, 2.
308 μετὰ... 636, III. 1, α.
310 Ἀντίνοε—ὕμιν... 390, β.
320 νύ... 732.
327 ὅ γε... 655, 6, *Obs.* 3.
337 κατεβήσατο... 557, *Obs.*, cf. 559.
376 ὥς ἂν ἰάπτῃ... 810.
387 ἦτε... 583.
416 ἄνα in compos. 624, *Obs.* 2.
— Tmesis... 643, b.
431 οἶνοιο... 539, 2.

Odyssey γ.

- 5 ἱερά... 548, 3, 560, 3.
15 conjunctive... 806, 1.
49 ἐμοί... 594, *Obs.* 2.
55 μεγέθης ἡμῖν with inf. 674.
71 κέλευθα... 558, 1.
72 κατὰ... 629, 3, c.
106 κατὰ... 629, 3.
127 ἐβάζομεν... 583.
140 μύθων... 566, 1.
143 οὐδέ... 776, 1, α.
162 νέας... 559.
206 ὑπερβασίης... 500.
214 γέ... 735, 3.
214 ἦ—ἦ... 878, α.
220 ἀλγέα... 552, b.
227 ἔμοιγε ἐλπομένῳ... 559, 3.
236 πέρ... 734, 2, 2.
243 ἔρεσθαι... 583.
251 Ἀργεος... 522, 1.
283 ἐκαίνυτο with inf. 667, *Obs.* 1.
284 κατέσχετο... 365, 2.
317 ἐς... 625, 1, α.
351 μὲν—καί... 765, 7, α.
393 κρητῆρα... 548, c., 572.
408 ἀλείφατος... 540, *Obs.* 2.
413 τέ use of... 758, *Obs.* 2.
419 ἦτοι... 734, 5.
421 ἐπὶ... 635, 3, α.
445 κατάρχεσθαι constr. of, 516, *Obs.* 2.
470—4 δέ use of... 770, 2.
496 ὁδόν... 560, 2.

Odyssey δ.

- 6 Tmesis... 643, α.
11 Μεγαπένθης transp., 824, II. 3, 4.

Line *Odyssey* δ.

- 19 *μολπήs*..... §. 516.
 31 *οὐ μὲν* use of... 729, 3, *δ*.
 33 *ξινήϊα*..... 548, 3, 562.
 51 *ἐs*..... 646, *a*.
 76 *ἀγορεύοντος*..... 485.
 104 *πάντων*..... 488.
 110 *ή* omitted..... 878, *Obs*.
 114 Asyndeton..... 706, 2.
 170 *ἀέθλους*..... 548, *c*, 563.
 174 *δῶματα*..... 569, 1.
 190 *μὲν—καί*..... 765, *Obs*.
 238 *ἦτοι*..... 731, 4.
 247 *αὐτόν*..... 656, *Obs*. 1.
 292 *ἄλγιον (τοῦτο)* 655, *Obs*. 5.
 317 *εἰρωτᾶs*..... 583.
 363 *νύ*..... 732.
 371 *τόσον* attracted, 823, *Obs*. 2.
 380 *κελεύθου*..... 531.
 401 *εἴμι*..... 397, *Obs*.
 413 *ἐν* omitted..... 650, 6.
 525 Tmesis..... 643, *a*.
 533 *αἰεκέα*..... 551, *e*.
 605 Asyndeton..... 792, *g*.
 611 *αἵματος*..... 483, *b*.
 636 *ὑπὸ*..... 640, 2.
 685 *δειπνήσειαν—κατακείρετε*, 818, 2.
 692 *ἐχθαίρῃσι*, number of, 390, *b*.
 732 *ὀδόν*..... 551, *c*.
 770 *γάμον*..... 548, *c*, 569, 1.
 777 *ἡμῖν*..... 594, 4.
 790 *ὕγε*..... 655, 6, *Obs*. 2.
 819 *ἦπερ*..... 779, *Obs*. 5.
 821 *ἴνα*..... 605, *Obs*. 5.
 131 *εἰ μὲν δὴ*..... 729, 3, *g*.

Odyssey ε.

- 15 *ὁ δέ*..... 655, 6, *Obs*. 2.
 24 *ὥs ἦτοι*..... 731, 5.
 28 *Ἑρμείαν*..... 566, 2, 583.
 39 *ὅs' ἂν ἐξήρατο*... 827, *b*.
 68 *περί*..... 632, 1, 1.
 97 *εἰρωτᾶs* constr. of... 583.
 130 *περί*..... 632, 1, 1.
 142 opt. with *κέν*..... 832.
 155 *παρ' οὐκ ἐθέλων ἐπελοίσῃ*, 904, 2, cf. 651, *b*.
 166 opt. with *κέν*..... 832.
 168 *ὥs κε ἵκηται*..... 810.
 177 opt. in apodosis... 855, *a*.
 211 *θῆν*..... 726, 1.
 212 *δέμαs*..... 579, 2.
 244 *ἐκκοσι πάντα*... 454, *Obs*. 1.
 245 *ἐπί*..... 635, 3, *b*.
 260 *ἐν*..... 640, 2.
 293 *σύν*..... 623, 2.
 300 *μή*..... 814, *a*.
 345 *γαῖης*..... 507, *Obs*. 3.
 374 Asyndeton..... 706, 2.
 386 *ὥs μιν γαίῃ*, 843, *a*, 846, 3.
 397 *κακότητος*..... 531.
 473 *μή*..... 814, *b*.

Line *Odyssey* ζ.

- 9 *οἴκουs*..... §. 569, 1.
 14 *νόστον*..... 551, 1, *c*.
 29 *αὐτῆs*..... 656, *Obs*. 1.
 27 *τῆs*..... 643, *b*.
 40 *ἀπὸ* adverbial..... 610.
 57 *οὐκ* use of..... 741, *Obs*.
 84 *ἄλλαι*..... 714, *Obs*. 2.
 86 *ἦτοι*..... 731, 2.
 131 *ἐν*..... 640, 2.
 132 *δαίεται*..... 384, *Obs*. 1.
 140 Tmesis..... 643, *b*.
 142 *ἦ—ἦ*..... 878, *a*.
 182 *τοῦγε—ἦ ὅθ'*... 730, *Obs*. 2.
 183 conjunctive..... 842, 2.
 193 *ἀντίσσαντα* constr. of, 601, 1.
 200 *μή* use of..... 741, *d*.
 207 *πρός*..... 638, 1, 2.
 224 *ἐκ*..... 621, 3, *h*.
 — *νίξετο*..... 545, 1, 583.
 227 *ἄλειψεν*..... 583.
 268 *ἀλέγουσι* with acc... 496, *Obs*. 1.
 296 *δῶματα*..... 559.
 314 *ἐλπωρή* with inf... 668, 2.

Odyssey η.

- 11 *ἀκούειν* constr. of... 487, 4.
 54 *Ἀρήτη*..... 475, *Obs*. 1.
 109 *δὲ*..... 770, 1, *a*.
 110 *ιστόν*..... 548, *d*, 569, 3.
 118 *χείματος*..... 523.
 120 *ἔπι*..... 634, 1, *ζ*.
 138 *στε* with opt.... 843, 2.
 159 use of infin.... 676, 2, *e*.
 165 *ἅμα*..... 593, *Obs*.
 162 *μνήσομεθ'* constr. of 515, *Obs*.
 202 conjunctive..... 842, 2.
 220 *πάντων*..... 515.
 237 *εἰρήσομαι*... 545, 1, 583.
 — *μὲν* alone..... 766, 2.
 244 *καὶ περ*..... 697, *d*.
 278 *κέ* in protasis... 860, 1.
 280 *ὥs ἐπήλθον*..... 846, 1.
 311 *αἰ γάρ* with infin.. 671, *e*.
 318 *ἐs τῆμος*..... 644.

Odyssey θ.

- 21 *ὥs κεν*..... 810.
 36 *κρινάσθων* middle.. 364, *b*.
 44 *περὶ*..... 640, 2.
 49 *βήτην*..... 388, 1, 393, 6.
 67 Tmesis..... 646, *c*.
 70 *στε* with opt.... 843, 2.
 123 *θεῖν*..... 667, *Obs*. 1.
 149 Tmesis..... 643, *b*.
 153 *κελεύετε*..... 583.
 188 *ἀλλήλοισι*..... 601, 1.
 197 *ἄεθλον*..... 550, *b*.
 221 *ἐμέ φημι*..... 673, 1.
 245 *ἐξέτι*..... 644, *Obs*.
 267 *ἀμφί*..... 631, 1, 2.
 288 *φιλότητος*..... 536.
 307 *καὶ οὐκ*..... 776, *Obs*. 3.
 311 *ἄλλος—ἀλλὰ*.... 773, 4.

Line *Odyssey* θ.

- 318 *εἰσέκε* with fut. §. 841, 6.
 329 *τοί*..... 736, 1.
 343 Tmesis..... 643, *b*.
 345 *ὅπως λύσειεν*... 654, *Obs*. 3.
 352 *κέν* in protasis... 860, 1.
 434 *ἀμφί*..... 645, *b*.
 445 conjunctive..... 842, 2.
 449 *αὐτόδιον*... 548, *f*, 558, 1.
 481 *διδάσκειν* with double acc. 583.
 499 *θεοῦ*..... 530, 2.
 550 *κίλεον*..... 583.
 575 *ἦμεν—τέ*... 777, *Obs*. 4.

Odyssey ι.

- 16 *ὄνομα*..... 548, *c*, 566, 1.
 20 *καὶ μεῦ* for *καὶ οὐ*... 833.
 28 gen., use of, after compar. 780, *b*.
 — *ἦs*..... 654, 2, *c*.
 35 *εἰπερ καί*..... 861, *Obs*. 2.
 42 *μοί*..... 600, 2.
 49 *μὲν—καί*..... 765, 7, *a*.
 57 *δέ* use of..... 770, 2.
 82 *ἀνέμοισιν*..... 608.
 84 *εἶδαρ*..... 548, *a*, 562.
 92 *οὐδ' ἄρα*..... 788, 3.
 102 *λατοῖον*..... 537.
 — conj. aft. hist. tense, 806, 2.
 110 *αἶ—καί σφιν*..... 833.
 112 *τοῖσιν*..... 597.
 115 *παίδων*..... 505.
 116 *παρέκ*..... 640, 2.
 118 *ἐν* adverbial..... 640, 2.
 126 opt. with *κέ*..... 832.
 129 *οἱ κε ἐκάμοντο*... 827, *b*.
 132 *ἐν*..... 640, 2.
 139 conjunctive..... 842, 3.
 141 *ὑπὸ*..... 639, 1, 1, *a*.
 143 *ιδέσθαι*..... 667, *Obs*. 2.
 146 *οὗτιs—οὔτε*..... 775, *a*.
 155 *ἴνα* constr. of... 805, 2.
 162 *κρέα*..... 548, *c*, 562.
 164 *ἐν*..... 645, *Obs*. 1.
 177 *ἀνά* in compos. 624, *Obs*.
 — Tmesis..... 643, *b*.
 184 *περί*..... 640, 2.
 196 *οἴνοιο*..... 539, *Obs*. 1.
 205 Asyndeton..... 792, *m*.
 219 *τυρῶν*..... 519, 1.
 223 *τενυγμένα*..... 391, *Obs*.
 233 *ὥs ἐπήλθε*... 840, 846.
 256 *ἡμῖν—δαισάντων*, 710, *Obs*.
 261 *κέλευθα*..... 558, 1.
 275 *Διός*..... 496.
 277 opt. in apodosis.. 853, *b*.
 284 *πρός*..... 645, *d*.
 293 *οὐδέ—τέ—καί*... 747, 2.
 294 *Δι'*..... 589, 2.
 303 *ὕλεθρον*..... 552, 2.
 320 *κέ*..... 729, *Obs*. 2.
 — Asyndeton..... 792, *m*.
 322 *ὅσον* attracted..... 823.
 347 verbs of eating, constr. of, 537, *Obs*.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> i.
348	οἶον τόδε.. §. 823, Obs. 8., 881, 4.
351	σέ. § 9.
354	πατόν. 548, α, 562.
356	ἴνα constr. of § 5, 2.
364	εἰρωτᾷς. 583.
366	ἐμοίγε. 597.
377	conj. after hist. tense, 806.

322 conj. in compar. . . 842, 4.
399 ἦπυν 583.
401 βοῆς 485.
405 μήτις 741, d., 873, i.
408 οὐδέ 776, i, a.
411 ἔστι with infin. . . . 666.
453 ποθεῖν with acc. 498, *Ob.* 2.
458 τῷ—θεινομένου. . 710, *Obs.*
462 ἐλάθοντες—πρώτος. . 708, 2.
491 ἄλα. 548, c., 560, 2.
520 γέ. 735, 5.

Odyssey κ.

27	αὐτῶν	656, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
101	ἔδοντες constr. of, 537, <i>Obs.</i>	
113	ὅσατι attracted	822
142	ἡματα	577.
147	πυθόιμην constr. of, 487, 3.	
156	νῶς	526.
161	νῶτα	584, 1.
204	μετά	636, II.
214	ἄρα	787, 2, c.
288	κρατός	531.
385	πρίν	848, 6.
431	ἕνεκ infin.	671, d.
432	κέν with fut. ind.	827, a.
460	βρώμην	548, b., 562.
501	γάρ	479, 5.
505	μελέσθω constr. of.	496, <i>Obs.</i> 2.

Odyssey λ.

55	μὲν	729,	<i>Obs.</i> 2.
58	ἐφθης ἥ	691,	<i>Obs.</i> 2.
66	τῶν	536,	<i>Obs.</i> 6.
73	μήνυμα	353,	
91	ἔχων gender of . . .	380,	2.
93	conj. after aorist,	806,	2.
138	ἄρα	787,	2, c.
173	πατρός	486,	
201	οὐδὲ πόθος	652,	<i>Obs.</i> 6.
210	φίλας χεῖρε	367,	2.
262	ἔδος	548, c.,	509,
326	ἄνδρός	520,	
387	δέ	770,	1, b.
411	κρίνονται supp. . .	895,	2.
427	ἦτις βάληται . . .	828,	2.
433	(ταύτη) ἥ	817,	7.
446	ἡ μὲν	729,	3, a.
455	πιστά	383,	
481	σεῖο	502,	3.
484	κρατεῖν constr. of,	505,	<i>Obs.</i>
		I.,	605, 3.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> λ.	
493	Πηληϊός	§. 486.
502	τῷ— <i>ol</i>	§19, 1.
509	ᾧτε with opt.	§43, 6.
529	ἰκέτευε	§45, 1., §83.
530	ἐπιμαίεσθαι constr. of, §11,	<i>Obs.</i>
568	θεμιστεύειν constr. of, §05,	<i>Obs.</i> 3.
576	ἐπὶ	§35, 1.
581	καὶ μήν	728, 3, c.
599	ἐκ	621, 1, a.
601	αὐτὸς	§16, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
608	ἀμφὶ περὶ	640, 2.

Odyssey μ.

16 ἄρα 788, 3.
32 παρά 637, III. 1, c.
40 ὅτις εἰσαφίκηται . . . 828, 2.
43 number of verb . . . 393, 2.
52 ὅφρα κε 810, Obs. 3.
53 αὐ κε with conj. . . 855, 2.
54 δέ 770, I, a.
73 δύω σκόπελοι . . . 388, 3, a.
75 τό 381, Obs. 2.
82 Ὁδυσσεύ—ἰθύνεται . . 300, B.
85 δεινόν 548, f., 566, 3.
96 ἐι με with conj. . . 854, Obs. 1.
97 κῆτος, ᾧ 819, 2, a.
134 ὕστερον πρότερον . . . 904, 4.
156 ἀλλὰ μὲν 720, 3, e.
— ἵνα κε with opt. . . . 809, 2, b.
 810, and Obs. 3.

161 δῆατο constr. of. . . 583.
165 ἦτοι 731, 2.
168 μέν—ἤδε. . . 765, 7, a., 777,
Obs. 4.
256 use of partic. (Asyndeton)
706, 1.
286 νυκτῶν 355, Obs. 1.
312 Tmesis 643, a.
335 διδ. 627, I, 1, b.
341 θάνατοι 355, 1, a.
345 κέ in protasis 860, 1.
346 κέ with fut. in apod. 855,
Obs. 0.

Odysseu v.

83 κέλευθον .. 548, c., 560, 2.
154 μέν .. 729, 2.
315 ἕως .. 847, 1.
320 ᾗσιν .. 654, 2, c.
389 κέ in protasis ... 860, 1.
418 conjunctive ... 806, 1.
435 βρωγάλεα number of, 391, 2.

Odyssey ξ.

62 ὅς κεν ἐφίλει . . . 827, b.
127 ἐς . . . 625, 1, a.
160 ἦν μὲν . . . 729, 3, a.
174 ἄλαστον . . 548, c., 566, 4.
222 οὐ position of, 776, *Obs.* 4.
226 λυγρά agreement of, 391, 2.
230 ἦρξα constr. of.. 505, *Obs.*
3., cf. 605, 3.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> ξ.
253 ἀνέμῳ	ξ. 603, 1.
259 ἦτοι	731, 2.
333 ἦ—ἥ	777, 3.
341 ἐξέδυσαν	543, 1, 583.
349 κατὰ adverbial	640, 2.
350 ἐφάλοικα	558, 1.
373 εἰ with conj.	864, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
384 ἐς	625, 2, b.
389 αὐτόν = σεαυτόν	656, <i>Ob.</i> 1.
396 ἔσσης	383.
433 περί	640, 2.
435 ἵαν (μοίραν)	373, 4.
443 ξέλων	534, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
446 ὄργματα	548, c, 560, 3.
520 Tmesis	643, b.

Odyssey o.

6	ἦτοι	731, 4.
8	παρὸς	496, <i>Obs.</i>
152	χάρειν supplied	895.
174	χῆναι	548, c., 576, 2.
227	Πυλίοισι	605, 2.
236	εἰς τὰς	585.
241	γυναικα	583.
245	φιλῆ	583.
268	ἐποτ' ἔην	856, <i>Obs.</i> , 2.
384	διεκράβετο	365, 2.
404	ἀλλὰ μὲν	729, 3, c.
405	Asyndeton	792, m.
455	βίον	548, c., 576, 2.
457	ὅς for ἵνα	836, 4.
487	ἦτοι	731, 4.

Odyssey π.

19 ἄλγεα 548, c., 563.
 40 οἱ 598.
 20 ἐνθάδε 605, Obs. 5.
 254 πάντων 513.
 264 κρατεῖν constr. of . . . 505,
 Obs. 1.
 268 φυλοπίδος 526.
 309 ἦτοι 731, 2.
 418 καὶ δέ 769, 2.
 457 εἴματα 548, a., 583.
 478 οὐν 791, 1.

Odyssey p.

20 τηλικός with infin. 666,
and *Obs.*
23 πυρός 540, *Obs.*
121 ὅττεν ἰκόμεν . . . 886, 3, *d.*
218 ὥς 626.
287 κακά 548, 3, 573.
308 ἐπί 634, 1. c.
321 ἐναίσιμα . . . 548, c., 560, 1.
388 περί 632, 1. 2, c.
416 ἀλλ' ὄριστος . . . 899, 6.
419 οἶκον 548, 3, 576, 1.
460 δι' ἐκ 627, 1. 1.
483 ἐβαλες 583.
540 κέ with fut. ind. 855, *Ob. g.*
544 ἄδε 605, *Obs. g.*

Odyssey σ.

22 αἵματος 539, I.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> σ.
27	μητισαίμην §. 583.
130	gen., use of, after compar. 780, <i>b</i> .
138	ἀτάσθαλα. . . 548, <i>e</i> , 560, <i>i</i> .
246	γυναικῶν 504.
262	κέ 827, <i>e</i> .
272	ἀπὺρα constr. of. . . 583.
379	γαστέρα . . . 548, <i>c</i> , 566, <i>2</i> .
385	δι' ἐκ. 627, <i>i</i> , <i>i</i> .

Odyssey τ.

2	φόνον 551, <i>c</i> .
46	εἰρήσεται. . . 545, <i>i</i> , 583.
64	ξίλα 571.
72	εἴματα 548, <i>a</i> , 583.
86	γέ 735, <i>b</i> .
115	μετάλλα 583.
192	τῷ οἰχομένῳ . . . 599, <i>2</i> .
253	νῦν μὲν δὴ . . . 729, <i>3</i> , <i>f</i> .
266	τέκνα 560, <i>2</i> .
315	εἰποτ' ἔην γε. . . 856, <i>2</i> .
329	αὐτός. 656, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
446	πῦρ 554, <i>b</i> .

Odyssey υ.

20	ἐταίρους . . . 548, <i>c</i> , 562.
100	φύλην. 548, <i>a</i> , 566, <i>i</i> .
101	Δίος. 518, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
137	σῖτου 498.
298	εἰσι omitted . . . 376, <i>d</i> .
341	γάμον. 548, <i>c</i> , 583.

Odyssey φ.

70	ἄλλην—ἀλλά . . . 773, <i>4</i> .
98	ἦτοι 731, <i>3</i> .
108	Πύλου 522, <i>1</i> .
142	subject omitted . . 573, <i>2</i> .
—	χώρον 530, <i>2</i> .
146	μυχοίτατος 714, <i>a</i> .
173	οἶον attracted, 823, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
—	infin. after οἶον. . . 666.
195	infin. after ποῖοι . . 666.
207	ᾤδε 655, <i>1</i> .
209	σφῶιν ἐελδομένοιςιν 599, <i>3</i> .
219	ἤλασε 583.
250	γάμον . . . 488, and <i>Obs.</i> 2.
310	τέ—μηδέ. 776, <i>4</i> .
344	μὲν 729, <i>2</i> .
362	δὴ. 723, <i>2</i> .
395	μή. 877, <i>d</i> .
420	ἐκ. 646, <i>3</i> .

Odyssey χ.

86	δ δέ 655, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
132	ἀνὰ 624, <i>i</i> .
154	τόδε 548, <i>e</i> , 565.
303	θόρῳσι 868, <i>b</i> .
475	μὲν—τέ 765, <i>7</i> , <i>a</i> .

Odyssey ψ.

24	ὀνήσει. 545, <i>i</i> , 583.
37	form of sentence, 752, <i>1</i> .
78	ἐμίθεν 519, <i>2</i> .
85	ὑπερώϊα 558, <i>i</i> .
109	ἀλλήλων 485.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> ψ.
134	ἡγείσθω . . . §. 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.

Odyssey ω.

24	μὲν—τέ 765, <i>Obs.</i>
30	ἦσπερ attracted, 822, <i>Obs.</i>
4.	
127	δόλον. 551, <i>i</i> , <i>c</i> .
146	Asyndeton 792, <i>g</i> .
153	ἦτοι 731, <i>4</i> .
162	βαλλόμενος 687.
192	ἄκοιτιν. . . 548, <i>c</i> , 576, <i>2</i> .
—	σύν 604, <i>2</i> , <i>Obs.</i>
249	αἰεῖα. 548, <i>e</i> , 583.
258	οἶος 735, <i>2</i> .
288	εἴ ποτ' ἔην γε, 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
375	αὶ γάρ with infin. . 671, <i>e</i> .
430	εἰς 645, <i>a</i> .
457	ἔργον 548, <i>a</i> , 560, <i>i</i> .
483	ταμόντες nom. part. 708, <i>2</i> .

SOPHOCLES.

Line	<i>Ajax</i> .
*3	ἐπὶ 634, <i>i</i> , <i>β</i> .
*6	ὅπως 805.
*9	κῆρα 584, <i>2</i> .
*10	ιδρῶτι. . . 548, <i>Obs.</i> 6., 610.
22	περάνας . . . 545, <i>i</i> , 583.
—	ἔχειν 692, <i>2</i> .
*27	ἐκ χειρός 621, <i>3</i> , <i>d</i> .
—	αὐτοῖς 604, <i>i</i> .
28	οὖν. 737, <i>3</i> .
*30	πεδία. 558, <i>i</i> .
*33	ἔτου ἐστί . . . 376, <i>d</i> , 483.
34	καίρον. 549., 580, <i>2</i> .
—	τά τ' οὖν 737, <i>2</i> .
36	ἐγνων 403.
*37	κυνηγία 596.
38	answ. omitted, 849, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*40	χέρα 558, <i>2</i> .
*41	ἔπλων 488.
42	βάσις 558, <i>2</i> .
*45	conditional constr. . 856.
—	καί in answer . . . 880, <i>i</i> .
46	πολαιοι ταῖσδε. . 881, 872, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
—	τόλμαις. 603.
*49	δὴ. 722, <i>i</i> .
*50	φόνου 498.
*51	ἀπείργω 395, <i>2</i> .
—	σφέ 654, <i>i</i> .
*52	χαρῆς 531.
*54	βουκόλων 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3 and 4.
—	φρουρήματα βουκόλων 145, 543, <i>i</i> .
55	φόνον 576, <i>2</i> .
*61	πόνου 517.
*68	συμποράν predic. subst., 374, <i>6</i> .
*70	πρόσψιν 575.
71	οὔτος 476, <i>a</i> .
73	ἄλυστα. 566, <i>3</i> .
75	indic. fut. 413, <i>2</i> .
—	δειλῶν. 576, <i>2</i> .

Line	<i>Ajax</i> .
*75	οὐ μή §. 748.
*76	πρός. 638, <i>i</i> , <i>2</i> , <i>e</i> .
—	μένω. 689.
*78	γέ 735, <i>8</i> .
79	οἶκον. 874, <i>i</i> .
*82	ἐξέστην w. acc. 548, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
89	οὔτος. 655, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
*90	ἐμμάχων 496.
*93	χάριν. 580, <i>i</i> , <i>2</i> .
95	πρός. 638, <i>II</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>b</i> .
96	τὸ μή. 750, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*102	τύχης 527.
*103	κινάδους transpos. 898, <i>2</i> .
107	interrog. sentence 882, <i>i</i> .
—	πρὶν ἂν 848.
109	ἐργάσει 583.
110	νώτα 584, <i>2</i> .
*111	μὴ αἰκίσῃ 420, <i>3</i> .
113	δικήν. 585.
*114	τὸ δρῶν 670.
*116	τοῦτο. 657, <i>2</i> .
118	ισχύην transposed 898, <i>2</i> .
123	δοῦνεκα constr. of 849, <i>4</i> .
128	ἔπος 566, <i>i</i> .
*130	χειρί 609.
136	σὲ πρᾶσσοντα 549, <i>c</i> , and <i>Obs.</i> 1.
—	πρᾶσσοντα part. . . 685.
*141	νυκτὸς 523.
153	καθυβρίζων construct. of, 601., 629, <i>Obs.</i>
154	ψυχῶν 509.
*155	ἂν repeated. . . 432, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*163	προιδάσκειν . . . 583.
*167	ἔμπα 548, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
169	ὑποδείσαντες. . . 380, <i>2</i> .
*170	εἰ σὺ φανείης. . . 855.
*171	σιγῇ 603, <i>2</i> .
*176	χάριν. 580, <i>i</i> , <i>2</i> .
*178	ἄκαφηβολαῖς. . . 603, <i>i</i> .
187	κακὰν position of 904, <i>i</i> .
*191	κλιδαῖς 605.
194	ἄνα. 640, <i>2</i> .
*196	ἄταν 555.
243	ρήματα 566, <i>2</i> .
244	ζῆγον 556, <i>c</i> .
*251	ἄπειλάς. 548, <i>d</i> , 566, <i>2</i> .
*254	Ἄρη 549, <i>c</i> .
272	ἐν 622, <i>3</i> , <i>d</i> .
273	φρονούντες. . . 390, <i>Obs.</i>
*290	πείραν . . . 548, <i>c</i> , 558, <i>i</i> .
310	χερί 611, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
317	οἰμωγὰς. . . 548, <i>a</i> , 566, <i>4</i> .
321	καυκμάτων. . . 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
326	δῆλος with part. . . 677, 684, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*335	οἶαν τήνδε. . 881, <i>i</i> , 877, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
—	βοήν 566, <i>3</i> .
*367	γέλωτος. 489.
376	αἶμα. 548, <i>c</i> , 570.
377	ἐπ' ἐξεργασμένοις. . 699, <i>Obs.</i>
378	ὅπως οὐκ ἔχειν 863, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
382	ἄγεις γέλωτα . 552, <i>Obs.</i>

Line	Ajax.	Line	Ajax.	Line	Antigone.
386	ἴνα κακοῦ	1029	ἐδωρήθη . . . §. 368, 3, b.	*33	μή εἶδον §. 12, 1.
389	πῶς ἂν	1039	κείνος . . . 655, Obs. 3.	*35	παρ' οὐδέν. 637, III. 3, f.
390	ἄλημα	*1043	γελῶν supplied . . 895,	*—	ὅς ἂν 829, 2.
395	position of ὦ		I, c.	38	εἶτε—εἶτε 878, d.
403	ποῖ τις φύγη	1044	ἄνδρα transposed. . 824,	*42	γνώμης 527.
435	καλλιστεία		II. 2, c.	*—	ποῦ ποτε 883, 1.
439	ἀρκέσας constr. of, 596,	1045	ῶ 598.	43	τῇδε 655, 2.
	Obs. 4.	1050	ὅς (αὐτῶ) 817, 7.	*44	ἀπαρητον 580, 2.
444	ἀντί 618.	—	στρατοῦ 505.	*46	δὴ 722, 1.
449	δικην 568.	1071	καίτοι 772, 1.	51	πρός 638, I. 2, f.
*482	φρενός 483, Obs. 4.	*1077	σῶμα 569, 2.	69	ἂν repeated 432, b.
488	εἴπερ τινός 860, 10.	1080	τόνδε 653, 1.	*—	εἰ θέλοις cond. sent. 855.
*503	ὅλας λατρείας 823.	1090	ἐπη 548, c., 565.	74	comparative 782, c.
506	αἰδέσθαι constr. of, 685,	1100	τοῦδε 505.	*75	ὅν 577.
	Obs.	1108	κόλαζε 583.	79	τὸ δρᾶν 670, 1.
509	θεοῖς 589, 1.	1114	τοὺς μηδένas . . . 355, a.	80	τάφον 571.
*519	ἐν σοι 622, 3, c, or h.	1116	φόβον 496.	85	σύν 640, 2.
534	δαίμονος 518, 4.	1121	article, posit. of, 459, 1.	97	μή οὐ 750, 2, c., Obs. 3.
*540	μή οὐ 750, 1, and Obs. 3.	1126	κτείναντα aor. 403, Obs.	*102	τῶν προτέρων . . . 502, 3.
550	γένειο 418, b.	1128	τῷδε 600, 2.	110	ὅν 566, 3.
554	ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν . . . 678, c.	1131	εἰ οὐκ 744, Obs.	*112	ὀξεῖα 548, f.
555	ἕως 841, 5.	*1132	αὐτός αὐτοῦ . . . 904, 1.	114	χιόνος πτέρυγι 542, iii.,
556	δεῖ σε κ. τ. λ. 898, Obs.	1138	τίνι 659, 2.		435, c.
	2., 812, 2.	*1140	βαπτέον 613, 3.	*121	γένυσιν 603.
*614	φρενός 542, 2., 543, 1.	*1141	τοῦτον transpos. 898, 2.	*126	δράκοντι dat. com. ^a 596,
*616	χεροῦν 483, Obs. 4.	*1143	χειμῶνος 523.		Obs. 2.
*650	τὰ δεινὰ 548, c., 550.	—	τὸ πλεῖν 670.	133	νίκην 566, 3.
655	ὥς ἂν 810, 2.	1149	κατασβέσειε . . . 583.	145	αὐτοῖν 654, 2.
*659	γαῖας 527.	1155	πημανούμενος 681, Obs.	155	ἀλλὰ γάρ 786, Obs. 4.
667	εἴκειν 683, Obs.	1162	ἀνδρός 485.	159	μήτην 551, 1.
671	θέρει 593, 1.	1166	article, posit. of, 459, 3.	176	πρὶν ἂν 848, Obs. 2.
*673	ἔρωτι 607.	*1178	ρίσαν 584, 2.	*178	ὅστις μή with ind. 743, 2.
695	vocative 479, 4.	*1184	τῷδε 598.	192	τῶνδε 507.
710	νεῶν 513.	1185	τίς ποτε 883, 1.	*195	πάντα 548, e., 564.
717	Ἀτρείδαις 602, 3.	1204	τέρψιν 556, c.	*201	αἶματος 537.
*725	ἥρασον 380, 3.	1222	ὅπως προσείπομεν opt.	*218	τί ἂν 427, 3.
*729	ὥστε 863, 1.		808.	220	ὅς ἐρᾷ 836, 5, a.
*731	τοῦ προσωτάτω . . . 517.	1226	ρήματα 566, 1.	228	οἱ 822, Obs. 6.
742	πρὶν 848, Obs. 3.	1228	τοῖ 736, 2.	*234	καὶ εἰ 861.
*760	φύσιν 569, 2.	1231	τοῦ μηδὲν (ὄντος) 456,	*235	ἐλπίδος 536.
770	μῦθον 566, 1.		3., 895, 1, c.	256	φεύγοντας . . . 483, Obs. 3.
785	ἐπη 566, 3.	1236	ἀνδρός 486.	260	ἐλέγχων nom. . . 708, 1.
790	ἦν 549, c.	*1263	γλώσσαν 551, 2.	*261	τελευτῶσα. . . 696, Obs. 1.
807	φωτός 483, Obs. 3.	*1287	ἄλμα 548, d., 556, d.	*263	τὸ μή (ἐξειργάσθαι) 895,
845	οὐρανόν 558, 1.	*1305	πρός 638, 1, 2, a.		1, c.
*863	προφῆς 489.	1319	Βοήν 575.	266	τὸ δρᾶσαι 670.
*—	μοῖ 602, 3.	1334	μὴ νικησάτω 420, Obs. 5.	268	ἐρευνῶσιν . . . 596, Obs. 2.
877	ἀπό 620, 1.	1358	βροτοῖς 600, 1.	278	μή (ἐστὶ) 814.
*878	κέλευθον 548, d., 558, 1.	1381	ἐπαινεῖσαι 583.	303	ἐξέπραξαν . . . 403, 2.
*879	μοῖ 598.	1389	Ὀλύμπου 504.	313	compar. 454, Obs. 3.,
*921	μόλοι without ἂν 853,	1413	μένος 555, c.		783, k.
	Obs.			318	λύπην 892, 2.
935	ἀριστόχειρ ἀγών 435,			*322	καὶ ταῦτα 697, d.
	Obs.			327	ἐάν—καὶ μή 778, b.
954	θυμὸν ἐφρυβρίζει . . 583.			*330	ἐλπίδος 526.
966	ἢ after πικρός 779, Obs.			*334	τοῦτο 820.
	3.			337	ὅπῳ 637, II. 1, b.
*970	θεοῖς 611.			—	πόντου 526.
991	οὖν 737, 2.			340	ἔτος εἰς ἔτος 577, Obs. 2.,
1003	ὅμμα τόλμης 435, c.,				625, 2, c.
	542, viii. b.			349	iterative tenses. . 402, 2.
*1007	μοῖ—ἀρήξαντα 675, Ob. 2.			*350	θηρός 505.

^a The best way of interpreting this passage seems to be, an invincible obstacle (sc. to the eagle), in defence of the serpent, taking δράκοντι as dative commodi.

Line	<i>Antigone.</i>
356	ἐδιδάξατο.. §. 362, 8., 583.
*378	οὐκ with inf. 745, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
384	κείνη.. 655, 8.
*388	βροτοῖσιν .. 605, 2.
*391	ἀπειλαῖς..... 607.
*392	παρά... 637, III. 3, II.
404	νεκρόν transp. 824, II.
	<i>Obs.</i> 4.
*408	δεῖνā .. 515, 3.
411	ἐκ .. 646, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*414	ἀφειδήσοι.. 855, <i>Obs.</i> 2.,
	406, 6.
417	χθονός .. 530, 1.
*424	φθόγγον..... 566, 3.
441	σέ .. 581, 2.
446	μήκος..... 579, 7.
*468	κείνοις .. 607.
471	ὄν supplied .. 682, 3.
479	τῶν πέλας..... 508.
*487	ἡμῖν .. 597.
490	τάφου..... 898, I, β.
*492	φρενῶν .. 512.
505	εἰ μή ἐγκλείσει.. 406, 6,
	foot, 855.
*508	τῶνδε..... 534.
*520	ἴσος λαχεῖν .. 677.
*526	καὶ μὴν .. 728, c.
*542	τοῦργον .. 581, 3.
544	ἀτιμάσσης .. 583.
*546	μοί .. 598.
547	σεαυτῆς .. 518, b.
550	ἀνίης .. 583.
*554	μόρου..... 514.
*560	θανοῦσιν..... 596, 1.
*563	ὅς ἔν .. 829, 3.
*568	νυμφεῖα .. 353, 1.
571	νύμφη .. 602, 3.
577	μή τριβὰς .. 897.
582	κακῶν..... 529, 1.
*589	ἐπιτάραξη .. 842, 4.
604	opt. without ἄν 426, <i>Obs.</i>
	I., 418, c.
*620	πρίν .. 842., 848.
644	πατρί..... 594, 2.
645	τέκνα..... 569, 2.
*558	πρός .. 638, III. 3, d.
666	ὅν στήσειε..... 831, 3.
*667	σικιρά .. 579, 6.
*675	τροπὰς .. 548, d.
677	ἀμυντέα..... 383.
678	verbal adjective 613, 3.
683	φρένας—ὑπέρτατον. 381.
*688	σοῦ..... 641, 2, β.
705	ἦθος .. 576, 1.
707	ὄστις—οὔτοι.. 819, 2, β.
*710	καὶ εἰ..... 861, 2.
723	arrangement of words
	678, 2.
726	διδασκόμεθα .. 362, 8.
*736	ἄλλῃ..... 594, 3.
*738	κρατοῦντος .. 518.
740	ὡς εἶκε ξυμμάχῃ (συμ-
	μαχεῖ Dind.) 898, 4.
*742	πατρί..... 601, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
758	τὸνδ' Ὀλὺμπον .. 566, 2.

Line	<i>Antigone.</i>
759	ἐπὶ .. §. 634, 3, g.
*773	ἐνθ' ἂν ἦ .. 838, 2.
*779	ἀλλὰ .. 774, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*811	μάχην .. 579, 1.
785	ὑπερπόντιος .. 714, a.
788	σέ .. 581, 3.
793	νέκος .. 583.
	— enallage of cases . 440.
*804	θάλαμον .. 559.
*807	ὁδόν .. 558, 1.
*816	Ἀχέροντι..... 605.
*837	λαχεῖν as subject . 663.
847	φίλων .. 529, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
857	λέγουσα suppl. 895, 1, c.
861	Λαβδακιδαισιν .. 605, 2.
878	ὁδόν .. 583.
904	φρονοῦσιν..... 600, 1.
907	πόνον .. 563.
*912	ἐν βλάστοι .. 845.
942	οἶα πρὸς οἶον .. 883, 1.
*946	κρυπτομένα .. 380.
966	παρά 60, <i>Obs.</i> 3., 386, 2.
995	μαρτυρεῖν with part.
	684, <i>Obs.</i> 2, 6.
1002	κλάδοντας .. 380, 2.
*1006	βωμοῖσι .. 605, 1.
*1021	ἔρως—βεβρωτες 379, b.
1022	ἀνδροφθόρου.. 435, <i>Obs.</i>
1025	ἐπεὶ without ἂν 841, 5.
*1032	λέγοντος .. 485.
*1034	ἀνδρός .. 509.
*—	μαντικῆς .. 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*1035	ὑμῖν..... 600, 2.
*—	τῶν..... 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*1042	οὐ μή .. 748, b.
1046	πῶματα .. 556, a.
*1050	κημάτων .. 534.
*1061	μή with part. .. 746, 1.
*1068	τῶν .. 533, 3.
*1085	θυμῷ .. 603.
1089	γνῶ with inf. 683, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*1095	φρένας..... 584, 2.
1101	τάφον .. 569, 1.
1106	τὸ δρᾶν .. 670, 1.
*1113	μή ἦ .. 814.
1114	βλον..... 560, 2.
*1123	παρά .. 637, 1.
1142	ἐπὶ νόσου 536, <i>Obs.</i> 633,
	3, g.
1146	πῦρ .. 555, c.
1152	σε .. 358, 5.
1161	ὡς ἐμοί..... 509, 4.
*1171	ἀνδρὶ .. 596, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
1177	αὐτὸς πρὸς αὐτοῦ 656, 4.
	— φόνου .. 490.
1184	Παλλάδος .. 464.
	— double gen. .. 543, 2.
*1194	δὲν not attract. 822, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
*1201	λούσαντες .. 583.
1203	τύμβον..... 571.
1219	ἐκ δεσπότου 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.,
	621, 3, b.
*1221	αὐχένος .. 536.
1228	ἔργον .. 560, 1.
1229	ἐν τῷ ξυμφορᾶς. 422, b.

Line	<i>Antigone.</i>
1249	πένθος..... §. 583.
*1253	μὴ καλύπτει.. 814, b.
1265	ἄνολβα—βουλευμάτων,
	442, b.
1281	ἢ κακῶν .. 780, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
1287	λόγον .. 566, 3.
*1303	λέχος .. 548, c.
1307	ἀνταῖαν .. 583.
1346	εἰσῆλατο constr. of 525,
	<i>Obs.</i>
<i>Electra.</i>	
*3	ἦσα..... 189, <i>Obs.</i>
9	φάσκειν .. 671, c.
19	ἄστρων εὐφρόνη 542, iii.,
	435, c.
*21	ἐσμέν omitted.. 376, a.
36	ἀσπίδων .. 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
42	οὐ μή .. 648, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
46	ἄν omitted 694, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
47	ὄρκῳ attracted 898, 1, a.
72	verb supplied.. 895, 9.
*81	μεινόμεν .. 417.
84	λουτρά..... 570.
86	position of δ .. 479, 3.
*87	μοί .. 600, 2.
*97	θρηνῶ 545, 1., 583, 160.
*107	μή οὐ .. 750, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
108	ἐπὶ .. 634, 3, g.
*116	τίσασθε constr. of 585.
123	τάκεις οἰμωγᾶν . 360, 2.
137	ἐξ..... 647, a.
*155	πρός..... 638, III. 3, e.
*—	τῶν ἔνδον .. 502, 3.
*206	χεροῖν .. 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
226	τίνι..... 608, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
231	ἐκ 621, 3, f., 531, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
232	θρήνων..... 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
252	αὐτῆς .. 467, 4.
285	αὐτὴ πρὸς αὐτὴν 656, 1.
294	ἦγοντα part. .. 683.
307	οὐν .. 737, 3.
313	ἄν omitted 694, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
317	κασιγνήτου .. 486.
324	δόμων .. 530, 1.
*325	φύσιν .. 579, 2.
329	φάτιν .. 556, 1.
333	ἄν repeated .. 432.
340	κρατούντων 487, 4., 613,
	3.
*343	ἐμά .. 652, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
344	κείνης .. 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
346	φρονοῦσα use of part.
	705, 3.
380	ἐνταῦθα .. 605, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
	— μή with ind. .. 743, 2.
386	πέρ .. 734, 3, 3.
*388	τίνα τότε .. 381, 1.
*—	λόγον.. 548, 3., 566, 1.
390	φρενῶν..... 527.
399	τιμωρούμενοι gend. 390,
	c.
	— τιμωρούμενοι constr. 583.
404	ὁδοῦ..... 527.
441	τῷδε..... 598.
471	πείραν .. 560, 2.

Line	<i>Electra.</i>
478	χρόνου §. 523.
480	μοί—κλύουσιν 691, 711.
	1.
516	ὡς οἰκας 869, 6.
556	ἐ. 548, <i>Obs.</i> 3., 360, 2.
*564	τίνος ποιηῆς 481.
*581	μὴ τιθῆς 814, b.
585	ἀντί 618, 2.
593	τέρ 734, 3.
599	βίον 552, b.
613	ὑβρισεν with double acc.
	583.
614	τηλικούτος .. 390, <i>Obs.</i>
	— ἀρα οὐ 873, 3.
*617	καί ἐ. 861, 2.
626	θράσους 530, 1.
*627	εὐτ' ἄν 842, 3.
*644	νυκτὶ 606.
	— νυκτὶ accent of. 107, 2.
*650	βίω 548, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
*653	τέκνων 491, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
	— ὅων 530, 1.
*654	μὴ with ind. 743, 2.
659	τοὺς ἐξ αὐτοῦ 483, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*668	ἐδεξάμην 403.
671	τὸ ποῖον .. 872, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*675	ταύτης 485.
*711	ὑπαί 639, I. b, c.
*714	κτύπου 539, I.
726	δρόμον 560, 2.
*728	ἐξ 621, 3, d.
*741	δρόμους.. 548, d., 558, I.
*751	οἶα 804, 10.
*755	ὥστε 863, 2.
758	attributive gen. 435, c.
*763	κακῶν transpos. 824, II. 2.
*764	δὴ 722, 1.
*769	λόγῳ 607.
771	ὦν τέκη 830, 1.
*779	φόνους 568.
780	ἐξ 621, 2, a.
*796	οὐχ ὅπως 702, 3.
797	condit. sentence, 856, b.
*806	υἱόν 548, c., 566, 3.
*810	ἐλπίδων 534.
*815	ἐμοί 601, or 600, 1.
*819	βίον 548, d.
*825	εἰ 804, 9.
*847	ἀμφί 631, III. 3, a.
849	δειλία δειλαίων.. 139, 3.
852	ἀχέων 539.
858	κοινοτόκων.. 435, <i>Obs.</i>
861	χαλαργοῖς ἀμίλλαις 435,
	<i>Obs.</i>
*869	τάφον 513.
879	ἀλλ' ἢ 874, 4.
882	ἐκείνων 700, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
893	τάφον 559.
896	ἀνθῶν 539, 2.
*	— ἀνθῶν transposed . 824,
	II. 2.
900	τύμβου 522, 1.
901	πυρᾶς 522, 1.
*908	τοῦ 530.
*936	ἄτης 526.

Line	<i>Electra.</i>
960	ἐστερημένη—γῆράσκου-
	σαν, §. 675, b.
*	— κτῆσιν 583, 164.
962	ἄλεκτρα 548, b., 553, d.
*977	τῶδε κασιγνήτῳ 388, 2, b.
*979	ἐχθροῖς... 601, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*985	gen. absol. 710, b.
997	οὐδέ..... 776, 1, a.
*1005	λνέει ἡμᾶς..... 674.
*1013	ἀλλὰ 774, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*1022	κατειργάσω... 398, 3.
1023	φύσιν (τοιάδε) ... 579, 2.
1027	ζηλῶ with gen. 495.
1030	τὸ κρίναι 670, 1.
1034	ἐχθαίρω with doub. acc.
	583.
*1042	ἔστιν ἔνθα 817, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
*1043	νόμους 603, 2.
1045	ἐξ 548, <i>Obs.</i> 2., *550, b.
*1051	ἐγὼ (ἐπαίνῳ).. 895, 1, c.
1052	οὐ μὴ 748, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
1054	ἀνοίας 518.
1060	τροφᾶς... 496, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
1061	ἐπ' ἴσας 633, 3, f.
*1066	μοί 598.
1075	τὸν αἰεὶ 893, d., 566, 3.
*1079	τὸ βλέπειν 670.
*1101	Αἰγισθον transpos. 893, 2.
*1134	ἥπως ἔκεισο 813.
*1146	μητρός 508.
*1152	σοί 604.
1163	κελεύθους..... 558, 1.
1172	ὥστε μὴ στένε . 867, 1.
*1175	γλώσσης 505.
1180	ἀμφί 631, II. 2, a.
*1203	τὸ εὖνον 436, d.
*1211	πρός..... 638, I. 2, b.
1265	ὑπερτέραν..... 893, b.
*1274	δδόν .. 548, d., 558, 1.
1277	μεθέσθαι constr. of 362,
	5., 898, 1, β.
*1288	περισσεύοντα τῶν λόγων,
	442, b.
*1309	δείσας ὡς 814, <i>Obs.</i> 5, c.
*1322	ἐπήνεσα 403.
*1323	τίνος omitted .. 659, 6.
*1326	πλείστα 579, 6.
*1339	εἰσίνοντι μοι.... 599, 2.
*1343	τοῦτοισιν..... 606.
*1344	τελουμένων 696, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
1378	προὔστην. 548, <i>Obs.</i> 1.,
	583, 152.
1379	ἐξ ὧων ἔχω 822, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
1385	αἷμα..... 555, c.
*1403	ὅπως μὴ 814, <i>Obs.</i> 5, b.
*1415	διπλῆν..... 893, d.
*1430	οὐκ ἄφορρον..... 897.
1433	κατά..... 628, I. 1, a.
1434	εὐθῆσθε supplied 895, 2.
*1436	μέλοιτο ἄν .. 425, 2, a.
*1451	πρᾶξέον 513, 1.
1454	ὥστε..... 666, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
1491	χωροῖς ἄν..... 425, b.
*1496	ὡς ἄν 841, 1, 2.

Line *Oedipus Coloneus.*

11 ὡς πυθόμεθα... §. 807, *b.*
*13 ἂν ἀκούσωμεν... 829, 3.
*15 ἀπ' ὁμμάτων (εἰκάσαι) 120,
3, *e.*, 891, *Obs.* 1, 2.
17 δάφνης 539, 1.
20 ὡς γέροντι..... 599, 4.
— ὀδόν 558, 1.
23 ὑποί 646, *Obs.*
24 γούιν 737, 8, *e.*
*31 μὲν οὖν 880, γ.
*35 τῶν attracted .. 898, β.
*38 τοῦ..... 518.
*48 πρὶν ἄν 848.
*50 ὦν 529, 1.
*70 ἂν τις—μόλοι... 427, 3.
72 μέγα 576, 2.
*73 πρὸς 638, 1. 2.
*76 ὡς ἰδόντι 599, 4.
77 ἔως 842, 2., 846, 2.
*81 ἡμῖν 600, 2.
*83 μόνης (sc. οὔσης) 376, *Obs.*
fin.
*89 ὅπου with opt. 844.
*107 Παλλάδος 483.
113 μέ—πόδα 584, 1.
119 ἐκτόπιος..... 375, 5.
*144 μοίρας 495.
*149 ὁμμάτων..... 489.
*150 ὅσ' ἐπικάσαι 836, *Obs.* 2.
*164 πολλά .. 548, *f.*, 579, 6.
*168 λέσχων 353, 2.
*170 ποῖ τις ἔλθῃ 427, 2.
172 ἂ 567.
174 ξύνει—μοί..... 390, *b.*
189 ἴνα ἄν..... 810, *Obs.* 3.
*190 opt. and conj. 809.
*223 δέος ἴσχετε = φρβεῖσθε
360, 2.
— ὅσα 822, *Obs.* 5.
*230 ὦν προπάθῃ 830.
— τὸ τῖναι..... 678, *d.*
240 αὐδᾶν..... 575.
*249 χάριν 548, *d.*, 573.
250 πρὶς 638, 1, 2, *e.*
253 ὕστis..... 816, 7.
273 ἰκοῦν ἴν' ἰκοῦν. 835, 1.
274 εἰδόντων..... 483, *Obs.* 3.
*278 μοίραις 605.
320 σαίνει..... 583.
*333 πρημθία..... 607, fin.
334 ἐν ᾧπερ εἶχον 822, *Obs.*
3.
337 dual... 355, 2., 387, 1.
*338 φύσιν 579, 1.
*344 δυστήνου 467.
*352 εἰ ἔχῃ 885, *Obs.* 2.
355 σάματος..... 486.
361 accus. 552, *a.*
*380 Ἄργος ὡς (= δοκῶν) κάθε-
ξον 551, *Obs.* 703, *c.*
383 ὑποί 646, *Obs.*
391 ἀνδρὺς 483, *Obs.* 3.
*397 χρόνον 523.
*408 οὐ μὴ 748.
*411 τάφους 605.

Line *Oedipus Coloneus.*

- *421 ἀλλά . . . §. 774, *Obs.* 3.
 *426 ὥς μένειν 808.
 *436 ἀρελῶν as subst. 436, a.
 442 τὸ δρᾶν 670.
 444 σφιν 600, 2.
 450 οὐ μή 748, *Obs.* 1.
 — τοῦδε συμμάχου. . . 655, 4.
 *455 πεμπόντων form 195, *Obs.* 3.
 463 σωτήρα 576, 2.
 477 χοῶς 570.
 *— πρὸς 636, I, a.
 481 μελίσσης 353, 3.
 *— προσφέρειν 671, c.
 *505 ἄλυσον 525.
 *508 τέουσι 596, 2.
 518 ἄκουσμα 575.
 *550 ἃ ἐστάλη . . . 583, 159.
 556 dual 388, 2.
 563 ὥς τις πλείστα . . 895, 2.
 564 ἥθησα with acc. 552, b.
 568 μέτεστιν constr. of 535.
 575 ὕπας ἄν 810, 2.
 584 διὰ 627, 1, 3, g.
 595 κακά 553, c.
 601 πάθος 550, b.
 631 ἀνδρὸς 464, 3.
 *660 αὐτοῦ 518, a.
 *662 ἀγωγῆς 486.
 677 χειμῶνον . . . 529, *Obs.* 2.
 688 Κηφισὸς supplied 893, a.
 *689 ὠκυτόκος πεδίων (ὠκυτο-
 κος ?) 542, 2., 483.
 *694 γᾶς 522.
 720 πλείστα 583, 86.
 *729 ὁμμάτων 485.
 *730 ἐπεισόδου . . 488, *Obs.* 1.
 731 ὄν 821, 5.
 — μή with imp. and conj.
 420, 3.
 *734 εἴ τινα attracted 860, I, 1.
 *742 τῶν demonstr. . . 444, 5.
 746 ἐπὶ προσπόλου. . 633, 3, e.
 751 πτωχῶν 390, *Obs.*
 — τηλικούτος . . . 398, *Obs.*
 *752 τοῦπίντος 518.
 753 δυνειδός 566, 2.
 *755 ἀλλ' οὐ γάρ . . 786, *Obs.* 4.
 757 θελήσας aor. . . . 403, 1.
 761 ἂν φέρων 429, 4.
 766 νοσοῦντα 700, *Obs.* 1.
 768 μεστὸς ἦν with part. 686.
 776 ὥσπερ with opt. 868, 4.
 779 ὅτε φέροι 844, c.
 783 ὄντα omitted . . . 682, 3.
 793 Φοῖβου 485.
 796 τὰ πλεῖονα 454, *Obs.* 3.,
 783, k.
 797 πείθων with dat. acc. 583.
 848 ἐκ 621, 3, e.
 855 λυμáινεται constr. of 583.
 865 ἀρὰς 529, *Obs.* 2.
 866 ἀποσπάσας with double
 acc. 583.
 869 βλῶν 553, c.

Line *Oedipus Coloneus.*

- *870 οἶον κάμει, attraction
 §. 869, 3.
 883 τάδε 383, *Obs.*
 887 ἐκ 621, 3, c.
 900 ἀπὸ 620, 1.
 909 πρὶν ἂν 848.
 923 ἱκτῆρια 442, *Obs.*
 966 ἐμὶ 605, 2.
 *970 χορημοῖσιν . . . 603, 2.
 — ὥστε 863, *Obs.* 7.
 *973 ἡ, form . . . 191, *Obs.* 1.
 986 δυστομεῖν 583.
 1002 οὐνεδίξεις 583.
 1026 δόλω 608, *Obs.* 1.
 1031 πιστός 356, *Obs.*
 1038 ἥμιν 600, 2.
 1041 πρὶν ἂν 848, 4.
 1042 χάριν 491, *Obs.* 1., 580, 1.
 1068 κατά 629, 3, d.
 1070 πόλων ἄμβασις . . 353.
 *1083 νεφέλας 512, 1.
 1084 ἔμμα 554.
 — ἐωρήσασα 542, 2.
 *1089 ἐπὶ 634, 3, g.
 1102 πέρστον 390, 2, β.
 1104 προσέλθετε . . . 390, 2, β.
 1108 τεχθέν supplied, 895, f.
 1120 μῆκυν λόγον = λέγω,
 700, *Obs.* 1., 360, *Obs.* 3.
 1145 ἐψυσάμην 583.
 1147 ἀκραφνεῖς with genitive
 529, 1.
 1150 λόγος attract. 824, I, 1.
 1155 μή 746, 2.
 *1167 ὁδοῦ 522.
 1171 ὅς for ὅστις 877, *Obs.* 3.
 1191 θέμις εἶναι 679, 2.
 *1192 ἔασον 12.
 1200 ἀδέρκτων 439, 2.
 1210 ἂν omitted . . . 682, 3.
 — πέρ 734, 3, 3.
 *1212 τοῦ μετρίου παρὲς ζεῖν,
 531., 898, β.
 1220 τοῦ θέλοντος 436, 2, d, 2.
 1226 ἐπελ φανῇ 841, 3.
 1227 κείθεν ὅθεν 824, *Obs.* 2.
 *1266 μαρτυρῶ ἥκειν 683, *Obs.* 1.
 1276 ἀλλά 774, *Obs.* 2.
 1291 ἃ ἤλθον attraction, 501,
Obs. 3.
 1324 πότμον 483, b.
 1326 ἀντί 618, 2.
 1333 πρὸς σε νῦν . . . 651, b.
 1350 ὥστε 664, *Obs.* 3.
 1354 ὅς use of 834, 2, c.
 1357 στολάς 576, 1.
 1363 ἐκ σθένος 501, *Obs.* 4.
 1366 ἡ τοι 790, *Obs.*
 1383 τέως 529, *Obs.* 2.
 1400 τῶμος ὁδοῦ 558, 1.
 1407 μέ repeated 658.
 1435 σφῶν 596, 1.
 1436 θανόντ' elision . . 18, 2.
 1441 μὴ σύ γε 807.
 1442 πείθε 582.

Line *Oedipus Coloneus.*

- 1443 εἰ στερηθῶ §. 854, *Obs.* 1.
 1446 πᾶσιν 600, 1.
 1466 θυμὸν 584, 2.
 1480 ἔστω ellipse of, 376, *Obs.*
 *1484 μετὰσχοιμι χάριν 642, a.
 1505 ποθοῦντι 599, 3.
 1519 γήρως 529, *Obs.* 3.
 1521 ἡγητήρος 529, *Obs.* 3.
 1552 παρ' Αἰδῶν . . . 546, 2.
 1564 πάλας 559.
 1584 τὸν αἰεὶ βίοντον . 456, b.
 *1583 ὄντος omitted . . 682, 3.
 *1595 πέτρου 525.
 *1596 ἀπὸ 620, 1, e.
 1600 dual 387, 3, b.
 1604 δρῶντος 436, γ.
 1623 μέν—δέ 764, 3, f.
 1637 ὄρκιος 714, c.
 1676 dual 387, 2.
 1686 κλύδωνα 558, 1.
 1729 μῶν οὐκ 873, 5.
 1755 τίνος 513, 1.
- Oedipus Rex.*
- *1 τοῦ πάλαι 456, b.
 *— τροφῇ 353, 1.
 *2 τίνας τάσδε . . . 881, 1.
 — ἔδρας 548, b., 556.
 *— μολί 790.
 *4 θυμιαμάτων 539.
 *5 τὲ καὶ 758.
 *6 μή 745.
 *7 ἀκούειν 487.
 *9 ἀλλά 774.
 11 δεισαντες 693.
 *— ὥς θέλοντος ἂν, 429, 3.,
 701, b.
 13 μὴ οὐ 750, 3.
 *14 χάρας 505.
 *16 μακράν 891, *Obs.* 2.
 *20 ἀγοράσι 605.
 24 σάλου 530, 1.
 *25 κάλυξιν 603.
 26 ἀγέλας βουνόμους . 435,
Obs.
 27 ἀγρόνους 375, 5.
 — ἐν 640, 2.
 32 ἐξέμισθα 556, *Obs.*
 — ἐφέστιοι 714, a.
 35 ἄστυ 559.
 *37 καὶ ταῦτα 697, d.
 *— ὑπὸ 639, 1, 2, a.
 *38 προσθήκη 603, 2.
 *39 ἥμιν 598.
 40 πᾶσιν 600, 1.
 *48 προθυμίας 481.
 *49 ἀρχῆς 515.
 *— μεμψόμεθα form. 247, 6.
 *56 οὔτε—οὔτε 775.
 *57 ἀνδρῶν 529.
 58 γυνωτά 498, *Obs.* 2., 548, e.
 *60 καὶ νοσοῦντες 707, c., or
 708, 1.
 65 ὑπνω 548, *Obs.* 6.
 *66 δῆ 722, 1.

Line *Oedipus Rex.*

- *67 ὁδοῦς §. 558, 1.
 *71 ὡς construction of. . . 805.
 *74 εἰκότος 524.
 *75 ὅρνου 502, 2.
 *76 ὄταν 842, 3.
 *77 μὴ δρῶν 746, 2.
 *— ὅς ἄν. 820, 4.
 *80 εἰ γὰρ 856, *Obs.* 2., 786, 2.
 81 ὕμναι 605, 4.
 *82 εἰκάσαι 854, 1.
 *— κάρα. 579, 1., 584, 2.
 83 δαίμων 539, 2.
 87 εἰ with opt. 855, 1.
 *95 λέγομαι ἄν. 425, 2, a.
 *101 ὡς τοῦ αἵμα χεῖμαίνον (ὡς = δοκοῦντας) 700, *Obs.* 1., 551, *Obs.*
 *105 ἀκούων 698.
 107 τινάς 446.
 *117 ἐχρήσατ' ἄν. 424, 3, a.
 *— ἐκμαθῶν = protasis. . . 855, *Obs.* 5.
 120 τὸ ποῖον. 872, *Obs.* 3.
 *122 οὐ μὴ. 746, 1.
 *125 τόδε τόλμης 442, b.
 *134 ἔθειθε. 303, 2.
 *136 γῆ 596.
 138 αὐτοῦ. 654, 2, b.
 *142 βάλαν 530, 1.
 *143 ἵστασθε 362, 3.
 *147 χρίν 580, 1.
 148 ὦν attracted, 822, *Obs.* 3.
 152 Πυθῶνος. 530, 1.
 *153 Θήβας. 559.
 *— φρένα. 584, 2.
 *156 ὕραι 699.
 *161 ὁρόν 548, b., 556.
 *164 αἰ. 598.
 166 ἐκτοπίαν. 375, 5.
 *174 καυάτων 530, 2.
 *— ἀνέχουσι. 359, *Obs.* 2.
 175 ἄλλω. 604, 1.
 *178 ὦν. 529, *Obs.* 2.
 183 ἐπί. 602.
 *184 παρά 637, III. 1, c.
 193 δρόμημα. 548, d., 558, 1.
 198 εἰ ἀπῇ. 854, *Obs.* 1.
 200 τόν. 444, 5.
 *202 ὑπό. 639, II. 2, b.
 *210 γὰς. 507.
 216 ἄ. 821, 2.
 *219 λόγου. 507.
 *225 καὶ εἰ. 861, 2.
 227 γῆς. 530, 1.
 233 φίλου. 488.
 241 κελεύω supplied. . . 895, c.
 253 τέ 754, 8.
 258 εἰκὸς ἦν 858, 3.
 267 Λαβδακείῳ παιδί. . 435, a.
 *279 Φοῖβου 518.
 *284 ἄνακτι. 594, 2.
 *292 πρὸς. 638, I. 2, d, β.
 296 ᾧ δρῶντι. 691.
 *— τοῦτον omitted. . . 817, 7.
 *302 πόλιν transposed, 898, 2.

Line *Oedipus Rex.*

- 302 εἰ καὶ. §. 861, 2.
 310 φάτιν 549, c.
 *314 ἐν σοί. 622, 3, h.
 *— σοί accent of. . . 64, V. 3.
 *— ὠφελεῖν infin. as subject, 663.
 315 τίς omitted 373, 6.
 317 φρονούντι. 691.
 328 φρονήσω supplied, 895 c.
 340 αἰτιάσεις 583.
 341 σιγῇ 603, 2.
 344 ἥτις ἀγριωτάτῃ 870, *Obs.* 4.
 *345 ὡς ὀργῆς ἔχω. 528.
 *346 ἰσθὶ δοκῶν. 681, 683.
 350 ἐννέπω σέ 674, and *Obs.*
 *364 εἶπω 417.
 *367 ἵνα κακοῦ 527.
 *371 ὦτα. 579, 2.
 373 οὐδεὶς (ἔστι) ὥς. . . 376, d.
 379 δέ. 768, 4.
 *380 τέχνης 501.
 385 ταύτης 658.
 394 ἀνδρός. 518, 2.
 *— μαντείας. 529, 1.
 411 Κρόντος. 521, 1, b.
 *419 σκότον 554, h.
 420 βοῆς 507.
 422 ὦν. 558, 1.
 *434 ἐστειλάμην. 362, 2.
 446 σθεῖς ἄν. 429, *Obs.* 1.
 449 ἀνδρα. 824, I. 1.
 454 ἐκ 621, 2.
 465 ἄρρητ' ἀρρήτων . . 139, 3.
 *470 πυρί. 604.
 *475 Παρνασσῷ. 530.
 *483 τάρσσει. 583.
 489 elliptic sentence . . 896.
 505 πρίν with opt. . . 848, 5, b.
 *512 καὶ. 522, c.
 *514 κατηγορεῖν. 629, *Obs.*
 517 εἶτε omitted. 778, *Obs.*
 *523 μὲν δὴ. 721, 1.
 526 τοὺς λόγους ψευδεῖς, 459, 1, δ.
 *— λέγοι. 802, 7, b.
 *534 ὥστε ἴκου 863, 1.
 *538 ὡς γνωριῶμι, 885, *Obs.* 2.
 *— σοῦ. 518, 2, b.
 542 ὦ. 820, 1.
 *543 οἶσθ' ὡς ποιήσον. . . 421.
 *557 τῷ βουλευμάτι. . . 605, 4.
 *558 χρόνον 577.
 562 ἐν 622, 3, f.
 *563 γέ. 735, 8.
 *580 ᾧ θέλουσα 375, 4.
 *592 τυραννὶς ἔχειν. . . 898, 1, b.
 *596 πᾶσι 605, 2.
 *597 σθέν. 481, 498.
 *602 ἄν repeated 432, a.
 *604 χρησθέντα. 548, c., 583.
 *605 τεραπκόπῳ. 594, 2.
 611 ellipse of τινά. 373, 6.
 616 εὐλαβουμένῳ 600.
 625 ὡς ὑπέλξαν. 703, *Obs.*

Line *Oedipus Rex.*

- *628 ἀρκτέον. §. 505, 613, 3, and *Obs.* 2.
 *630 μέτεστιν constr. of, 535.
 *636 κινουόντες 681., 685.
 *646 πρὸς. 638, I. 2, e.
 *647 ὄρκον 550, b., 545, *Obs.* 2.
 *651 ἐν 622, 3, d.
 *661 "Ἄλιον. 566, 2.
 *665 μοί. 597.
 669 οὖν. 737, 3.
 *674 θυμοῦ. 530, 1.
 *677 σοῦ. 512, 1.
 *690 ἰσθὶ πεφάνθαι ἄν 683, *Obs.*
 *699 ἔχεις 692.
 702 νείκας. 568.
 *705 μὲν οὖν. 730, b.
 *709 τέχνης 518, a.
 714 ὅστις γένοιτο . . . 831, 4, a.
 *717 παῖδς βλάστας . . 442, a.
 *— βλάστας. 581.
 718 καί. 752.
 722 τὸ δεινόν. 580, 3.
 724 ὦν. 496, 834, 2, c.
 *728 μερίμνης. 483, *Obs.* 3.
 *732 οὐ 522.
 735 τοῖσδε 597.
 *740 Λάϊον 898, 2.
 742 κάρα 584, 2.
 *747 μὴ ᾗ. 814.
 *758 οὐ δῆτα 725, 2.
 *763 οἶα 869, 5.
 771 τοσοῦτον ἐλπιδῶν 442, b.
 *— οὐ μὴ 748.
 *774 ἐμοί. 600, 3.
 *776 πρίν. 848, 3.
 *784 μεθέντι 601, 1.
 *787 μητρός. 529, 2.
 *796 ἔνθα ὑπόμην 831, 4., 838, *Obs.* 3.
 808 ὄχου 520, 3.
 810 ἴσῃν. 545, *Obs.* 1., 573.
 817 δύμεις. 695, 1.
 *819 τάδε—τάσδ' ἄρας, 657, 2.
 834 ἔως ἄν. 846, 2.
 *835 πεφασμένον (αὐτοῦ), 696, *Obs.* 3.
 *874 εἰ ὑπερπλησθῇ 854, *Obs.* 1.
 875 ellipse of ἐστί. . . . 376, d.
 *885 Δίκας. 483, *Obs.* 3.
 *888 χάριν 580.
 889 κέρδος 576, 2., 583.
 *— μὴ carried on, 744, *Obs.*
 *890 ἀεπταν. 531.
 *811 ἀθίκτων 536.
 *897 ψυχὰς 531., 596, 1.
 *917 τοῖ λέγοντος 518.
 936 ἔπος. 549, c.
 *945 οὐχὶ λέξεις. 482, 3.
 *966 ὀφρηγῶν (ὄντων), 603, 2.
 *968 γῆς. 527.
 969 ἄφαντος. 356, *Obs.*
 *979 ὅπως δύναιτο. . . . 831, 4., 868, 3.
 1011 γέ. 735, 3.
 1016 ἐν 622, 3, g.

Line *Oedipus Rex.*

- *1021 ἀνομάζετο . . . §. 362, 4.
 *1046 εἰδείτε . . . 313, *Obs.* 4.
 *1056 τίς ἔσται . . . 883.
 *1073 ὅπό . . . 639, I. 2, b.
 1075 πῶς μὴ . . . 814, *Obs.* 5.
 1077 βουλήσομαι fut. 406, 4.
 1079 δυσγένειαν . . . 550, b.
 1082 τῆς . . . 445, 5.
 1087 κατὰ 579, *Obs.*, 629, 3, γ.
 *1090 πανσέληνον . . . 577.
 *1100 Πανός . . . 483, *Obs.* 3.
 1101 γέ . . . 735, 3.
 *1115 ἐπιστήμη . . . 609.
 1118 ὅς . . . 869, 5.
 1124 ἔργον . . . 551, c.
 1134 ἦμος . . . 804, 8.
 *——τόπον . . . 548, d., 558, 1.
 1137 γρόνους . . . 577.
 1143 ἐμαντῶ . . . 363, 2.
 1144 ἱστορεῖς . . . 583.
 *1146 οὐκ εἰς ἄλθρον; . . . 897.
 *1147 κόλαζε . . . 583.
 1163 τοῦ . . . 501, *Obs.* 3.
 1167 τίς γεννημάτων, 379, α.
 1169 πρὸς . . . 638, II. 1, b.
 1184 εὖν οἷς . . . 390, c.
 *1187 ἴσα καὶ 594, *Obs.* 5, 759, *Obs.* 1.
 1196 πάντα . . . 579, 4.
 1198 ἄλθρον . . . 505.
 1204 comparative . . . 783, l.
 1216 gender . . . 379, α.
 *1217 εἶθε εἰδόμαν 856, *Obs.* 2.
 1220 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, d. and 3, b.
 1223 μέγιστα . . . 545, 3., 583, 17c.
 1225 πένθος . . . 576, 2.
 1228 ὅσα . . . 817, 6.
 1231 αἶ φανῶσι . . . 828, 2.
 *1234 τάχιστος τῶν λόγων 534.
 1247 θάνοι . . . 885, *Obs.* 2.
 1271 fut. opt. . . . 885, 3.
 *1288 πατροκτόνον accent, 50, 5.
 1293 ὥστε omitt., 865, *Obs.* 6.
 1296 οἷον ἐποικίτσει 836, 5, b.
 1301 μείζονα . . . 548, e., 556, c.
 1331 ἀλλά . . . 773, 4.
 1341 ἄλθρον . . . 353, 1.
 1347 νοῦ . . . 489.
 *——ἴσον . . . 579, 6.
 1371 ind. with ἄν . . . 827, b.
 1374 κρείσσον ἀγχόνης 783, h.
 1379 τῶν as relative . . . 445, 3.
 1389 ἴνα w. ind. 858, 1., 813.
 1393 ὥς with ind. . . . 813.
 *1396 κακῶν . . . 539, 2.
 1402 οὖν . . . 589, 2., 598.
 1411 θαλάσσιον . . . 714, α.
 1415 πλὴν with gen. 529, 2.
 *1434 πρὸς . . . 638, I. 2, c.
 1437 προσήγορος, 483, *Obs.* 3., 494.
 *1466 μοί . . . 598.
 *——μέλεισθαι . . . 671, α.

Line *Oedipus Rex.*

- 1469 γονῇ γενναίᾳ . . . §. 899, 1.
 1478 δδοῦ . . . 522, 2.
 1498 πέρ . . . 734, 2, 3.
 *1521 ἀφού . . . 530, 2.
 1525 αἰνύματα . . . 551, 2.
 *1529 πρὶν ἄν . . . 748.

Philoctetes.

- 3 πατρός . . . 483, *Obs.* 3.
 *7 πόδα . . . 581, 3.
 *15 λοιφ' ὑπηρετεῖν, 548, e., 573, *Obs.* 2.
 *26 μακράν (ὑν) . . . 682, 3.
 *30 μὴ κυρῇ . . . 814, *Obs.* 1.
 21 διχα with gen. 529, 2.
 36 τεχνήματα . . . 582, 2.
 *43 ἐπί . . . 635, 3, α.
 55 λόγοισιν . . . 808, 1, α.
 —δεῖ σε ὅπως, 848, *Obs.* 2.
 59 ἔχθος . . . 583, 90.
 62 ὅπλων δοῦναι . . . 868, B.
 65 ἔσχατ' ἐσχάτων 139, 3., 534, *Obs.* 2.
 66 ἀλγυνεῖς . . . 583.
 —οὐδέν . . . 579, 6.
 76 ἐλωλα . . . 399, 2.
 77 αὐτό . . . 551, e.
 80 κακά . . . 548, c., 569, 3.
 —infin. φωνεῖν . . . 668, b.
 *86 οὖς ἄν . . . 829, 3.
 88 πράσσειν . . . 668.
 100 οὖν . . . 737, 4.
 —τί οὖν hiatus . . . 16, 3.
 *103 οὐ μή . . . 748.
 *107 μὴ λαβόντα . . . 746, 2.
 111 εἰς . . . 625, 3, α.
 115 χωρὶς with gen. 529, 2.
 118 τὸ δρᾶν . . . 567.
 119 κεκλήσθαι form . . . 247, 2.
 138 τέχνας . . . 504.
 139 παρ' ὅτῳ . . . 817, 4.
 145 ὄντινα . . . 556.
 *148 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, α.
 163 στίβον . . . 558, 1.
 *174 ἐπί . . . 634, 3, c.
 *175 τῷ ἱσταμένῳ 436, 2, d. 2.
 *190 ὅπως . . . 639, I. 2, b.
 194 Χρύσης . . . 530, 1.
 197 τοῦ with inf. . . . 492.
 199 πρὶν without ἄν, 848, 5, and *Obs.* 3.
 *229 φωνήσατε . . . 405.
 234 τὸ λαβεῖν . . . 679, 1.
 239 μὲν—δέ . . . 764, 3, c.
 *——γένος . . . 579, 4.
 245 τοῦ . . . 736, 1.
 *256 γῆς . . . 527.
 —ποῦ . . . 646, *Obs.*
 276 ἀνάστασιν . . . 556, α.
 *281 ὅστις ἀρκέσειεν 831, 4, α.
 281 νόσου . . . 535.
 *291 εἰλυόμην ἄν 424, B., 432, b.
 *293 χεῖματι . . . 606.
 297 φῶς . . . 569, 2.

Line *Philoctetes.*

- *299 τὸ νοσεῖν . . . §. 670.
 *303 κέρδος . . . 576, 2.
 310 ἥνικ' ἄν . . . 842, 1.
 *315 οἷς—αὐτοῖς, 833, *Obs.* 2, or 636, *Obs.* 3, b.
 *321 ἀνδρῶν . . . 512.
 *325 ἴνα γνοίεν . . . 802.
 *328 χόλον . . . 548, c., 568.
 *332 πρὶν ἄν . . . 848.
 *346 ὥς γίγνοιτο . . . 802, b.
 *349 μή . . . 749.
 *353 εἰ . . . 802, *Obs.* 1.
 *354 πλεοντί μοι . . . 599, 2.
 357 ὁμνύντες . . . 379, α.
 *369 ὁ σφέλιε —τολμήσατε, 390, 2, β.
 381 οὐ μή . . . 748, *Obs.* 3.
 *386 ἡγουμένων . . . 508, α.
 *405 ὥστε . . . 664, *Obs.* 3.
 409 μὴδὲν μέλλει . . . 743, 2.
 *417 repetition of οὐ . . . 747, 1.
 434 τὰ φίλτατα . . . 382, 1.
 439 φωτός . . . 487.
 444 μῆδεις ἐφ' ἣν . . . 738, *Obs.* 3.
 465 πλοῦν . . . 573.
 468 πρὸς νῦν σε πατρός 651, b.
 475 τοί . . . 736, 1.
 482 ὅποι . . . 822, *Obs.* 8.
 493 ὃν transposed . . . 848, 2.
 —ἄν without verb. 430, 1.
 *494 μοί . . . 600, 2.
 497 τὰ τῶν διακόνων . . . 442, b.
 499 ποιοῦμενοι . . . 360, 1.
 523 ὄνειδος . . . 566, 2.
 *529 βουλοῦμεσθα . . . 884, b.
 *531 πῶς ἄν with opt. 427, 4.
 *532 ἔργω . . . 603, 2.
 *535 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, e.
 551 πρὶν φράσαιμι . . . 848, 5, β.
 568 οὖν . . . 737, 6.
 572 ποῖον ἄν . . . 428, *Obs.* 3.
 598 τοῦδε . . . 496.
 612 οὐ μὴ πέρσοιεν, 748, *Obs.* 2.
 *613 νήσου . . . 530, 1.
 617 οἶοιτο . . . 884, *Obs.* 4.
 *627 ὅπως ἔριστα, 870, *Obs.* 3.
 630 νεῶς . . . 530, 1, or 522.
 637 τοί . . . 736, 1.
 656 ὥστε . . . 666, *Obs.* 1.
 *674 χωροῖς ἄν . . . 425, 2, b.
 675 τὸ νοσοῦν . . . 436, 2, d.
 688 ἀμφιπληκτῶν . . . 356, *Obs.*
 691 ἑαυτῷ supplied . . . 894, c.
 695 στόνον . . . 548, b., 566, 4.
 *699 εἰ τις ἐμπέσσει . . . 855.
 714 ψυχὰ, ὅς . . . 819, 1.
 715 πώματος . . . 488.
 719 παιδός . . . 513.
 *751 βούλει λάβωμαι . . . 417.
 764 ἑως ἀνῆ . . . 846, 2, γ.
 767 πέρ . . . 734, 3, β.
 799 position of ὦ . . . 479, 3.
 808 ὀξεία . . . 714, c.
 *821 χρόνον . . . 523.

Line	<i>Philoctetes.</i>
*838	παρά. §. 637, III. 1, d.
852	αὐθῶμαι. 363, 5.
867	ὑπνον 508.
—	ἐλπιδαν. . . 529, <i>Obs.</i> 3., and 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
878	δῆ. 722, 1.
*882	παρά. . . 637, III. 3, m.
*884	ὑπνος—σοί. . . . 710, c.
906	τοῦτο. . . 549, c., 583, 19.
917	πρὶν μάθης. 848, 4.
929	οἶα. 548, c., 583, 20.
942	τὰ τόξα ἱερά. . . 459, 1, δ.
952	σχῆμα πέτρας. . . 442, c.
957	ὑφ' ὧν. 817, 4.
961	πρὶν μάθοιμι. . . 848, 5, β.
966	ἀνδρός. 488, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*969	μήπου? ὤφελον 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*971	οὐκ εἰ. 413, 2.
976	ἄρα. 873, 2.
978	ἢ ἄρα. 399, 4.
*984	κακὸν κάκιστε. . . 139, 3.
*988	εἰ. 804, 9.
*992	τοὺς θεοὺς ψευδεῖς, 458, 1, δ.
994	πειστέον. . . 613, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*1003	ἐπὶ τᾷδε. 634, 3, c.
1006	μηδέν. 548, c., 551, f.
1010	οὐδέν. 743, 1.
*1012	οἷς. 607.
1022	τοῦτο. . . 545, 3., 583, 11.
*1027	ναυσί. 604, 2.
*1028	κεῖνοι δέ σε. 896.
*1030	ὕμιν. 600, 1.
1037	στόλον. 558, 1.
*1041	τίσασθε. 585.
—	ἀλλά. 774, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
1044	νόσον. 539, 1.
*1066	σοῦ. 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*1075	πρός. 638, I. 2, d. β.
*1090	τοῦ—πόθεν. 883, 1.
1094	ἔλωσι 854, <i>Obs.</i> 1., 416.
1095	τοί. 736, 2.
*1100	κάκιον = κακὸν μάλλον, 783, k.
1116	θαμόνων. . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*1124	δινός. 527.
*1130	εἰλεῖνόν. 554, d.
*1131	Ἡράκλειον ἄθλον, 442, c.
*1175	γαῖαν. 557, b., 559.
*1180	ἵνα ναός. 527.
*1192	τῶν. 503.
1206	παλάμαν. 560, 1.
1219	στειχάνων ἦν. . . . 375, 4.
1241	τὸ δρᾶν. 670.
1242	ἐπικωλύσων with double acc. 583, 113.
1250	στρατόν. . . 545, <i>Obs.</i> 2., 550, b.
*1289	ἀπώμοσα. 403.
1306	οὖν. 737, 2.
1314	σέ. 549, c., 685.
1326	ἄλγος. 552, c.
1327	Χρύσης. 513, 1.
1329	ἴσθι with inf. 683, <i>Obs.</i> 2.

Line	<i>Philoctetes.</i>
1334	νόσου. §. 517.
*1340	θέρους. 523.
*1352	ἀλλ' εἰκάθω δῆτ', 860, 8.
1361	παιδεύει w. double acc. 583.
*1362	θαυμάσας ἔχω. . . . 692.
1364	οἷ. 379, c.
1366	ἀναγκάζεις with double acc., 583.
1380	αἶνον. 566, 1., 583.
1393	τί ἂν δρῶμεν. . . . 427, 3.
*1411	φάσκειν. 671, c.
*1413	σῆν. 652, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
1434	παρήνεσα. 403, 1.
1441	τά. 565.

Trachiniæ.

2	πρὶν ἂν. 848, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*5	ἐξοιδ' ἔχουσα, 681., 683.
6	ἦτις. 816, 7.
*12	κτεῖν. 603.
*18	ἀσμένῃ δέ μοι. . . . 599, 3.
*20	τῶδε. 601.
22	ῥστis. 816, 8.
*23	θέας. . . 529, <i>Obs.</i> 3., 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
31	παῖδας. 569, 2.
*37	ταρβήσας' ἔχω. . . . 692.
*39	ἀνάστατοι. 390, c.
40	ῥπου. 646, 4, a.
44	χρόνον. 578.
*51	γωμμένην. 566, 4., 583.
*54	παισί. 539, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*56	πατρός transposed, 898, k.
*57	εἰ νέμοι. 885, <i>Obs.</i>
58	δόμοις. 558, 1.
68	κλέϊς. 396.
74	Εὐβοῖδα form. 10. <i>Obs.</i> 3, note.
79	τελευτήν. 606, 2.
80	ἄθλον. 563.
*87	παρῇ form. 192, 3.
90	μὴ οὐ. 750, 2, a. and <i>Obs.</i> 5.
*93	ἐπεὶ πύθοιτο. . . . 844, a.
—	κέρδος. . . 548, b., 576, 2.
97	Attribute transp., 898, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
101	ἀπείροις. 605.
103	ποθυμένῃ. 363, 5.
*105	οἶά τιν' ὕρην. . . . 869, 3.
111	αἶσαν. 550, b.
113	πότον. 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
122	ἔν. 495.
126	κραίνων constr. of, 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*138	ἐλπίσιν. 605.
*144	τὸ νέαςιν. 436, 2, a.
*150	πρός. 638, I. 2, a.
152	κακοῖσιν attracted, 824, I. 1.
*162	ὅτι χρειῆ. 802, 3, b.
168	βίῳ. 548, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
170	pres. inf. 397, b.

Line	<i>Trachiniæ.</i>
172	Δαδῶνι. §. 605, 1.
173	τῶνδε attracted. . . 898, 3.
*176	φύβῳ. 603, 2.
*184	τίνα τόνδε. 881.
196	τὸ ποθοῦν. 436, 2, d.
*197	μεθεῖτο constr. of. . . 362, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*201	ἀλλά. 774, 1.
*205	δόμοις. 605.
*206	ἀλαλαγαῖς. 603.
207	κοινός. 390, <i>Obs.</i>
*226	λεύσσειν inf. 669, and <i>Obs.</i> 1.
231	ἐπη. 548, c., 576, 2.
236	εἶτε omitted. 878, d.
247	ἡμερῶν. 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*267	ἐλευθέρου. 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*279	συνέγνω constr. of, 682, 2.
280	οὐδέ. 776, 7.
283	τάσδε attract., 824, I. 1.
287	θύματα. 560, 4.
289	νῖν. 551, c.
298	εἰσέβη. 625, <i>Obs.</i>
*339	τοῦ. 481.
—	ἐφίστασαι 545, 1, cf. 556.
*350	ᾧ not attract., 822, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
379	κατά. 629, 3, g.
*380	πατρός. 483.
—	γένεσιν. 579, 4.
*382	δῆθεν. 726, 2, a.
*389	ἀπὸ γνώμης. 620, 3, h.
394	ἐμοῦ. 485.
—	ἔρποντος. 683.
404	ἱστορῶ. 583.
*412	ποικίλας (δόους) 891, <i>Obs.</i> 1, 2.
*430	τόνδε. 898, 2.
*436	πρός. 638, I. 2, e.
*444	οἷας ἐμοῦ. 823.
*445	ἀνδρὶ. 601.
446	μεμπτός. 356, <i>Obs.</i>
450	μάθησιν. 561.
*456	εἰσὶ omitted. 376.
*488	πάντα. 553.
*489	ἔρωτος. 506.
492	δυσμαχοῦντες gend., 390, c.
505	ἄεθλα. 548, d., 563.
*514	λεχέων. 498.
520	ἦν. 386, 2.
*533	ὥς. 626, c.
560	ἐπόρευε. 583.
562	στόλον. 558, 1.
565	ἴμεσις. 643, 2, a.
*570	τῶν ἐμῶν. 491.
*576	ὥστε. 863.
*596	παρά. 637, 1, 2, β.
*604	ὥπως μὴ. 811.
605	κείνον—κείνος 655, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*609	ἡμέρα. 605.
*620	τέχνην. 548, d., 561.
*621	οὐ μὴ. 748, b.
*631	μὴ λέγοις. 814, c.
642	καναχάν. 566, 3.
*649	οὐδέν. 581, 3.

Line *Trachiniae.*

*651	καρδιαν	§. 579, 1.
*657	πρίν	848, 5, a.
*661	πειθοῦς	540, <i>Obs.</i>
668	Ἡρακλεῖ	588, <i>Obs.</i>
*675	ἀργῆτ' elision	18, 2.
*676	τοῦτο	658.
*685	ἀκτίνοσ	529, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
687	έως ἄν	846, 3.
*699	ώστε ἄν with opt.	865.
701	ἕθεν	822, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
*703	ὀπάρας	523.
715	ὑσπερ ἄν θλιγρ	829, 2.
727	μή	746, 2.
731	σίγα λόγον	566, 1.
*765	ὀργῶν	517.
*768	τεκτονος	483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
770	Asyndeton	792, <i>m.</i>
*774	ἐνέγκαι	802, 2, b.
*779	ποδόσ	522, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*789	πολλά	579, 6.
*801	ἀλλά	774, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*808	ὧν	500.
*809	τίσαιοτο	585.
816	enallage of cases	440.
821	ἴδε	390, 2, a.
*833	πλευρά	584, 1.
849	ἄχραν	555, c.
867	κωκυτόν	566, 3.
871	καῶνς πόμπιμον	542, 2.
875	ἐξ	621, 3, d.
903	ἐνθα μή τις εἰσίδοι	885, <i>Obs.</i>
906	ψάσσειε	831, 2.
*919	νάματα	548, d., 570.
*931	πλευράν	584, 2.
*935	πρός	638, I. 2, d. 8.
*941	ἔσοιτο	844, 2.
*946	πρὶν πάθῃ	841, 5.
955	ἀποικίσσειν	831, 4, β.
*971	σοῦ	489.
*978	οὐ μή	748.
982	βάρος	549, 6.
*997	ἔθου λῶβαν	375, 5.
*998	μήποτ' ὠφελον	856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*1011	καθαίρων	583.
*1045	όίας	483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*1062	φύσιν	579, 4.
*1105	μητρός	484.
1122	μητρός	487.
*1161	ὅστις πέλοι	802.
*1190	οὐ μή	748.
1218	ἐργασθήσεται, 369, 3, a.	
1229	σμηκροῖς	603, 1.
1238	ὥς ζοικεν	898, 4.
1239	τοί	736, 4.

THEOCRITUS.

Idyll

1,	32	660, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
-	41	456, c.
-	53	496.
-	58	538, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
-	83	650, 1.

Idyll

1,	117	§. 650, 1.
-	136	601, 1.
2,	11	360.
-	73	538, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
-	82	816, 3, c.
-	88	519.
-	119	527.
-	151	497.
3,	3	456, e.
-	29	364, b.
-	49	556, b.
4,	16	583, 157.
-	24	360.
-	39	816, 3, c.
-	59	498.
5,	22	601, 1.
-	23	564.
-	47	383, a.
-	102	476, a.
-	124, 126	555, c.
6,	37	781, d.
7,	110	364, b.
-	143	484.
8,	1, 2	904, 3.
-	6	601, 1.
-	48	816, 3, c.
-	75	390, d.
9,	34	456, <i>Obs.</i>
10,	15	577, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
13,	29	699.
-	72	533, 2.
14,	26	549, c.
15,	8	548, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
-	75	489.
-	79	655, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
-	83	381, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
-	83	655, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
-	142	382, 1.
17,	66	470, 6.
-	104	644.
18,	7	625, 3.
20,	13	554, d.
-	14	583.
22,	67	654, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
24,	102	483, b.
25,	16	555, c.
-	163	654, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
29,	19	484.

THUCYDIDES.

Chap. Book I.

*1	ὡς ἐπολέμησαν	899, 7.
-	καθισταμένον	530, 2.
-	προγεγενημένων	503, 3.
-	δή	723, 1.
-	ὡς εἰπεῖν	864, 1.
-	ἐπί	635, I. b.
-	πλείστον ἀνθρώπων	442, b.
-	ἦν number	384.
-	ἄν attracted	822, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
-	κατά	629, 3, c.
-	ἐς	625, 3, b.
*2	φαίνεται with part., 684, and <i>Obs.</i> 2, c, cf. 681.	

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*2	φαίνονται supplied	§. 895, 1, c.
-	τὰ πρότερα	578.
-	ἀποξῆν after ὅσον	666.
-	ἄδηνον ὧν	700, 2.
-	ὧντων (αὐτῶν)	696, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
-	τροφῆς	505, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
-	ἄν with inf.	429.
-	οὐ privative	738, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
-	μεγέθει	609.
-	ἡ ἀρίστη τῆς γῆς	442, c.
-	Ἀρκαδίας	529, 2.
-	ἐκ τοῦ (χρόνου) 891, <i>Obs.</i> 1, 1.	
-	μή with inf.	745.
-	αὐξηθῆναι impers. 364, 5, η.	
-	παρά	637, III. 1, a.
-	ὡς βέβαιον ὧν	381.
-	ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ	532.
3	δοκεῖ δέ μοι: ὅτι omitted, 798, 1, a.	
-	εἶχεν — εἶναι, after δοκεῖ, 804, 6.	
-	εἶναι subst. verb	375, 3.
-	κατά 372, <i>Obs.</i> 2., 629, 3, h.	
-	καί	758, 3.
-	ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν	483, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
-	ἐπαγομένον (ἄλλω sc.) 894, b., 695, <i>Obs.</i> 1.	
-	ἐπ' ὠφελεία	634, 3, a.
-	ὀμιλία	607.
-	χρόνον	523.
-	ἄπασιν	605, 2.
-	οὐ μήν	728, b.
-	ὡς ἕκαστοι	714, <i>Obs.</i> 2, c., 870, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
-	οὖν	737, 3.
-	στρατείαν	558, 1.
-	ὧν attracted	822.
-	καθῆρει	398, 1.
-	τοῦ	492, 2.
-	5 οὐ τῶν ἀδυνατωτάτων, 738, <i>Obs.</i> 1.	
-	αὐτῶν	467, 1.
-	πύστοις	583, 83.
-	εἰ εἰσιν	886, d.
-	6 ἐνιήθη, 458, <i>Obs.</i> 2., 459, 1.	
-	ἐς	625, 1, f.
-	ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι, 139, 4, 444, 5, a.	
-	ἀνειμένη διατῇ	603.
-	οἱ πρεσβύτεροι nom. 477, 1.	
-	αὐτοῖς	605, 2.
-	πολὺς χρόνος (ἐστὶ), 376, a.	
-	φοροῦντες part.	681., 688.
-	ἀναδούμενοι form.	239, 3.
-	ἔστιν οἷς	817, 5.
-	ὀμοιότροπα	552, f.
-	ἐκτιζοντο	398, 1.
-	7 ἀπὸ θαλάσσης	620, 1. c.
-	8 δὴ	721, 2, a.
-	κακοῦργοι accent.	50, 6.
-	ὑπό	359, 3.
-	ἔτε περ κατέκισε	840.
-	ἐαυτῶν	782, g.
9	τέ	754, 7.

Chap. Book I.

- *9 προύχων §. 684.
 *—δυναμίει 609.
 *—ἄλλθεν ἔχων, 696, *Obs.* 7.
 *—φύβη 607.
 *—παρалаβείν . . 884, *Obs.* 3.
 *—τῷ 600, 2.
 *—ἐστι omitted 376, e.
 *—οὐκ ἂν ἐκράτει in *apod.*,
 856, a.
 10 μικρόν 381.
 *—μή with ind. 749, 1.
 *—γενέσθαι inf. aor. . . . 405.
 *—εἰ with opt. 855.
 *—ἄν with inf. 429, c., 852, 4.
 *—πρός 638, III. 3, g.
 *—ἡγούνται constr. of . . 505,
 Obs.
 *—οὐκουν 791, *Obs.*
 *—ὄψεις 355, *Obs.* 1.
 *—κατάφρακτα 459, 1, B.
 *—πρός 638, III. 3, d.
 *—ὡς with part. 701.
 *11 ἔχοντες 698, *Obs.* 2.
 *—μάχη 603.
 *—οὐ γε 735, 9.
 *12 ἡσυχάσασα attracted, 863,
 Obs. 8.
 *—τῶν Ἑλλήνων 459, 2.
 *13 τὰ πολλά 579, 6.
 *—ἐπὶ ῥηταῖς 634, 3, d.
 *—τρόπον 526.
 *—Σαμίους 592, 1.
 *—ἀμφοτέρω 579, 6.
 *—ἐπὶ Κύρου 633, 2.
 *14 ναυτικῶν 634.
 *—περί 632, III. 1, b.
 *—ἐς πλῆθος 625, 3, d.
 *—εἰ τινες ἄλλοι 805, 2.
 *—διὰ πάσης (νέως sc.), 891,
 Obs. 1, 1.
 *15 στρατείας 558, 1.
 16 μὴ αὐξήσθαι inf. 668, 2.
 *17 ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν 633, 3, d.
 *—ἀπὸ 620, 3, d.
 *—εἰ μὴ εἰ 860, 7.
 *—πλείστον δυνάμει, 442, 6.
 *—μέτα 636, 1, 2, a.
 *18 πρὸς 638, III. 1.
 *—τὴν omitted 459, 3.
 *—εἰ διασταίεν 855, 2.
 *19 ὅπως πολιτεύσῃ . . 806, 2.
 20 πλῆθος αἰόνται . . . 378, a.
 21 ἀλπηθέστερον comp. 78, f.
 *—ὡς παλαιὰ εἶναι . . 869, 5.
 *—γεγεννημένος part. . 684, 2.
 *22 μέλλοντες πολεμήσιν 405,
 Obs. 3.
 *—γνώμης 536.
 *—ἐκείρων 488, fin.
 *—ἐνύολας 528.
 *—τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες 745, *Obs.* 5.
 *—κατά 629, 3, c.
 *—κτιμά τε 754, 7.
 23 παρά 637, III. 3, g.
 *—εἰσι καὶ αἱ 817, *Obs.* 2.

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- 23 ἐστὶ παρ' οἷς §. 817, 5.
 *—τοῦ with inf. 492, 2.
 *—ἐκατέρων 483, *Obs.* 4.
 *24 ἐσπλέοντι 599, 1.
 *—ταῦτα 529, *Obs.* 1.
 *25 εἰ παραδοίεν 886, d.
 *—ἐαυτῶν 518.
 *—ὁμοῖα 382, 1.
 *—ἐστὶν ὅτε 817, *Obs.* 4.
 *—nom. part. 709.
 *—προενόικησιν with double
 gen., 543.
 *26 μὴ κωλύνται 806, 2.
 *—προεῖπον with acc. and inf.
 674.
 *—ἐστὶ δέ 768, 3.
 *27 ὅτι πολιορκοῦνται, 802, 9,
 a.
 *—ἐθέλοι—βούλεται 855, *Obs.*
 8
 *—εἰ ἄρα 788, 5.
 *28 ὡς οὐ μετόν 703, 511, *Obs.*
 *—παρά 637, II. 2.
 *—αἷς (παρά) 650, 3.
 *—τῶν νῦν ὄντων 503.
 *—ἕως ἄν 847.
 *29 παρὰ πολὺ 637, III. 3, f.
 *30 περιόντι τῷ θέρει . . 699.
 *—χειμῶνος 523.
 *—ἡδῃ 719, 4, a.
 *31 τὰ κράτιστα 548, e.
 32 ξύμφορα, 529, *Obs.* 1, 583,
 50.
 *—ἐς 625, 3, c.
 *—τό with inf. 673, 3, a.
 *—μόνας 891, *Obs.* 1, 1.
 *—ἀπεωσάμεθα 583.
 *—ἀδύνατοι ὄντες 863, 1, 681.
 *33 ὡς ἂν μάλιστα 870, *Obs.* 4.
 *—δύναμιν transposed. . 824,
 II. 2.
 *—οἷς (for τοῖς οὖς) attract.
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 34 ἐν 622, 3, b., or f.
 35 εἰς 625, 3, b.
 36 ποιῆσαι force of aor. 405, 3.
 37 περισσόν with gen. 502, 3.
 38 ὀφθαλμόν, verb supplied, 895, I, b.
 39 ὅστις for εἴ τις 816, 8.

- 39 ἐπὶ §. 635, I, a.
 40 αὐτῷ 658.
 41 double accusative . . . 583.
 — σε acc. 583, 9.
 44 ὑπέρ 630, 2, a.
 48 ἔσσεσθε 413, I.

CHAR. VI.

- 1 πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 — εἰ δὲ μήγε 860, 6.
 — παρά 637, II.
 2 ὅταν frequentative 842, I.
 — μὴ σαλπῆς 420, 3.
 — δοξασθῶσιν used reflexively, 367, 2.
 4 τῷ κρυπτῷ 436, 2, c.
 — ἐν 622, 3, i.
 — αὐτός 658.
 5 οὐκ ἔαρ 406, Obs. 1.
 — ἐσάτες 698, f.
 — ὅπως ἂν 810, I.
 7 προσευχόμενοι 696.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 8 ὦν (ταῦτα omitted) . . . 817, 4.
 — τοῦ αἰτῆσαι 678, 3, b.
 9 imperative 420, Obs. 1.
 13 σοῦ possessive gen. . . . 518.
 — εἰς 625, 2, c.
 14 ἕαν 854.
 16 φανῶσι νηστεύοντες . . 684.
 17 ἄλειψαι 362, 4, 363, 2.
 19 θησαυρούς 576, 2.
 24 ellipse of ἐστὶ 376, a.
 — κυρίως 596, 2.
 25 ψυχῇ 596, 4.
 — φάγητε 417.
 — ell. in second clause 895, d.
 26 αὐτῶν 504.
 27 ἐπὶ 635, 3, d.
 28 αὐξάνει 384.
 29 περιεβάλετο, middle verb, 362, 3.
 30 verb supplied 895, d.
 31 μεριμνήσητε 405, 1.
 33 εἰς 625, 3, e.

CHAR. VII.

- 2 ἐν ᾧ 622, 3, c.
 4 ἀφες ἐκβαλῶ 416, I.
 — ἰδοὺ 895, Obs. 1.
 5 ἐκβαλεῖν 666, I.
 6 μὴ δῶτε 420, 3.
 — τὸ ἅγιον 436, d.
 7 imperative for εἰ with ind. 860, 9, Obs. I., 420, Obs. 2.

- 8 present for future.. \$. 397.
 9 interrog. sentence.. 883, 3.
 11 οἶδατε form 314, 1.
 — δῶσει 406, 5.
 12 ὅσα ἐν 829, 3.
 — ἵνα ποιῶσιν 664, *Obs.* 4., 803, *Obs.* 1, 3.
 — οὗτος gender.. 381, *Obs.* 1.
 15 ἀπό 620, 3, *h.*
 16 ἀπό 620, 3, *f.*
 — μήτι 873, 4.
 19 μὴ with part. 746, 2.
 21 οὐ πᾶς 905, 9, *a.*
 22 ὀνόματι 603.
 23 ὅτι 802, *Obs.* 8.
 24 ὅστις 816, 7.
 — ἐπὶ 905, 3, *e.*
 25 aorist, use of, 402, 3.
 28 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *d.*
 29 ἣν διδῶσκων 375, 4.

CHAP. VIII.

- 1 αὐτῷ repeated . . . 658, 699, *Obs.* 3.
 2 ἐὰν θέλῃς 854, 1.
 4 ὅρα μηδὲν εἶπῃς . . . 814.
 7 ἐλθὼν 696, *Obs.* 2.
 8 ὑπὸ ἐξουσίαν 639, *III.* 3, *a.*
 18 τὸ πέραν 456, 2, *a.*
 19 ὅπου ἐὰν 838, 2.
 24 ἐκάθευθε 398, 1.
 28 ἰσχύειν inf. 666, *Obs.* 1.
 29 τί ἡμῖν καὶ σοι 590, *Obs.* 2.
 — βασιλεύσαι 669, 2.
 32 ἀπέθανον 390, 1, *a.*
 34 εἰς συνάντησιν . . . 625, 3, *a.*

CHAP. IX.

- 2 ἐπὶ 633, 1, *a.*
 — ἀφείνεται form 284.
 3 ἐν ἑαυτοῖς 622, 3, *e.*, 654, 3.
 4 ἱναὶ 882, 1.
 6 ἐγερθεῖς 698, *f.*
 9 ἐπὶ 635, 3, *a.*
 10 καὶ ἐγένετο—καί.. 800 *Obs.*
 14 πολλά 578, *Obs.* 2.
 15 μὴ—δύνανται 873, 4.
 — ἐφ' ὅσον 635, 3, *b.*
 16 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *h.*
 17 εἰ δὲ μήγε 860, 6.
 — συντηροῦνται 385, *b.*
 20 ἔτι 577.
 — κρασπέδου 536.
 21 ἐν ἑαυτῇ 622, 3, *e.*
 — σωθήσονται 854, 2.
 22 σέσωκε 399, 3.
 27 ἐλέησον 405, 1.
 29 κατὰ 629, 3, *a.*
 30 αὐτοῖς 580, 3.
 — ὁρᾶτε, with imper. . . 814.
 34 ἐν 622, 3, *e.*
 36 περὶ 632, 2, *a.*
 37 omission of ἐστὶ . . . 376, *a.*
 38 τοῦ θερισμοῦ att. gen. 542, 5, *ii. a.*

CHAP. X.

- 1 τοὺς δώδεκα \$. 455, 1.
 2 πνευμάτων attr. gen.. 542, 5, *ii. a.*
 — ὥστε 666, *Obs.* 1.
 2 πρῶτος 714, *Obs.* 3.
 5 two participles 706, 1.
 6 article in apposition 458, 2.
 7 ὅτι 802, *Obs.* 8.
 8 δωρεάν 580, 2.
 9 μὴ—μηδέ 776, *b.*
 — εἰς 625, 1, *a.*
 11 εἰς ἣν ἐν 829, 2.
 — τίς for ὅστις 877, *Obs.* 2.
 — ἔως ἐν 846, 2.
 13 ἐλθέτω imper. 420, *Obs.* 1.
 14 ὅς ἐάν=ἐάν τις 836, 7.
 15 omission of ὅτι 802, *Obs.* 6.
 16 οἱ ὅφεις use of article 446, *β.*
 17 ἀπό 620, 3, *h.*
 18 εἰς 646, 1.
 — αὐτοῖς 599, 1.
 19 πῶς for ὅπως 877, *Obs.* 2.
 — δοθήσεται nom. supplied by sentence 372, *f.*

- 21 ἐπαναστήσονται pl. verb 385, *a.*
 22 ἔσεσθε μισούμενοι.. 375, 4.
 23 οὗτος 658, 1.
 — τὴν ἄλλην 454, 3.
 — οὐ μὴ with aor. subj. 748, 1.
 24 ὑπερ 630, *II.* 3, *b.*
 25 καλέσουσιν supplied 895, *d.*
 26 οὐδὲν suppl. after καὶ 893, *d.*
 27 εἰς τὸ οὐδ 625, *Obs.* 5.
 — ἐπὶ 633, 1, *a.*
 28 φοβήθητε ἀπὸ . . . 620, 3, *h.*
 — μὴ with part.. 746, 1, and *Obs.*
 — καί—καί 757, 2.
 29 ἀσσανίου 519, 2.
 — πωλεῖται 384, *Obs.* 1.
 — ἐξ αὐτῶν 621, 3, *i.*
 30 καὶ adverb 760, 1.
 31 στροβίλων gen. 595.
 32 ἐν ἐμοί 622, 3, *e.*
 — αὐτόν supplied 894, 1.
 — τοῦ ἐν οὐρανοῖς . . . 456, *b.*
 34 βαλεῖν inf. as result 669, 2.
 35 κατὰ 620, 3, *a.*
 36 ἔσονται omitted 376.
 37 ὑπέρ 630, 11, 3, *b.*
 41 εἰς ὄνομα 625, 3, *d.*

CHAP. XI.

- 1 ἐγένετο.. 669, *Obs.* 3., 800, *Obs.*
 — τοῦ κηρύσσειν 493, 2.
 2 δύο τῶν μαθητῶν . . . 534.
 3 οὐ position of 902, 3.
 5 τυφλοὶ art. om. 451, 1, *fin.*
 6 ἐν ἐμοί 622, 3, *e.*
 7 τούτων πορευομένων part. 696.

a In text this is misprinted, ix. 34.

- 8 ἀλλὰ \$. 774.
 — τὰ μαλακὰ (ἱμάτια) 436, *a.*, *a.*
 10 ὅς 836, 4.
 11 γυναϊκῶν attr. gen. 542, 5, *i. γ.*
 12 ἀπὸ 629, 2, *a.*
 13 πάντες οἱ προφῆται.. 454, 1.
 — ἔως Ἰωάννου 527, *Obs.* 1.
 17 ὅμιν dat. 598.
 18 μήτι—μήτε 775, 1.
 19 ἰδοὺ 895, *Obs.* 1.
 — καί 759, 3.
 — ἀπὸ 620, 3, *d.*
 21 οὐαὶ σοι 602, 3.
 — εἰ ἐγένοντο 856.
 23 μέχρι τῆς σήμερον 527, *Obs.* 1, 436, *a.*, *a.*
 25 ἀπὸ 620, 3, *i.*
 26 ἐγένετο εὐδοκία 360, 1.
 27 εἰς μὴ 860, 5.
 28 καί 752, 1.
 29 ἐφ' ὑμᾶς 635, 3, *d.*
 — τῇ καρδίᾳ dat. 605, 4.
 — ψυχαῖς 696, *Obs.* 2.

CHAP. XII.

- 2 ὅ 817, 4.
 3 ἀνέγνωτε aor. 401, 1.
 — ἐπολεσε aor. 101, 3.
 4 πᾶς 877, *Obs.* 2.
 — τῆς προθέσεως att. gen. 542, 5, *viii. b.*
 — εἰ μὴ 860, 5.
 — μόνοις remote attrib. 459, 1, *d.*
 8 τοῦ ἀνθρώπου attr. gen. 542, 5, *viii. b.*
 11 κατηγορήσωσιν 806, 2.
 — ἔσται 406, 5.
 — ἐξ ὑμῶν 621, 3, *i.*
 12 ὥστε ἔξεστι 863, 1.
 14 κατ' αὐτοῦ 628, 3, *b.*
 18 εἰς ὅν 625, 3, *b.*
 — ἐπ' αὐτόν 635, 3, *d.*
 20 ἔως ἐν 846, 2.
 — εἰς νίκος 625, 1, *c.*
 — τὴν κρίσιν article 447, 1, *b.*
 21 ἐν 622, 3, *i.*
 23 μήτι 873, 4.
 — ἐν 622, 3, *c.*
 25 καθ' ἑαυτῆς 628, 3, *b.*
 26 ἐφ' ἑαυτόν 635, 3, *b.*
 28 ἄρα 789, *a.*
 — ἐφ' ὑμᾶς 635, 1, *a.*
 30 ὁ μὴ ὢν 746, 1.
 — μετ' ἐμοῦ 636, 1, *b.*
 31 ὅτι omitted 802, *Obs.* 6.
 — τοῖς ἀνθρώποις dat. . . 598.
 — τοῦ Πνεύματος att. gen. 542, 5, *ii. B. a.*
 33 καλόν predic. adj. . . . 375, 5.
 — ἐκ 621, 3, *c.*
 34 τῆς καρδίας att. gen. 542, 5, *ii. B. b.*
 36 οἱ ἄνθρωποι 446, *b.*

37 ἐκ τῶν λόγων.. §. 621, 3, e.
 38 ἀπό 620, 3, d.
 39 τοῦ προφήτου article 447, 1, d.
 40 ἡμέρας acc. 577.
 41 εἰς 625, 3, d.
 45 τὰ ἔσχατα. 436, 2, c.
 46 εἰστήκεισαν 400, 2.
 49 ἐπὶ..... 635, 1, a.
 50 ὅστις 816, 7.

CHAP. XIII.

1 τῆς οἰκίας art. .. 447, 1, d.
 — παρά 637, III. 1, c.
 2 ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλόν.. 635, 1, b.
 3 ἐν παραβολαῖς .. 622, 3, b.
 — ἐν σπείρων 451, Obs. 5.
 — τοῦ σπείρειν 492, 2.
 4 ἐν τῷ σπείρειν 622, 2.
 — ἀ μέν..... 816, 3, b.
 8 τὴν γῆν τὴν καλὴν appos. 467, Obs. 1.
 — aor. and impft. 401, 4.
 9 ἀκουέτω imper. 420, 1.
 11 τὸν οὐρανῶν .. 353, Obs. 1.
 12 πειρσσευθήσεται. 364, 5, ζ.
 — ὅστις for εἰ τις 816, 8.
 — καὶ adverb. 760, 2.
 14 ἐπὶ αὐτοῖς 634, 3, i.
 — οὐ μὴ 848.
 19 gen. absol. 697, c.
 — ὁ σπαρείς (sc. σπόρος) 893, d.
 22 καί..... 752, 1, 2.
 25 ἐν τῷ καθεύδειν... 622, 2.
 — ἀνὰ μέσον 624, Obs. 4.
 28 θέλεις 417.
 29 οὐ 880, b.
 30 μέχρι with gen. 526.
 — εἰς δέσµας .. 625, 3, Obs. 5.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 32 τῶν λαχάνων gen. part. 534.
 33 εἰς 625, 1, e.
 — aor. 403, 2.
 35 ἐρεῖξομαι, middle.. 363, 6.
 36 τὴν οἰκίαν 447, 1, d.
 38 τὸ καλὸν σπέρμα, οὗτοι 658, 1.
 40 ἐν 622, 2.
 42 ὁ κλαυθμός, article.. 447, b.
 43 ὁ ἥλιος 447, Obs. 6.
 44 ἀπό 620, 3, c.
 46 ἔπρακε, pft. ... 399, Obs. 1.
 47 ἐκ 621, 3, i.
 48 τὰ καλὰ 451, 1.
 49 ἐκ μέσου 621, 1, a.
 52 εἰς 625, 3, a, or Obs. 4.
 — καινά without article, 447, 2, b.
 44 δυνάμεις 355, c, γ.
 56 αἱ ἀδελφαί nom. 902, 3.

56 πρὸς §. 905, 3, δ.
 58 διὰ 627, II. 3, a.

CHAP. XIV.

1 Ἰησοῦ attr. gen.. 542, 5, ii. β. a.
 2 ἐν αὐτῷ 622, 3, e.
 3 ἔθετο force of middle 362, 6.
 — διὰ 627, I. 3, a.
 — Φιλίππου attr. gen. 542, 1, or viii. a.
 6 γενεσίων without art. 447, 2, a.
 7 μετὰ 637, I. 3, a.
 8 ὑπό..... 639, 2.
 13 κατ' ἰδίαν 629, 3, γ.
 14 αὐτοῖς 379, c.
 — αὐτῶν..... 542, 5, vi.
 15 ἑαυτοῖς dat. com. 598.
 16 ἀπελθεῖν inf. 691.
 19 χόρτους 355, 1, b.
 20 τῶν κλασμάτων..... 533, 3.
 — κοφίνους app. 467, Obs. 6.
 21 χωρὶς with gen. 529, 2.
 22 τὸ πέραν..... 456, 2, a.
 24 τῆς θαλάσσης..... 525.
 25 τῆς νυκτός part. gen. 534, 542, vi. a.
 — ἐπὶ with gen. and acc. 633, I. a., 635, I. b.
 26 ἀπό 620, 3, e.
 28 εἰ σὺ εἰ 853.
 32 τὰ ὕδατα..... 355, Obs. 1.
 29 ἔλθειν..... 669, 2.
 31 αὐτοῦ..... 536.
 32 εἰς τί..... 625, 3, a.
 33 οἱ ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ .. 436, d. δ.
 — νίδος without art. 905, 4, a.
 36 κρασπέδου 536.

CHAP. XV.

1 οἱ ἀπό. 620, 3, b.
 2 ὕταν 842, 1.
 4 θανάτω dat. .. 548, Obs. 8.
 5 ἐξ 621, 3, b.
 — ὃ ὠφεληθῆς acc. 583, 185., 548, e.
 — a ellipse 860, 3, c.
 — οὐ μὴ..... 748, Obs. 4.
 8 ἀπέχει ἀπ' ἐμοῦ .. 620, 1, c.
 9 διδασκαλίας pred. subst., 375, 6.
 11 τοῦτο..... 658, 1.
 16 ἀκμήν 580, 2.
 20 inf with article. 678, a.
 23 λόγον acc. 548, 2, b.
 — ἡμῶν gen. 526.
 25 αὐτῷ dat. 598.
 27 καὶ γάρ¹ 759, 3, 786, Obs. 7.
 — ἀπό..... 620, k.
 28 ellipse of ἐστὶ 376.

28 ἀπό..... §. 620, 2, a.
 29 παρά 637, III. 1, a.
 30 παρά 637, III. 1, d.
 32 ἐπὶ 905, 3, c.
 — τί φάγωσι 877, Obs. 2.
 36 ἔδωκαν supplied.. 895, e, 2.

CHAP. XVI.

1 πειράζοντες 698, f.
 5 λαβεῖν 664, 1.
 7 ἐν ἑαυτοῖς 622, 1, b.
 16 τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ ζῶντος .. 451, Obs. 4.
 17 ἀπεκάλυψε aor. 401, 1, β.
 18 ἐπὶ..... 634, 1, a.
 — αὐτῆς gen. 641, 2, γ.
 19 ἔσται δεδεμένον..... 375, 4.
 20 τοῖς μαθηταῖς..... 589, 3.
 — ἴνα 803, Obs. 1, 3.
 — αὐτός ἐστιν 886, 2, a.
 21 ἀπὸ τότε..... 644.
 — ἀπό..... 620, 3, d.
 22 ἰλεώς σοι..... 596, 4.
 — οὐ μὴ..... 748, Obs. 4.
 23 μοῦ attrib. gen. 542, 5, ii. β. c, 4.
 — τὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ... 436, d. 5.
 24 μοί dat. 593, 1.
 26 τὸν κόσμον ὄλον.. 459, 1, a.
 — ψυχῆς attr. gen. 542, 5, v.
 27 ἐν..... 622, 3, b.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, c.
 28 ἔως ἄν..... 847, 2, i.
 — ἐν..... 622, 3, d.

CHAP. XVII.

1 τόν article..... 450, 1.
 — κατ' ἰδίαν..... 629, 3, γ.
 2 ὁ ἥλιος article, 447, Obs. 6.
 3 αὐτοῖς dat. 599, 1.
 — μετ' αὐτοῦ 636, 1, a.
 4 ποιήσωμεν subj. 416, 1.
 — σοί dat. 597.
 6 ἐπὶ..... 635, 3, d.
 7 imper., aor. and pres. 405, 1.
 9 ἔως οὐ 846, 2, β.
 12 ἐν αὐτῷ 622, 3, e.
 — ὑπό..... 639, 2, a.
 16 ἠδυνήθησαν form 172, Obs. 1.
 17 ὑμῶν gen. 490.
 20 διὰ 627, II. 3, a.
 — ἐρεῖτε fut. 413, 1.
 21 ἐν..... 622, 3, b.
 25 ἀπὸ τίνων posit. of, 902, 3.
 26 ἄραγε 789, b., 735.
 27 πορευθεῖς 696, Obs. 2.
 — ἀντί..... 618, Obs. 1.

CHAP. XVIII.

1 ἄρα 872, 2, c.
 3 οὐ μὴ..... 748, Obs. 4.

^a The best way of explaining this passage seems to be to take δῶρον κ. τ. λ. as so familiar a legal formula that it naturally suggests the notion of "he is free", like some of our own law terms. The ellipse cannot be so placed as to make οὐ μὴ τιμωρ depend on εἶναι.

^b If καὶ γάρ be construed as in our version it must be referred to §. 759, 3. καὶ—καίτοι, and §. 786. Obs. 1, supplying ποῖα τοῦτο: but if the vulgate nam et is right it falls under §. 786. Obs. 8. and καὶ marks the continuation of the supplication.

5 ἐπί §. 634, 3, e.
6 εἰς ἐμέ 625, 3, b.
7 ἴνα 803, 3.
7 κόσμῳ dat. 602, 3.
— ἀπό 620, 3, e.
8 δι' οὗ 627, I, 3, c.
8 ἔχοντα part. in acc. 675, b.
9 πυρός attr. gen. 542, 5, vii.
10 ὁράτε μὴ 814.
— ἐνός gen. 496.
— διὰ παντός . . . 627, I, 3, f.
12 ἀνθρώπῳ dat. 597.
13 εὐρεῖν inf. after γέννηται,
669, i.
15 εἰς 625, 3, b.
16 ἐπί 633, 3, a.
18 ὅς ἂν 829, 2.
19 οὐ attracted 822.
20 εἰς 625, 3, Obs. 4.
— ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν . . 525, 622,
3, g.
21 καί 698, Obs. 5.
23 μετὰ 905, Obs. 3.
24 ταλάντων gen. 542, 2, and
5, ii. β. b.
25 μὴ with part. 746, i.
26 ἐπί 634, 3, d.
29 εἰς 625, I, e.
31 ἀποδῶ subj. 887, i., cf. 806,

CHAP. XIX.

3 εἰ ἔξεστιν 877, b.
— κατὰ 629, 3, e.
4 ὁ ποιήσας 705, b, b. a.
5 εἰς 625, Obs. 4.
8 πρὸς 638, 3, d.
12 οἵτινες 817, 7.
— διὰ 627, II, 3, a.
14 κωλύετε ἐλθεῖν 664, i., 750,
Obs. 2.
— τοιούτων gen. 518, 2, a.
18 τὸ οὐ φανεύσεις . . 457, i.
22 λυπούμενος part. . . 698, f.
23 πλούσιος without article,
451, Obs. 2.
24 κάμηλον construction with
inf. 674.
25 ἄρα 788, 4.
26 παρά 637, II, a.
27 ἡμῖν 588, 2.
28 ἐπί 633, I, a.

CHAP. XX.

1 ὅστις 817, 7.
2 μετὰ 905, Obs. 3.
— ἐκ δηναρίου 621, 3, d.
— ἡμέραν acc. 377.
3 περὶ 632, III, 2.
9 οἱ περὶ κ. τ. λ. . . . 436, i, d. δ.
10 ἀνὰ 624, Obs. 5.
12 λέγοντες ὅτι 802, Obs. 8.
13 δηναρίου gen. 519.
15 ἐν 622, 3, i.
19 εἰς 625, 3, a, 667, Obs. 5.
20 παρά 637, I, 2, γ.
21 ἐκ 621, i, c.

22 βάπτισμα βαπτισθῆναι §. 545,
3.
23 ἀλλ' οἷς 773, 2, a., 817, 4.
— δοθήσεται suppl. 895, d, 3.
24 περὶ 632, I, 2, b.
30 παρά 637, III, 1, c.
32 τί θέλετε ποιήσω . . 417.
33 ἴνα 803, Obs.

CHAP. XXI.

2 ὡμῶν gen. 526.
3 ἐρεῖτε 413.
8 ὁ δέ—ἄλλοι δέ 764, Obs. 2.
9 τῷ ὠφ 596, 4.
10 πᾶσα ἡ πόλις 454, a.
13 προσευχῆς attr. gen. 542, 5,
viii. b.
16 τί λέγουσιν 816, Obs. 3,
877, Obs. 2.
18 πρῶτας 523.
19 εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα 625, 2, Obs. 3.
21 τὸ τῆς συκῆς 436, 5.
23 αὐτῷ—αὐτῷ 699, Obs. 3,
658, 2.
— ἐν 623, 3, b.
24 ὅν=καὶ τοῦτον 834.
25 παρ' ἑαυτοῖς 637, II, 2.
30 ἐγώ. ἀπέρχομαι supplied,
895, c.
31 ἐκ τῶν δύο 621, 3, i.
— ὑμᾶς acc. 548, Obs. 1.
32 δικαιοσύνης attr. gen. 542,
viii. b.
— τοῦ πιστεῦσαι 492, 3.
34 καρπῶν attr. gen. . . 542, 5,
viii. b.
— λαβεῖν inf. 669, 2.
35 ὃν μὲν—ὃν δέ 816, 3, b.
36 πρῶτων gen. 506.
— αὐτοῖς 595.
38 ἐν ἑαυτοῖς 622, i, b.
41 οἵτινες 816, 7.
42 εἰς κεφαλὴν 625, Obs. 4.
— παρά 637, I, 2.
— αὐτῇ gender 905, 9, β.
44 ἐπὶ 635, i, b.
45 λέγει pres. 886, 2.

CHAP. XXII.

2 ὡμοιῶθαι aor. 401, i, a.
3 καλέσαι inf. 669.
4 ἐστὶ or εἰσὶ supplied, 376, c.
9 ἐπὶ 635, I, a.
10 ἀνακειμένων gen. . . . 539.
11 ἐνδομα acc. 562, 2.
— γάμου attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. b.
12 μὴ ἔχων 746, i.
13 δῆσαντες part. 698, f.
15 ὅπως with conj. 806.
16 ἐν ἀληθείᾳ 622, 3, k.
— περὶ 632, 2, b.
— οὐ—οὐδένος 747, i.
— εἰς 625, 3, Obs. 6.
21 τὰ Καίσαρος 436, 5.
22 ἀδελφῷ dat. 598.
25 παρ' ἡμῖν 637, II.

26 ὥς τῶν ἐπτά §. 526, Obs. 1.
28 τίνος gen. 518, 2, a.
29 μὴ εἰδότες 746, i.
30 γαμοῦσιν pres. . . . 395, i., or
397.
31 περὶ 632, i, b.,
905, 7.
32 νεκρῶν 542, 5, viii. b.
33 ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
34 ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό 635, I, a., or 3, d.
37 ἐν 622, 3, b.
40 ἐν 622, 3, d,
or h.
— κρίμανται number of 393, 2.
44 ὥς ἂν 846, 2.
46 ἀπό 620, 2, a.

CHAP. XXIII.

2 ἐπὶ 633, I, a.
— ἐκάθισαν aor. 402.
3 κατὰ 621, 3, a.
5 πρὸς 638, III, 3, a.
11 ἔσται fut. 413, i.
13 προφάσει 603, 2.
— καὶ emphatic 759, i.
15 ποιῆσαι inf. 669, 2.
16 ὃς ἂν 817, 4.
— ἐν 622, 3, b.
23 τὸ ἡδύσμον article empha-
tic, 447, i, b.
— τὰ βαρύτερα 436, 5.
25 ἐξ 621, 3, b.
26 τὸ ἐντός 456, 2, a.
30 εἰ ἤμεν—οὐκ ἂν . . . 856.
— ἐν 622, 3, f.
31 ἑαυτοῖς 601, Obs. 3.
33 φύγητε conj. 417.
34 ἐξ αὐτῶν 621, 3, i.
35 ἐφ' ὑμᾶς 635, 3, d.
— ἐκχυνόμενον part. 705, 6, a,
δ.
— ἀπό 620, 2, a.
37 ὃν τρόπον 589, 2.
— ὑπό 639, i, b.
39 οὐ μὴ 748.
— ἀπ' ἄρτι 644.

CHAP. XXIV.

1 ἐπιδειξάι inf. 669, 2.
2 ἐπὶ λίθον 635, i, b.
4 βλέπετε μὴ 812, b. and
Obs. 5.
5 ἐπὶ 634, 3, g, or e.
6 μελλήσετε 408.
— πολέμων attr. gen. . . 542, 5,
ii. a. b.
— ὕρατε μὴ θροεῖσθε . 814, fin.
7 ἐπὶ 635, 3, b.
— κατὰ 629, i, c.
9 διὰ 627, II, 3, a.
13 οὗτος emphatic 658, i.
14 βασιλείας attr. gen. 542, 5,
ii. a. b., or viii. b.
— εἰς 625, 3, a.
— ἔθνεσι dat. 589, Obs. 4.
15 οὐν 791, i.

15 ἐρημώσεως attr. gen. §. 542, 5, viii. *b*.
 20 ἴνα..... 803, *Obs.* I, 3.
 — χειμῶνος gen..... 523.
 — σαββάτω dat..... 606.
 21 τοῦ νῦν..... 456, 2.
 — οὐ μή... 415, 2., 748, *Obs.* 4.
 — διὰ..... 627, II, 3, *a*.
 22 οὐ πάσα..... 905, 9, *a*.
 24 εἰ δυνατόν..... 860, *Obs.*
 — (ἦν)..... 376, *Obs.* I.
 — καί..... 760.
 29 ἡμερῶν attr. gen. .. 542, 5, viii. *b*.
 — ὁ ἥλιος..... 448, *Obs.* 6.
 30 κόψονται..... 362, 3.
 31 ἀποστελεῖ nom. supplied, 893, *a*.
 — ἀπό..... 620, I, *d*.
 32 ἀπό..... 620, 3, *f*.
 33 ἐπὶ..... 634, I, *b*.
 34 ἕως ἄν..... 846, 2.
 36 περὶ..... 632, 2, *b*.
 37 τοῦ Νῶε attr. gen. 542, viii *b*.

38 ταῖς πρό appos..... 456, 2.
 — ἄχρι ἥς ἡμέρας..... 822, 2.
 39 ἕως..... 846, 1.
 42 ποία for ὅποια.. 877, *Obs.* 2.
 43 φυλακῇ dat..... 606.
 44 ἧ οὐ δοκεῖτε ὥρα... 822, 2.
 45 ἄρα..... 788, I.
 — ἐπὶ..... 633, 3, *b*.
 — τοῦ δοῦναι..... 492, I.
 51 μετὰ..... 636, I, *a*.
 — ὁ κλαυθμός emphatic art., 447, I, *c*.

CHAP. XXV.

2 ἐξ..... 621, 3, *i*.
 — αἱ πέντε (*the other five*) 455, I.
 3 αἵτινες ἦσαν supplied 376, *Obs.* I.
 6 νυκτός gen..... 523.
 8 ἐκ..... 621, 3, *i*.
 9 μή ποτε..... 814.
 — ἡμῶν dat..... 596, I.
 — ἐαυταῖς..... 654, 2, *b*.
 11 ἡμῶν..... 596, I.
 15 ᾧ μέν—ᾧ δέ... 816, 3, *b*.
 — κατά..... 629, 3, *a*.
 16 ἐν αὐτοῖς..... 622, 3, *b*.
 17 ὁ τὰ δύο (λαβόν)... 893, *b*.
 19 μετὰ..... 636, I, *a*.
 21 ἐπὶ ὀλίγα..... 635, 3, *b*.
 — ἐπὶ πολλῶν..... 633, 3, *b*.
 25 φοβηθεὶς..... 697, *a*.
 29 αὐτοῦ..... 658, I.
 34 ἀπό..... 620, 2, *b*.
 40 ἐφ' ὅσον..... 635, 3, *b*.
 — ἐνὶ dat..... 696, I.

CHAP. XXVI.

I ἐγένετο εἰπεῖν..... 669, I.

2 εἰς..... §. 625, 3, *a*.
 4 ἴνα..... 806, 2.
 7 ἀνακειμένου part. 696.
 8 εἰς τί..... 625, 3, *a*.
 9 πολλοῦ..... 519.
 10 εἰς..... 625, 3, *b*.
 12 πρὸς..... 628, III, 3, *a*.
 13 ὃ ἐποίησεν sentence as nom. 817, *Obs.* 8.
 — αὐτῆς attr. gen. .. 542, 5, ii. *b*, *a*.
 15 καί..... 698, *Obs.* 5.
 17 ἡμέρα supplied .. 436, *a*, *b*.
 — θέλεις ἐτοιμάσωμεν .. 417.
 18 πρὸς σε..... 645, 3.
 22 ἤρξαντο ἕκαστος..... 478.
 — μήτι..... 873, 4.
 24 καλὸν ἦν..... 858, *Obs.* 3.
 27 ἐξ αὐτοῦ..... 621, 3, *b*.
 28 διαθήκης attr. gen. .. 542, 5, viii. *b*.
 — περὶ..... 632, 2, *c*.
 — ἐκχυνόμενον pres. part. 705, 5, *a*, *ζ*.
 — εἰς..... 625, 3, *a*.
 29 ἀπ' ἄρτι..... 644.
 31 ἐν ἐμοί..... 622, 3, *c*.
 33 εἰ καί..... 861, *Obs.* 1.
 35 οὐ μή..... 748, *Obs.* 4.
 36 ἕως οὗ..... 847, 3.
 37 τοὺς δύο..... 455, I.
 40 ὥραν acc..... 577.
 42 ἐκ δευτέρου..... 621, 3, *d*.
 45 λοιπόν..... 580, 2.
 — καὶ ὁ υἱός..... 752.
 47 μετὰ..... 636, I, *a*.
 — ἔδωκεν for plpft. 404.
 50 ἐφ' ᾧ..... 634, 3, *a*.
 52 ἐν μαχαίρα..... 622, 3, *b*.
 54 πληρηθῶσιν subj. 417.
 55 ἐπὶ..... 635, 3, *a*, *B*.
 — καθ' ἡμέραν..... 629, 2, *c*.
 58 ἀπὸ μακρόθεν..... 644.
 — ἰδεῖν..... 669.
 61 διὰ..... 627, I, 2, *b*.
 63 κατά..... 628, 3, *d*.
 — εἰ..... 877, *b*.
 64 τῆς δυνάμεως..... 353, I.
 — attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. *B*.
 65 ἐβλασφήμησεν aor. 403, I.
 66 θανάτου gen..... 501.
 67 εἰς..... 625, I, *e*.
 — οἱ δέ..... 707, 2.
 70 τί for ὅτι..... 877, *Obs.* 2.
 72 ὅτι..... 802, *Obs.* 8.

CHAP. XXVII.

4 τί πρὸς ἡμᾶς, 638, III, 3, *c*.
 — ὕψει..... 413.
 7 ἐξ..... 620, 3, *e*.
 — εἰς..... 625, 3, *a*.
 — αἵματος attr. gen. 542, viii. *b*.
 — τοῖς ξένοις dat. 598, *Obs.* I.
 9 τμήν app..... 467.

^a Misprinted xxiii. in text.

12 ἐν τῷ κατηγορεῖσθαι §. 622, 2.
 — ὑπό..... 639, I, 2.
 14 πρὸς..... 638, III, 3, *d*.
 15 κατὰ..... 629, 2, *b*.
 17 θέλετε ἀπολύσω..... 417.
 18 διὰ φθόνον... 627, II, 3, *a*.
 19 μηδὲν σοὶ dat. 590, *Obs.* 2.
 — κατ' ἄναρ..... 629, 3, *a*.
 20 ἴνα..... 803, *Obs.* I, 3.
 21 ἀπό..... 620, 3, *c*.
 — τὸν Βαραββᾶν art..... 450, I.
 23 γάρ..... 786, 2.
 24 ὠφελεῖ pres..... 881, 7.
 — ἀπό..... 620, I, *b*. or 3, *h*.
 25 ἐφ' ἡμᾶς^a..... 905, 3, *c*.
 27 ἐπ' αὐτόν 635, I, *a*. or 3, *B*.
 29 ἐξ..... 621, 3, *b*.
 — ἐπὶ..... 635, 3, *d*.
 30 εἰς..... 625, I, *a*.
 31 ἐνέπαιζαν for plpft. .. 404.
 — ἐξέδυσαν with double acc. 583.

— σταυρῶσαι..... 669, 2.
 43 ἐπὶ..... 905, 3, *c*.
 44 δέλω with dat..... 589, 3.
 45 ἀπό..... 620, 2, *a*.
 46 περὶ..... 632, III, 2.
 — ἴνα τί..... 882, 1.
 49 ἰδωμεν εἰ..... 877, *b*.
 51 ἀπ' ἄνωθεν..... 644.
 — εἰς δύο..... 625, 3, *d*.
 53 πολλοῖς dat..... 599, I.
 54 οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ.. 436, I, *a*, *d*.
 55 αἵτινες..... 816, 7.
 — αὐτῷ dat..... 596, 2.
 56 ἐν αἷς..... 622, I, *b*.
 57 τοῦνομα Ἰωσήφ 475, *Obs.* I.
 58 Ἰησοῦ dat..... 593, I.
 60 ἐλατόμησεν for plpft. .. 404.
 62 ἦτις..... 816, 7.
 66 μετὰ..... 636, I, *a*.

CHAP. XXVIII.

1 σαββάτων gen..... 527.
 — ἡμέρα supplied... 436, *B*.
 — εἰς..... 535, 2, *e*.
 — θεωρῆσαι inf..... 669, 2.
 4 ἀπό..... 620, 3, *e*.
 7 πορευθεῖσαι 696, *Obs.* 2, 705, 2.
 13 νυκτός..... 523.
 14 ἐπὶ..... 633, 3, *a*.
 15 παρά..... 637, II.
 17 οἱ δέ..... 708, 2.
 19 εἰς..... 625, *Obs.* 4.
 — article .. 450, I, cf. 459, 9.
 20 ἡμέρας acc..... 557.

MARK I.

3 εὐθείας ποιεῖτε..... 375, 5.
 4 ἐγένετο βαπτίζων... 375, 4.
 — μετανοίας .. 542, 5, viii. 2.
 — εἰς..... 625, 3, *a*.
 5 ὑπό..... 639, 2, *a*.
 7 κύβας part..... 698, *f*.

8 ἐβάπτισα aor. §. 402, 1.
 — ὄδατι 610.
 9 ἐγένετο 800, 0.
 — εἰς 625, 1, c.
 11 ἐν σοι 622, 3, c.
 13 ἡμέρας 577.
 14 μετὰ τὸ παραδοθῆναι, 678, d.
 — τὸν Ἰωάννην 450.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. b.
 15 ἐν 622, 3, f.
 16 παρὰ 637, III. 1, b.
 19 καὶ 760, 2.
 21 εἰσπορεύονται pres. 395, 2.
 — τοῖς σάββασιν. 355, Obs. 1.
 22 ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 — ἡν διδάσκων 375, 4.
 23 ἐν 622, 3, d.
 — πνεύματι without article,
 447, 2, a.
 24 τί ἡμῖν dat. 590, Obs. 2.
 27 κατ' ἐξουσίαν. 629, 3, a.
 — καὶ ὑπακούουσι 752, 2.
 28 αὐτοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.
 a, b.
 31 χειρὸς gen. 536.
 — αὐτῇ supplied. 893, 3.
 34 νόσοις dat. 603.
 36 οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ. 436, 1, d.
 37 λέγουσιν ὅτι. } 802, Obs. 8.
 40 ὅτι ἐὰν θέλῃς. }
 44 ὅρα μηδενὶ εἰπῆς. 814.
 — περὶ 632, 2, c.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 45 κηρύσσειν pres. inf. 405, 3.

CHAP. II.

1 δι' ἡμερῶν 627, I. 2, b.
 — ὅτι ἐστίν. 886, 2.
 — ἡκούσθη pass. 364, §. 372, f.
 2 μηδέ 776, 7.
 — τὰ πρὸς θύραν. 436, 6.
 4 διὰ 627, II. 3, a.
 8 πνεύματι dat. 605, 4.
 14 ἐπὶ 635, 1, b.
 15 καὶ—καὶ 800, Obs.
 16 τί (ἐστίν) ὅτι 376^a.
 17 καλέσαι 669, 2.
 19 μή 873, 4.
 — ἐν ᾧ 622, 2.
 — ὅσον χρόνον 573.
 21 ἐπὶ 634, 3, h.
 — εἰ δὲ μή 860, 6.
 — ἀπό 620, 1, d.
 23 τιλλοντες 698, f.
 25 τί for ὅτι 877, Obs. 2.
 26 ἐπὶ 633, 2.
 — προσέσεως. 542, 5, viii. b.
 27 διὰ 627, 3, a.

CHAP. III.

2 εἰ 877, b.
 3 εἰς 646, 1.
 5 μετ' ὀργῆς 636, 3, a.
 — ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 8 περὶ 632, III. 1, b.

9 ἵνα §. 803, Obs. 1, 3.
 12 πολλά. 548, 2, f.
 20 μῆτε 775, Obs. 1.
 21 παρ' αὐτοῦ. 905, 8.
 22 ἐν 622, 3, c.
 24 ἐφ' ἐαυτήν 635, 3, b.
 28 ἐὰν for ἂν 423, Obs.
 29 εἰς 625, 3, b.
 — εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα 625, 2, c.
 — κρίσεως 501.
 34 τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν 632, III. 1, b.

CHAP. IV.

1 πρὸς θάλασσαν 638, 1, d.
 — ἐπὶ 633, 1, a.
 2 διδάσκω with double accus.
 583.
 4 δ μέν—ἄλλο δέ 764, Obs. 2.
 5 τὸ πετρώδες 436, d. 2.
 7 εἰς 625, 1, a.
 8 ἐν—ἐν—ἐν. 764, Obs. 1.
 — τριῶντα 892, 7, Obs.
 10 κατὰ νόνας. 629, 3, g.
 19 καὶ 752, 1.
 — περὶ 632, 3, b.
 21 ὑπό 630, III. 1, c.
 — ἐπὶ 635, 1, b.
 22 οὐδέ—ἀλλ' ἵνα 773, Obs. 4,
 803, Obs. 1.
 — εἰς φανερόν. 625, 1, d.
 24 ἐν ᾧ μέτρω. 622, 3, l., 824,
 II. 2, c.
 25 καὶ 760, 2.
 26 ὡς ἐὰν. 868, Obs. 2.
 27 νύκτα acc. 573.
 30 ὁμοίωσωμεν conj. delib. 417.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 31 σπερμάτων gen. 534, b.
 41 φόβον acc. 550, a.

CHAP. V.

2 αὐτῷ. 658, 2., 669, Obs. 3.
 — ἐν 622, 3, c.
 3 οὐδέ οὐδεῖς 747.
 4 διὰ 627, II. 3, a.
 5 νυκτός. 523.
 6 ἀπὸ μακρόθεν. 644.
 7 τί μοι dat. 590, Obs. 2.
 — ὀρκίζω with double acc. 583.
 23 ἵνα 812, 3.
 25 ἔτη acc. 573.
 26 ὑπό 639, 2, a.
 — παρ' αὐτῆς 637, I. 2, γ.
 29 σώματι dat. 605, 4.
 — ὅτι ἵσταται 886, 2.
 — ἀπό 620, 1, b.
 32 ἰδεῖν inf. 669.
 33 ἐπ' αὐτῇ. 634, 1, a. or 3, i.
 38 καίοντας number. 379, b.
 42 ἐτῶν gen. 523.
 — ἐκστασει dat. 548, Obs. 8.

CHAP. VI.

1 καὶ 752.
 3 πρὸς 905, 3, d.

3 ἐν §. 622, 3, c.
 5 αὐτοῖς supplied. 894.
 6 κύκλῳ 604, 2.
 7 pres. aor., impf. 401.
 — πνευμάτων attr. gen. 542,
 II. a.
 8 εἰς. 625, 3, a.
 — εἰς 625, 1, a.
 — change to orat. recta, 862,
 Obs. 7.
 12 ἐλαίῳ 548, Obs. 8.
 16 Ἰωάννην transposed. 824,
 II. 2, b.
 17 διὰ 627, 3, a. or c.
 19 αὐτῷ dat. 601.
 21 γενεσίοις dat. 606.
 — μεγιστᾶν dat. 598.
 22 ἡ ἐὰν θέλῃς 829, 3.
 25 θέλω ἵνα. 803, Obs. 1, i.
 34 ἐν αὐτοῖς 634, 3, d.
 — μὴ ἔχοντα 746.
 36 τί for ὅτι 877, Obs. 2.
 37 δηναρίων 519.
 39 συμπῶσια συμπῶσια 905, 9, γ.
 40 ἀνά 624, 3, b.
 43 ἀπό. 620, 3, c. or k.
 48 περὶ 632, 2.
 50 μετὰ 636, 1.
 51 ἐκ περισσοῦ 621, 3, d.
 52 ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 55 ὅτι ἐκεῖ ἐστὶ 886, 2.
 56 ὅσοι ἀν' ἤπτοντο. 828, c.

CHAP. VII.

2 nom. without verb. 709.
 — τοῦτ' ἐστίν. 798, 2.
 3 πυγμῇ 604, 2.
 4 ἀπό. 620, 1, a. or 2, a.
 — βαπτισμούς app. 467, Obs. 6.
 5 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 10 θανάτῳ 548, Obs. 8.
 11 ellipse of apodosis 860, 3, c.
 12 πατρὶ dat. 598.
 13 ἡ 822.
 15 ἐκέῖνα. 658.
 25 ἥς—αὐτῆς. 833, Obs. 2.
 26 γένει 603.
 27 τέκνων attr. gen. 542, 5,
 viii. a.
 28 ἀπό. 620, 3, c.
 31 ἀνὰ μέσον 624, 3, a.
 33 ἀπό. 620, 1, a.
 — εἰς 625, 1, a.
 37 πεπολήκει pft. 399, 3.

CHAP. VIII.

2 ἐπὶ 635, 3, c.
 — μοί 598.
 4 τίς 659, 1.
 — ἄρτων gen. 539, 1.
 8 σπυρίδας app. 467, Obs. 6.
 11 αὐτῷ dat. 601, 1.
 — παρ' αὐτοῦ 637, 1. 2, a.
 — ἀπό. 620, 1, d.
 12 εἰ δοθήσεται. 860, 13.

15 ὁρᾶτε βλέπετε §. 814.
 — ἀπό 620, 3, h.
 16 πρὸς 638, 3, c.
 23 εἰ τι βλέπει 886, 2.
 31 ἀπό 620, 3, d.
 32 παρρησία 603.
 33 τὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ 436, 5.
 36 ψυχὴν acc. 545, 3.
 37 ψυχῆς gen. 519, 1.
 38 ὅς ἄν = ἕαν τις 829, 2.
 — μέ acc. 550, b.
 — καὶ 760, 1.

CHAP. IX.

1 οὐ μή 748.
 — ἐν δυνάμει 622, 3, b.
 4 ἦσαν συλλαλοῦντες . . . 375, 4.
 — ἀποκριθεὶς aor. part. 705, b.
 — σοι dat. 598.
 8 οὐδένα ἀλλά . . . 773, Obs. 4.
 9 ἀναστῆ = fut. exact. 842, 6.
 11 ὅτι 905, 8, e.
 12 ἴνα 803, Obs. 1, 3.
 — ἐπὶ 635, 3, c.
 19 πρὸς 638, III. 1, d.
 — ὅμων gen. 504^a.
 20 ἰδὼν gender 379, a.
 22 ἐκ παιδιόθεν 644.
 21 ἐφ' ἡμᾶς 905, 3, β.
 26 subject supp. 893, a.
 29 ἐν οὐδενί 622, 3, b.
 30 ἴνα τις γνῶ 803, Obs. 1, 3.
 31 παραδίδοται pft. 399, 2.
 37 ἐπὶ 634, 3, c.
 40 ἐπέρ 630, 1, 2, a.
 41 ποτίζω with doub. acc. 583.
 — Χριστοῦ gen. 518, 2, a.
 42 καλὸν ἐστίν 855, Obs. 10.
 44 καλόν—ῆ 779, Obs. 3.
 — σοι—μονόφθαλμον . . . 674.
 49 ἀλί 610.
 50 ἐν τίνι 622, 3, b.

CHAP. X.

1 τοῦ πέραν 456, 2, b.
 2 εἰ ἔξεστιν 886, 2.
 4 ἀπαστασίω attr. gen. 542,
 5, ii. β, a.
 5 πρὸς 638, III. 3, e.
 6 ἄρσεν καὶ θῆλυ neut. 381, 1.
 8 εἰς σάρκα μίαν 625, Obs. 4.
 9 οὖν 737, 3.
 — ὁ Θεὸς emphatic art., 447,
 Obs. 4.
 11 ἐπὶ 625, 3, a, β.
 14 τοιούτων gen. 518, 2, a.
 16 double participle . . . 706, 1.
 20 ἐκ 621, 2, a.
 21 ἄρας 608, b.
 22 ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 — ἦν ἔχων 374, 4.
 24 πεποιθότας acc. part. . 674.

26 καὶ emphatic §. 759, 2.
 27 παρὰ 637, II. 2.
 30 ἐὰν μή 860.
 33 θανάτω dat. 592, 1.
 34 αὐτῷ dat. 601.
 37 εἰς—εἰς 764, Obs. 1.
 — ἐκ 621, 1, c.
 38 βάπτισμα acc. 543, 3.
 41 περὶ 632, 1, 2, c.
 42 ἐθνῶν gen. 505.
 43 ἐν 622, 1, b.
 — ἔσται fut. 413.
 45 ἀντί 618, Obs. 1.

CHAP. XI.

1 present 395, 2.
 2 κεκάθικε pft. 399, 2.
 — λύσαντες 698, f.
 3 τί τοῦτο 881, 1.
 4 ἐπὶ 633, 1, c.
 8 εἰς 625, 1, e.
 13 εἰ ἄρα 877, Obs. 5.
 — συκῶν attr. gen. . . . 542, 5,
 viii. b.
 17 ἔθνεσιν dat. 598.
 22 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.
 β. c. 1.
 24 προσευχόμενοι 698, f.
 — λαμβάνετε pres. . . . 397, b.
 25 κατὰ 638, 3, b.
 28 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 30 τὸ βάπτισμα nom. . . . 902, 3.
 32 change of constr. ἐφοβοῦντο
 890.

CHAP. XII.

2 ἀπό 620, 3, c.
 6 καί (even) 760, 1.
 10 λίθον attracted 824, II. 1, b.
 11 αὐτῇ gender 905, 9, β.
 12 πρὸς 638, III. 3, e.
 — καί 759, 3.
 14 περὶ 632, 1, 2, b.
 — ἐπ' ἀληθείας 633, 3, f.
 — δῶμεν subj. 417.
 16 τίνος gen. 542, 5, viii. b.
 19 ὅτι—ἴνα 804, 7, 803, Obs. 1.
 — ἀδελφῷ dat. 598.
 22 πάντων gen. 534.
 26 ἐπὶ 633, 1, c.
 30 ἐξ 621, 3, d.
 38 ἀπό 620, 3, h.
 41 βάλλει pres. 886, 2.
 42 ὁ 820, 1.

CHAP. XIII.

3 εἰς 646.
 6 ἐπὶ 635, 3, γ.
 9 ἑαυτοὺς 654, 2, b.
 — ἐπὶ 633, 1, a.
 — αὐτοῖς 599, 1.
 13 ὅπο 639, 2, a.
 14 ἐρημώσεως 542, 5, viii. b.

16 εἰς §. 646, 1.
 17 ἐχούσαις dat. 602, 3.
 19 ᾗς attracted 822.
 22 πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 25 ἔσονται ἐκπύπτοντες 375, 4.
 29 ἐπὶ 634, 1, b.
 32 οὐδεὶς—οὐδέ—οὐδέ . . 776, 7.
 34 change of constr. . . . 705, 5.
 35 μεσονυκτίου gen. . . . 523.

CHAP. XIV.

1 ἐν δόλῳ 622, 3, b.
 2 μῆ (sc. κρατήσωμεν) 895, e, 2.
 3 κατὰ 628, 1, b.
 4 πρὸς 638, III. 3, b.
 — εἰς τί 625, 3, a.
 — μύρου att. gen. 542, 5, II. b.
 5 δηναρίων gen. 519.
 9 εἰς 625, 1, f.
 12 ἔθνον subject supp. 373, 7.
 — θέλεις ἐτοιμάσωμεν . . 417.
 19 εἰς καθ' εἰς^b 629, 3, h.
 — μὴ τι 873, 4.
 21 καλὸν ἦν 858, 3.
 24 ἐκχυνόμενον 709, 6, ζ.
 25 οὐκέτι οὐ μή 747.
 — ἐκ 621, 3, l.
 27 ἐν ἐμοί 622, 3, e.
 29 καὶ εἰ 861, 2.
 — ἀλλά 773, c.
 31 ἐκ περισσοῦ 621, 3, d.
 — οὐ μή 748, Obs. 4.
 36 τί θέλω 659, 9.
 37 ὥραν acc. 577.
 42 ἡγγικε perf. 399, 3.
 49 καθ' ἡμέραν 629, 2, e.
 — πρὸς ὑμᾶς 905, 3, d.
 51 εἰς τις 659, 3.
 54 ἀπὸ μακρόθεν 644.
 — πρὸς 646, 3.
 58 διὰ 627, 1, b.
 64 θανάτου gen. 501.
 69 ἐξ αὐτῶν 621, 3, i.

CHAP. XV.

1 ἐπὶ 905, 3, a, d.
 — τὸ πρῶν 456, 2, b.
 6 κατὰ 629, 2, b.
 7 οὔτινες 816, 7.
 10 διαί φθόνον 627, II. 3, a.
 12 ποιήσω with double acc. 583.
 14 τί γάρ 786, 2.
 20 ἐνέπαιξαν for plpft. . . 404.
 24 ἐπ' αὐτά 635, 3, a.
 — τίς τί 833, 1.
 25 καὶ for ὅτε 752.
 38 εἰς δύο 625, 3, d.
 39 ἐξ ἐναντίας 621, 1, e.
 44 ἐθαύμασεν εἰ 804, 9.

CHAP. XVI.

2 τῆς μιᾶς gen. 523.

^a The notion whereby ἀνέχεσθαι, "to bear with," takes a genitive, is that of not allowing oneself to be overcome or worn out—the being superior to; as in κρείττων, or ἥσσαν λύπης &c.

^b This nominative formula seems to have been formed from the phrase ἐν καθ' ἐν, like ὅς βούλει from ὅν βούλει, see §. 822, Obs. 11.

3 ἡμῶν dat. §. 598.
 4 γάρ. 786, *Obs.* 1.
 5 ἐν 622, 1, *e.*
 7 ὑμᾶς acc. 548, *Obs.* 1.
 18 οὐ μή 748, *Obs.* 4.
 20 διὰ 627, 1, 3, *d.*

LUKE I.

2 οἱ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς . . 436, 1, *d.*, *δ.*
 — λόγῳ attr. gen. 542, 5, 11, *b.*
 5 ἐξ 621, 3, *k.*
 6 Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, 5, 1.
 β.
 8 ἐν τῇ τάξει . . . 622, 3, *l.*
 9 τοῦ θυμιάσαι εἰσελθάν 705,
 Obs. 1.

10 ὥρα dat. 606.
 11 αὐτῷ dat. 611, *a.*
 — ἐκ 621, 1, *c.*
 12 ἐπὶ . . 635, 3, *d.*, see 905, 3, *c.*
 14 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *c.*
 15 οὐ μή 748, *Obs.* 4.
 — Πνεύματος gen. 539.
 16 ἐπὶ 635, 1, *a.*
 17 ἐν πνεύματι . . . 622, 3, *b.*
 — ἐπιστρέφει inf. 609.
 — ἐν φρονήσει . . . 645, 1, *a.*
 18 κατά τί 629, 3, *g.*
 20 ἔσθ' ὡν 619, *f.*, 822, *Obs.* 3.
 — καὶ μὴ δυνάμενος 746, *Obs.*
 — ἡμέρας transpos. 822, *Obs.* 8.
 — ἀνθ' ὧν 619, *f.*, 822, *Obs.* 3.
 — εἰς 625, 2, *d.*
 21 ἐν τῷ χρονίζειν . . 622, 2.
 24 μῆνας acc. 577.
 — ἐαυτὴν 363, 4.
 25 μοι 599.
 27 φ' ὄνομα (ἦν supplied) 376, *d.*
 29 εἴη 802, *Obs.* 2.
 33 ἐπὶ 905, 3, *a. a.*
 — εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας . . 625, 2, *c.*
 36 αὐτῇ dat. 599, 1.
 39 μετὰ 636, 3, *a.*
 41 καὶ ἐγένετο 800, *Obs.*
 42 φωνή 483, *Obs.* 3.
 43 ἵνα ἔλθῃ 803, *Obs.* 1, 3.
 44 εἰς 625, *Obs.* 5.
 — ἐν ἀγαλλιάσει . . 622, 3, *b.*
 45 ἡ πιστεύσασα. . . 605, 6, *b. a.*
 47 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *d.*
 48 ἐπὶ 905, 3, *a. e.*
 — ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν . . . 451, 2, *d.*
 49 ὁ δυνατός 451.
 50 εἰς γενεάς 625, 2, *c.*
 — τοῖς φοβουμένοις . . 599, 1.
 51 ἐν βραχίονι . . . 622, 3, *b.*
 — διανοίᾳ dat. 605.
 53 κενοῖς pred. adj. . . 375, 5.
 54 παίδος 536.
 — μνησθῆναι inf. . . . 669.
 — ἐλέους gen. 515.
 55 πρὸς 638, III. 3, *b.*
 57 τῇ Ἐλισάβετ dat. . . 597.
 — τοῦ τεκεῖν 678, 3, *b.*
 58 μετ' αὐτῆς . . . 636, 1, *b.*, see
 905, *Obs.* 3.

59 ἐπὶ §. 635, 3, *n.*
 61 ὅτι 812, *Obs.* 8.
 — ὀνόματι dat. 603.
 62 τὸ τί ἂν θέλοι . . . 457, 3.
 65 ἐπὶ . . 635, 1, *b.*, 905, 3, *a. e.*
 66 μετὰ 636, 1, *b.*
 70 διὰ 627, 1, 3, *c.*
 71 ἐξ 621, 1, *a. or* 3, *f.*
 72 ποιῆσαι inf. 669
 — μετὰ 636, 1, *b.*, 905, *Obs.* 3.
 73 ὕρκον attraction 824, II. 4.
 — πρὸς 638, 3, *b.*
 — τοῦ δοῦναι . . . 803, *Obs.* 1, 3.
 77 τοῦ δοῦναι 493, 1.
 — ἐν 622, 3, *b.*

CHAP. II.

1 ἐγένετο 800, *Obs.*
 — παρὰ 637, 1, 3, *γ.*
 2 πρώτῃ with gen. . . 503, 3.
 3 ἕκαστος 478.
 4 ἥτις 816, 6.
 — διὰ 627, II. 3, *a.*
 5 ἀπογράψασθαι . . . 363, 6.
 7 αὐτοῖς 597.
 8 φυλακάς acc. . . . 563, 1.
 — νυκτός gen. 523.
 — ἐπὶ 905, 3, *a. a.*
 13 αἰνούντων number. 378, *a.*
 16 σπεύσαντες 698, *f.*
 17 περὶ 632, 2, *b.*
 20 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *d.*
 — οἷς attraction 822.
 21 καὶ 759, *Obs.* 3.
 22 κατά 629, 3, *a.*
 26 πρὶν ἰδῆν 848.
 — Κυρίου att. gen. 542, 5, viii. *b.*
 27 ἐν πνεύματι 622, 3, *d.*
 — τὸ εἰδομένον . . . 436, 2, *d.*
 — νόμου att. gen. 542, 5, viii. *b.*
 28 καὶ αὐτός 760, 2.
 — εἰς 625, 1, *a.*, 645.
 32 εἰς 625, 3, *a.*
 — ἑθνῶν att. gen. 542, 5, II. *a. b.*
 33 ἦν θαυμάζοντες part. 393, 1.
 — ἐπὶ 634, 3, *d.*
 35 καὶ τοῦ δεῖ αὐτῆς . . 769, 2.
 — ὥπως ἂν 810.
 36 ἀπὸ 620, 2, *c.*
 37 ἐτῶν gen. 523.
 — νύκτα acc. 577.
 38 ὥρα 606.
 41 κατ' ἔτος 629, 2, *c.*
 43 ἔγνω 393, 1.
 44 ἦλθον δὸν 558, 1.
 45 μὴ εὐρόντες part. . . 697.
 46 ἐν μέσῳ 622, 3, *d.*
 48 ἡμῖν 602, 3.
 49 τί ὅτι 872, *Obs.* 1.
 — τοῖς τοῦ Πατρὸς. . 436, *d.*, 5.
 52 σοφία 605, 4.

CHAP. III.

1 Ἰουδαίας gen. 505.
 2 ἐπὶ 633, 2.
 — Θεοῦ att. gen. . . 542, 5, *i. b.*

2 ἐπὶ §. 635, 1, *a.*
 3 μετανοίας att. gen. 542, 5,
 viii. *b.*
 — εἰς 635, 3, *a.*
 5 εἰς εὐθείαν 625, 3, *d.*
 — ellipsis of δὸν 435, 1, *a. β.*
 7 οὖν 737, 5.
 — βαπτισθῆναι 669.
 8 ἐκ 620, 3, *k.*
 9 πρὸς 638, III. 1, *a.*, 646, 3.
 13 παρὰ 637, III. 3, *m.*
 — ὑμῖν dat. 587, 2.
 15 μήποτε εἴη 802, 8.
 16 ἐν 622, 3, *c.*
 18 πολλὰ καὶ ἕτερα 759, *Obs.* 2.
 19 ὑπό 639, I. 2, *a.*
 — περὶ 632, 2, *b.*
 — ὧν ἐποίησε 822, 2.
 20 ἐπὶ πᾶσι 634, 3, *h.*
 21 ἐγένετο ἀνεχωθῆναι 669, 1.
 22 ἐν σοί 622, 3, *e.*
 23 ἐτῶν 523.
 — ἀρχόμενος 606.

CHAP. IV.

1 ἐν Πνεύματι 622, 3, *c.*
 2 ἡμέρας acc. 577.
 3 ἵνα γένηται. 803, *Obs.* 1, 1.
 4 ἐπ' ἄρτῳ 634, 3, *g.*
 — δ' ἀνθρωπος 441, 1.
 5 πᾶσας τὰς βασιλείας 454, 1, *β.*
 6 φ' ἂν θέλω 810.
 7 σοῦ 518, 2.
 9 ἐπὶ 646.
 10 τοῦ διαφυλάξαι . . . 492, 2.
 11 ἐπὶ χειρῶν 633, 1, *a.*
 14 κατὰ 628, *d.*
 16 κατὰ 629, 3, *a.*
 20 αὐτῷ dat. 597.
 22 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *d.*
 — χάριτος att. gen. 542, 5, iii.
 25 ἐπ' ἀληθείας . . . 633, 3, *f.*
 — ἐπὶ 635, 2, *a.*
 26 εἰ μή = but. 860, 5, *b.*
 27 ἐπὶ 633, 2.
 29 εἰς 635, 3, *a.*
 30 διὰ 627, 1, *b.*
 31 ἦν διδάσκων 375, 4.
 32 ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ 622, 3, *b.*
 34 τί ἡμῖν 590, *Obs.* 2.
 — τίς for ὅστις . . . 877, *Obs.* 2.
 35 εἰς 625, 1, *a.*
 36 ἐπὶ 903, 3, *a. e.*
 42 τοῦ μὴ πορεύεσθαι. . 493, 3.

CHAP. V.

1 τοῦ ἀκούειν 493, 2.
 — παρὰ 637, III. 1, *c.*
 3 Σίμωνος gen. 518, 2.
 — ἐκ 621, 1, *b.*
 5 διὰ 627, 1, 2, *a.*
 — ἐπὶ 634, 3, *e.*
 7 τοῦ συλλαβεσθαι 492, 3, see
 803, *Obs.* 1.
 9 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *d.*
 — ἡ attraction 822.

- 10 $\Sigma\lambda\omega\nu\iota$ §. 590, 2.
 — ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν 456, 2, b.
 12 ellipse of ἦν 895, *Obs.* 1.
 14 change to oratio recta 802,
 Obs. 7.
 — περί 632, 2, c.
 17 ἐγένετο 669, *Obs.* 3.
 — εἰς 525, 3, or *Obs.* 2.
 19 μὴ εὐρόντες 746, 1, and *Obs.*
 — πῶς gen. (ὁδοῦ sc.) 522.
 20 ἀφένται form 284.
 24 τοῦ ἀνθρώπου att. gen. 542,
 5, ii. β.
 — article 446, β.
 25 ἐφ' ᾧ 634, 1, 817, 5.
 26 λέγοντες ὅτι 802, *Obs.* 8.
 34 μὴ 873, 4.
 36 εἰ δὲ μήγε 860.

CHAP. VI.

- 3 οὐδέ 776, 7.
 — οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ 436, 1, d.
 4 ἔξεστι—εἰ μὴ ἱερεῖς 674.
 5 καί 760, 1.
 7 εἰ 877, b.
 — αὐτοῦ att. gen. 542, 5, ii. c.
 4.
 11 τῷ Ἰησοῦ dat. 602, 3.
 12 ἐγένετο—ἐξήλθεν 800, *Obs.*
 — Θεοῦ att. gen. 542, 5, II. c,
 4.
 13 ἀπό 620, 3, c.
 — a participial construction
 708, *Obs.* 905, 6.
 17 ἀπό 620, 3, h.
 19 παρά 637, I. 2, a.
 20 εἰς 625, 1, d.
 22 οἱ ἄνθρωποι 446, β.
 23 κατὰ ταῦτα 629, 3, g.
 27 ἀλλὰ 774.
 28 ὑπέρ 630, I. 2, d.
 29 ἐπὶ 635, 3, d.
 — ἀπό 620, 1, b.
 34 παρ' ὧν 822, *Obs.* 4.
 35 Ὑψίστου att. gen. 542, 5,
 II. a.
 — ἐπὶ 635, 3, c.
 38 μέτρω dat. 603, 2.
 40 ὑπέρ 630, II. 3, b.
 42 ἄφες ἐκβάλω 417.
 — βλέπω part. 697, b.
 44 ἐκ 621, 3, a.
 45 τὸ ἀγαθόν 436, 2, d. 1.
 47 nom. 477, 1.

CHAP. VII.

- I εἰς 625, 1, e.
 4 παρέξει fut. 406, 5, or 413,
 I.
 5 ἡμῖν dat. 598.
 7 εἰπέ λόγῳ 548, *Obs.* 8.
 8 ὑπὸ ἐξουσίαν 639, III. 3, c.
 — ὑπ' ἐμαυτόν. 639, III. 3, a.

- 9 αὐτόν acc. §. 493, *Obs.* 4.
 12 asyndeton 792, 1, a.
 13 ἐπ' αὐτῇ 634, 3, d.
 16 ἐγγίγερται perf. 399, 3.
 21 τὸ βλέπειν 678, a.
 24 Ἰωάννου att. gen. 542, 5, ii.
 d.
 30 εἰς 625, 3, *Obs.* 3.
 — μὴ βαπτισθέντες part. 697, 4.
 31 γενεᾶς att. gen. 542, 5,
 viii. b.
 35 ἀπό 620, 3, d.
 37 ἦτις 816, 7.
 — ὅτι ἀνάκειται 886, 2.
 38 παρά 637, III. 1, d.
 41 δανειστῇ dat. 597.
 43 ellipse of οὗτος 817, 4.
 44 ἐπὶ 635, 3, c.
 45 ἀφ' ἧς (ῥας) 620, 2, a.
 — καταφιλοῦσα part. 688.
 47 οὐ χάριν 621, *Obs.* 2.
 50 εἰς εἰρήνην 625, 3, d.

CHAP. VIII.

- 4 διὰ 627, I. 3, f.
 5 τοῦ σπεῖραι 493.
 13 πρὸς καθόν. 638, III. 2, b.
 15 ἐν ὑπομονῇ 622, 3, b.
 22 ἐν μὲ τῶν ἡμερῶν 622, 2.
 23 συνεπληροῦντο subj. sup-
 plied 893.
 26 ἦτις 816, *Obs.* 8.
 27 αὐτῷ—αὐτῷ 658, 2.
 33 κατὰ 628, 1, a.
 34 κατὰ 629, 1, b.
 42 ὥς ἐτῶν 523.
 46 ἐξελεύσασαν 665, 1.
 47 δι' ἣν αἰτίαν 627, 3, a, 877,
 Obs. 3.
 52 αὐτὴν acc. 566, *Obs.*

CHAP. IX.

- I ἐπὶ 905, 3.
 3 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — ἀνὰ 624, *Obs.*
 — ἔχειν inf. 671, a.
 5 ὅσοι=ἐάν τινες 829, 2.
 — καί 760, 1.
 — ἐπ' αὐτοὺς 635, 3, b.
 7 ὑπὸ τινων 639, I. 2, a.
 8 ἄλλων (ὑπὸ supplied) 650, e,
 4.
 10 πόλεως att. gen. 542, viii.
 a.
 13 εἰ μὴ with conj. 854, *Obs.* 1.
 17 τὸ περισσεύσαν 436, d. 1.
 — κόφινον appos. 467, *Obs.* 6.
 22 ἀπὸ 620, 3, d.
 23 καθ' ἡμέραν 620, 2, c.
 25 κερδήσας conditional part.
 697, c.
 26 μέ acc. 550, b.
 27 ἕως ἄν 846.

- 28 ἐγένετο—ἡμέραι §. 386.
 30 οἵτινες 816, 6.
 33 ποιήσωμεν 416.
 — μὴ εἰδώς 746, and *Obs.*
 36 ἐν τῷ γενέσθαι 678, c.
 40 ἡδυνήθησαν form 171, *Obs.* 1.
 41 πρὸς 638, III. 1, d.
 — ὡμῶν (see Mark ix. 19.)
 44 εἰς τὰ ἄτα 625, 1, *Obs.* 5.
 45 ῥῆμα acc. 551, 2.
 46 τὸ τίς κ. τ. λ. 457, *Obs.*
 47 παιδίου gen. 536.
 — παρ' ἑαυτῷ 637, 2.
 48 ἐπὶ 634, c.
 50 ὑπέρ 630, 2, a.
 51 τοῦ πορεύεσθαι 803, *Obs.* 1, 1.
 55 οὖον for ὀπίον 877, *Obs.* 2.
 — πνεύματος gen. 518, 2, a.
 58 ποὺ κλῆν 417, 877, *Obs.* 2.

CHAP. X.

- 2 ἐστὶ supplied 376.
 — Κυρίου gen. 529, *Obs.*
 6 εἰρήνης att. gen. 542, 5,
 viii. b.
 17 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 21 τῷ πνεύματι 605, 4.
 22 ὑπὸ 639, 2, a.
 31 κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 32 κατὰ { 629, 1, c.
 33 κατὰ { 629, 1, c.
 35 ἐπὶ τὴν αὐρίον. 905, 3, a, d.
 36 εἰς 625, *Obs.* 4.
 37 μετ' αὐτοῦ 636, 1, b.
 39 τῇδε dat. 597.
 40 περί 632, 3.
 42 ἦτις 816, *Obs.* 8.

CHAP. XI.

- 3 τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν. 456, 2, b.,
 624, 2, *Obs.*
 4 καὶ γάρ 786, *Obs.* 8.
 5 μεσονυκτίον gen. 523.
 6 ἐξ ὁδοῦ 621, 2, b.
 7 εἰς 646.
 8 εἰ καί 862.
 — οὐ δώσει 744, *Obs.*
 — ὄσων 529.
 9 αἰτεῖτε καὶ κ. τ. λ. 420, *Obs.*
 2.
 — ὄντα omitted 376, *Obs.* 1.
 11 τίνα—τὸν πατέρα—article,
 447, *Obs.* 1.
 — αἰτήσῃ with double acc. 583.
 — form of sent. 881, 1, 883, 3.
 — apodosis 860, 9, 852, 4.
 — μὴ 873, 4.
 — ἀντί 618, 2, c.
 19 nom. position of 477, 1.
 32 εἰς 625, 3, d.
 35 μὴ—ἐστίν. 816, *Obs.* 2.
 41 ἐλεημοσύνην ὅστε 375, 6,
 360, 1.

a It seems as if ἐκλεξάμενος belonged to some such notion as ἐδίδασκε, which is broken off by the introduction of the circumstances of the teaching, and deferred till v. 20, ἐλεγε.

48 ἔρα . . . §. 784, a., 787, Obs.
 49 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. a.
 51 ἀπό . . . 620, 2, b.

CHAP. XII.

1 ἐν οἷς . . . 622, 2.
 2 οὐδέν supplied to κρυπτόν,
 893, b.
 3 ἀντὶ αὐτοῦ . . . 618, 2, f.
 4 πρὸς τὸ οὐς . . . 638, 1, d.
 4 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, h.
 6 ἀσπαρίων gen. . . . 519.
 7 στρουθίων gen. . . . 503.
 10 εἰς . . . 625, 3, b. and 1. a.
 14 ἐφ' ὑμᾶς . . . 905, 3, a. a.
 19 εἰς . . . 625, 2, Obs. 3.
 20 ἀπαιτοῦσιν . . . 373, 7, 397, b.
 — τί . . . 597.
 21 ἐαυτῶν . . . 599, 1.
 22 ψυχῇ . . . 596, b.
 — φάγητε conj. del. . . 417.
 24 καί . . . 760.
 32 nom. for voc. . . . 476, b.
 36 πότε for ὅποτε. 877, Obs. 2.
 — ἐλθόντος—αὐτῶν . . . 710, c.
 40 ἢ ὥρα . . . 822, 2.
 41 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, c.
 42 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, h.
 — τοῦ διδόναι . . . 492.
 44 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 1, c.
 47 πολλὰς acc. . . . 545, 3.
 48 παντί transp. 824, II. Ob. 1.
 — παρέθεντο . . . 373, 7.
 52 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, b.
 57 ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν . . . 620, 3, c.

CHAP. XIII.

1 μετὰ . . . 626, Obs. 1.
 2 παρά . . . 637, III. 3, c.
 7 ἔτη acc. . . . 577.
 9 ἰσχυρὰ . . . 882, 1.
 9 aposiopesis . . . 810, 3, c.
 — εἰς . . . 625, 2, b.
 15 interrog. sent. 872, Obs. 1.
 16 ἰδοὺ . . . 798, 2.
 19 εἰς . . . 625, 1, a.
 22 κατὰ . . . 629, 1, b.
 34 ὃν τρόπον . . . 580, 2.
 35 χρόνος supplied from ὅτε,
 373, 3.
 — ὅτε εἴπητε . . . 842, 2.

CHAP. XIV.

1 καί . . . 800, Obs.
 5 form of sent. . . 698, Obs. 5.
 13 asyndeton . . . 792, 1 a.
 18 ἀπὸ μιᾶς (ὁδοῦ) . . . 620, 3, c.
 26 εἰ—οὐ—μισέει (= φιλεῖ, cf.
 Matt. x. 37) 744, Obs.
 31 ἐν . . . 622, 3, b.
 32 τὰ πρὸς εἰρήνην. 436, d. 5.,
 638, III. 3, a.

CHAP. XV

4 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, a.
 — ἔως . . . 846

5 χαίρων . . . §. 609, b.
 7 χαρὰ ἔσται—ἡ . . . 779, Obs. 3.
 13 οὐ πολλὰς . . . 738, Obs. 3.
 15 ἐκολλήθη pass. for middle,
 367, 2.

16 ἀπο . . . 620, 3, c.
 17 ἄρτων gen. . . . 539, 1.
 18 ἀναστάς part. . . 698, Obs. 1.
 21 εἰς . . . 625, 3, b. 1. a.
 22 ὅτε—εἰς . . . 625, 1, c.
 26 τί εἶη ταῦτα orat. obl. 802,
 Obs. 3, and 7.

CHAP. XVI.

2 τί τοῦτο . . . 881, 1.
 4 ἔγνω . . . 403.
 8 ἀδικίας attr. gen. } 542, 5.
 — φαρτός . . . } viii. b.
 — πῦρ . . . 621, II. 3, h.
 9 εἰς . . .
 13 ἀνθέξεται . . . 406, 5.
 15 ἐστὶ supplied . . . 376.
 20 πρὸς . . . 646.
 24 ὕδατος . . . 540, Obs.
 26 ἐπὶ πᾶσι . . . 634, 3, h.
 — ἡμῶν gen. . . . 526.

CHAP. XVII.

1 δι' οὗ . . . 627, 1. 3, c.
 2 λυσιτελεῖ εἰ . . . 853, 2, a.
 3 ἐαυτοῖς . . . 654, 2, b.
 9 μὴ . . . 873, 4.
 15 μετὰ . . . 636, 3, a.
 20 ἔρχεται pres. . . . 397, b.
 21 ἐροῦσιν nom. suppl. 373, 7.
 24 ἐκ τῆς (μοίρας) 436, B., 621,
 1, d.

— ὁπό . . . 639, III. 1, c.
 27 ὅχι ἥς ἡμέρας . . . 824, II. 2, c.
 30 ἔσται ἡ ἡμέρα. 824, II. 2, c.
 35 ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό . . . 635, 1, b.

CHAP. XVIII.

1 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, c.
 3 ἀπὸ . . . 620, 1, h.
 4 ἐπὶ χρόνον . . . 635, 2, b.
 5 εἰς τέλος . . . 625, 2, b.
 7 οὐ μὴ . . . 748, Obs. 4.
 — ἡμέρας gen. . . . 523.
 8 nominative . . . 477, 1.
 9 ὅτι εἰσὶ δίκαιοι . . . 886, 2.
 12 τοῦ παββάτου gen. . . . 523.
 13 ἁμαρτωλῶν dat. . . . 596.
 14 ἡ . . . 779, Obs. 3, b.
 16 τοιούτων gen. . . . 518, 2, a.
 18 ποιήσας part. . . . 609, c.
 27 παρά . . . 637, II. 1.
 41 τί θέλεις ποιῶν . . . 417.

CHAP. XIX.

2 ὀνόματι καλούμενος . . . 548,
 Obs. 8.
 ἦν supplied . . . 895, Obs. 1.
 — αὐτός—οὗτος . . . 655, Obs. 2.
 3 ἀπὸ . . . 620, 3, c.
 7 παρά . . . 639, II. 1.

8 τινός . . . §. 501.
 15 καὶ ἐγένετο—καί. 820, Obs.
 23 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, d.
 37 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 1, b.
 41 καὶ γε . . . 735, 10.
 48 τὸ τί . . . 457.

CHAP. XX.

9 χρόνος acc. . . . 577.
 19 πρὸς . . . 638, 1, b.
 21 ἐπ' ἀληθείας . . . 633, 3, f.
 37 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 1, c.
 38 αὐτῶν . . . 599.
 47 προφάσει . . . 603.

CHAP. XXI.

4 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, i.
 6 ταῦτα ἃ θεωρεῖτε, 581, I., 700,
 Obs. 1.
 8 βλέπετε μὴ . . . 814.
 — ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, c.
 16 ἐξ ὑμῶν . . . 621, 3, i.
 19 ἐν ὑπομονῇ . . . 622, 3, k.
 22 τοῦ πλησθῆναι 803, Obs. 1, 3.
 30 ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν . . . 620, 3, f.
 32 ἔως ἄν . . . 846.

CHAP. XXII.

2 γάρ . . . 786, Obs. 1.
 15 ἐπιθυμία 545, Obs. 8., 899, 1.
 19 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, b.
 — εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.
 — εὐαγγέλιον . . . 652, Obs. 6.
 20 ἐν . . . 622, 3, b.
 — ἐκχυρόμενον pres. part. 705,
 6, f.
 22 κατὰ . . . 629, 3, a.
 — δι' οὗ . . . 627, 1. 3, c.
 24 τίς—δοκεῖ pres. ind. 886, 2.
 26 οὐχ οὕτως, sc. ποιεῖτε 895,
 4.
 30 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 1, c.
 31 τοῦ σινιάσαι . . . 492, 2.
 32 περὶ . . . 637, 3, h.
 — πρὶν ἀπαρνῆσθαι . . . 848.
 — μὴ . . . 749, 1.
 41 λίθου βολήν acc. . . 580, 2.,
 578.
 49 εἰ . . . 877, b.

CHAP. XXIII.

1 πλῆθος ἡγάγεον . . . 378, a.
 5 ἀρξάμενος . . . 696, 1.
 8 ἐξ ἱκανοῦ . . . 621, 3, d.
 15 αὐτῶν dat. . . . 611, a.
 22 τί γάρ . . . 786, 2.
 28 ἐπ' ἐμέ . . . 635, 3, d., 905, c.
 33 ὃν μὲν—ὃν δέ . . . 816, 3, b.
 34 αὐτοῖς . . . 588.
 38 ἐπ' αὐτῶν . . . 634, 3, c. or i.
 45 μέσον adverbial . . . 714, a.
 48 ἐπὶ . . . 636, 3, a.
 52 οὗτος . . . 648, 1.
 53 negatives . . . 747.
 54 παρατιθεῖν appos. . . 435, c.
 56 σάββατον acc. . . . 577.

CHAP. XXIV.

- 1 ὕβρου §. 523.
 5 μετὰ 636, 1, a.
 12 πρὸς αὐτόν 638, 3, b.
 16 τοῦ ἐπιγνώωναι 803, Obs. 3.
 17 καὶ ἔστε for ὄντες 705, 5.
 21 ὅτι αὐτὸς ἔστιν 886, 2.
 — σύν 623, Obs. 3.
 — ἀγχι (sc. χρόνος) 373, 1.
 22 ὕβρῃαι 714, b.
 25 ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 27 ἀρξάμενος 607, Obs. 1.
 29 πρὸς 638, III. 2, a.
 42 ἀπό 620, 3, c.
 49 πατρός attr. gen. 542, 5, i. β.

ST. JOHN I.

- 1 ὁ λόγος article emphatic 447, a.
 — πρὸς 905, 3, d.
 — Θεός without art. 447, Obs. 4.
 3 δι' αὐτοῦ 627, 3, c.
 — οὐδέ 776, 7.
 — γέγονεν 399, 3.
 6 παρὰ 637, I. 1.
 — asyndeton 792.
 7 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 8 περί 632, 1.
 11 τὰ ἴδια 436, d. 4.
 12 ὅσοι ἔλαβον—αὐτοῖς 817, Obs. 10.
 — εἰς 625, 3, b.
 13 ἐξ 621, 3, c.
 — σαρκός attr. gen. 542, ii. B. b.
 14 ἐν 622, 1, b.
 — παρὰ 637, I. 1.
 — μονογενοῦς without article 447, 2.
 15 μου gen. 526.
 16 ἐκ 621, 3, i. or l.
 — ἀντί 618, 3, b.
 18 ἑώρακε perf. 399, Obs. 5.
 — εἰς 647, b.
 — ἐκεῖνος 658, 1.
 21 τί οὖν 737, 6.
 — ὁ προφήτης 447, 1, b, 902, 1.
 24 ἐκ 621, 3, i.
 29 κόσμου attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. a.
 30 διὰ τοῦτο 627, 3, a.
 33 ἐπ' αὐτόν 905, 3, b.
 34 perfects 399, Obs. 5.
 40 παρ' αὐτῶ 637, II.
 — ἡμέραν acc. 577.
 41 παρά 639, I. 2, γ.
 42 πρῶτος for πρῶτον 714, 1, b.
 44 τῇ ἐπαύριον 436, γ.
 49 πρὸ τοῦ φωνῆσαι 678, b.
 52 ἀπ' ἄρτι 644.

CHAP. II.

- I τῇ definite, referring to τῇ ἐπαύριον (i. 44.) 417, 1, d

- 1 Γαλιλαίας attr. gen. 542, 5, vi. b.
 2 ἐκλήθη number. 393, 2, 1.
 — εἰς 625, 1, c.
 4 τί ἐμοὶ κ. τ. λ. 590, I. 2.
 — μοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. b.
 5 ὅ τι ἂν 830, 4.
 6 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 — ἀνά 618, Obs. 5.
 7 ὕδατος gen. 539, 1.
 10 μεθυσθῶσι aor. subj. 842, 6.
 — asyndeton 792, c.
 11 εἰς 625, 3, b.
 13 Ἰουδαίων attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. a.
 15 ἐκ 621, 3, l.
 22 ᾧ εἶπεν 822.
 23 ἐν 622, 2.
 24 αὐτόν 663, 4.
 — διά 627, II. 2, a.
 25 τοῦ ἀνθρώπου article 447, 1, β.

CHAP. III.

- 1 ἐκ 621, 3, k.
 — Νικόδημος ὄνομα αὐτῷ 475, Obs. 1.
 2 νυκτός 523.
 — διδάσκαλος pred. subst. 375, 5.
 — Θεός article 448, Obs. 4.
 — μετ' αὐτοῦ 636, 1, b.
 3 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 4 μὴ 873, 4.
 5 ἐκ with two nouns 650, Obs.
 6 ἐκ 621, 3, a.
 8 γεγεννημένος pft. part. 706, 6, c. δ.
 10 ὁ διδάσκαλος emphatic art. 448, 1, b.
 12 τὰ ἐπίγεια 436, 2, d. 4.
 13 εἰ μὴ 860, 5.
 16 ὥστε—ἔδωκεν 803, 1.
 21 ἐν Θεῷ 623, 3, l.
 25 ἐκ 621, 3, b.
 — μετὰ 636, 1, a.
 26 οὗτος 658.
 28 μοί 598.
 29 χαρᾷ χαίρει 548, Obs. 8.
 — διά 627, II. 3, a.
 32 perf. and aorist. 405, 5.
 34 ἐκ μέτρου 621, 3, d.
 35 ἐν 645, 1, a.

CHAP. IV.

- 2 καίτοι γε 735, 6.
 — αὐτός 656, d.
 6 ἐκ 621, 3, c. or 2, b.
 — ἐπὶ 634, 1, a.
 7 ἀντλήσαι inf. 669.
 9 παρά 637, I. 2, γ.
 10 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, i. β.
 12 μὴ 873, 4.
 13 ἐκ 621, 3, l. or i.
 14 οὐ 822.
 — οὐ μὴ 748, Obs. 4.

- 14 εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα §. 625, 2, c.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 17 εἶπας ὅτι 802, Obs. 8.
 23 ἐν πνεύματι 622, b.
 27 ἐπὶ τούτῳ 634, 2, b.
 — μετὰ 636, 1, a.
 31 ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ 622, 2.
 34 ἵνα ποιῶ 803, Obs. 1.
 35 πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 38 ὁ acc. 548, 2, e.
 40 παρ' αὐτοῖς 637, II.
 47 ἡκει pres. 886, 2.
 52 ὥραν 898, 2.

CHAP. V.

- 2 ἐπὶ 634, 1, b.
 3 asyndeton 467, 6.
 4 κατὰ καιρὸν 629, 2, b.
 — ἐν 645.
 — οὖν 737, 1.
 — ᾧ κατέλχεται νοσήματι 824, II. 2.
 5 ἔτη 577.
 7 ἐν ᾧ 622, 2.
 11 ἐκεῖνος emphatic 658, 1.
 13 τίς for ὅστις 877, Obs. 2.
 19 ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ 620, 3, d.
 23 ὁ μὴ τιμῶν 746.
 27 υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου without art. 905, 4, a.
 — ἀνθρώπου attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 35 πρὸς ὥραν 638, III. 2, b.
 41 ἐργακᾶ 399, Obs. 1.
 45 ὑμῶν gen. 568.
 46 conditional sentence 856.

CHAP. VI.

- 2 ἑώρων number 378, a.
 — ἐπὶ 633, 3, c.
 6 πειράζων 608, f.
 7 δηναρίων gen. 519.
 9 εἰς 625, 3, Obs. 1.
 10 ἀριθμόν acc. 578.
 13 βεβρωκόσιν dat. 599.
 18 ἀνέμου gen. 483, Obs. 3.
 19 σταδίου acc. 578.
 — θεωροῦσι 396, 2.
 21 ἐπὶ 646.
 24 οὐκ ἔστιν 886, 2.
 27 βρωσιν acc. 576, 2.
 28 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5. ii. c. 3, or viii. b.
 43 μετ' ἀλλήλων 636, 1.
 45 Θεοῦ gen. 483, Obs. 3.
 46 παρὰ 637, I. 1.
 — οὗτος emphatic 658, 1.
 51 ὑπέρ 630, 2, a.
 56 ἐν ἐμοί 622 Obs. 3.
 62 εἰαν οὖν aposiopesis 860, 3, c.
 66 ἐκ τούτου 621, 2, b.
 70 τοὺς δώδεκα 451, 1.

CHAP. VII.

- 1 περιεπάτει impft. 402, 2.

2 ἡ σκηνοπηγία app. . . §. 435,
Obs. 2.
3 οὖν 737, 3, and Obs.
4 καί 752.
5 ἐπίστευον (sc. at that time)
402, 1.

— οὐδέ 760.
8 ἀναβαίνω pres. 397, b.
13 μέντοι 730, a.
— παρηγορία dat. 604.
— διά 627, II, 3, a.
16 τοῦ πέψαντος gen. 518, 2, a.
17 ἀπό 620, 3, e.
22 οὐχ ὅτι 762, 2, b.
— ἐκ 621, 3, a.
24 κατ' ὅψιν 629, 3, g.
— κρίσιν acc. 568.
25 ζητοῦσιν nom. suppl. 373, 7.
26 μήποτε 873, 4.
29 παρ' αὐτοῦ 637, I.
30 τὴν χεῖρα 354, Obs.
31 ὧν 822.
33 χρόνον acc. 577.
— καί 752.
35 διασπορὰν τῶν Ἑλλήνων . .
442, e.
37 τῇ μεγάλῃ app. 458, Obs. 2.
41 μὴ γάρ 781, Obs. 1., 873, 4.
— ἔρχεται pres. 395, I.
40 ἐκ τοῦ ὕχλου(?) (τινές) 893, c.
43 διὰ 627, II, 3, a.
40 εἰς number 378, a.
50 νυκτός 523.

CHAP. VIII.

2 ὕρθρου gen. 523.
4 ἐπαντοφώρῳ 634, 3, g.
5 οὖν 737, b.
6 δακτύλῳ dat. 607.
— εἰς 625, 1, e.
7 ἐρωτῶντες part. 687.
— ἐπ' αὐτῇ 634, 3, b.
9 ὑπό 639, I, 2, a.
— εἰς καθεὶς 905, Obs. 5.
— κατελείφθῃ agreement 393,
1.
10 γυναικὸς gen. 524, 2.
12 οὐ μή 748, Obs. 12.
— ζωῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. a.
15 καὶ ἐάν 759, 2.
16 ἐξ position of 765, Obs.
— verb supplied 376, Obs. I.
21 ἐν τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ 622, 3, d.
23 ἐκ τῶν κάτω 621, 3, k.
25 τὴν ἀρχὴν 580, 2.
27 πατέρι acc. 583.
29 αὐτῷ dat. 594, 4.
41 ἐκ 621, 3, d.
52 ἐρῶνκάμεν pref. 399, Obs. 5.
— θανάτου 537.
54 οὐδέν 381, Obs. 3.
55 ὑμῶν gen. 507.
56 ἵνα ἴδῃ 803, Obs. 1, 3.
59 ἐκρύβη 367, 2.

CHAP. IX.

1 ἐκ γενετῆς §. 621, 2, a.
4 ἔως ἐστίν 847, 2.
6 ἐκ 621, 3, l.
7 εἰς 646.
— οὖν 737, 3.
18 ἔως ὅτου 527, Obs. 1.
21 λαλήσει fut. 413, 1.
24 ἐκ δευτέρου 621, 3, d.
30 ἐν τούτῳ 622, 3, i.
31 ἁμαρτωλῶν gen. 485.
32 sentence as nom. 372, f.
39 εἰς κρίμα 625, 3, a.

CHAP. X.

1 ἐκεῖνος emphatic 658.
3 τούτῳ dat. 598.
— κατ' ὄνομα 629, 3, g.
5 οὐ μή 748, Obs. 1.
11 ὑπέρ 630, 2, a. or b.
12 οὐ 518, 2.
13 οὐ μέλει const. 496, Obs. 2,
and 3.
16 ἐκ 621, 3, k.
— asyndeton 792, d.
21 δαμονιζομένον 518, 3.
22 τὰ ἐγκαίνια 355, Obs. 1.
25 τὰ ἔργα nom. 477, 1.
33 περί 632, I, 3, c.
37 εἰ οὐ ποιῶ 744, Obs.
39 χεῖρος number 354, Obs.

CHAP. XI.

1 ἀπό 620, 3, b.
3 ὃν φιλεῖς sentence, as sub-
ject to verb, 373, b.
4 πρὸς 638, 3, a.
— ὑπέρ 631, I, 3, a.
— διά 627, I, 3, d.
5 τὴν Μάρθαν 450, 1.
7 ἔπειτα μετὰ τοῦτο 898, 2.
— ἄγωμεν conj. 416.
13 ὕπνου attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.
B, b.
15 δι' ὑμῶν 627, II, 3, a.
18 ἀπό 620, 1, d.
31 ὅτι ὑπάγει pres. 802, Obs. 8.
32 εἰς 625, 1, b.
33 τῷ πνεύματι 605, 4.
— ἐαυτὸν 363, 4.
39 ὅζει subj. supplied 373, 3.
43 φωνῇ dat. 603.
47 τί ποιῶμεν 397, a.
49 ἐνιαυτοῦ gen. 523.
56 μετ' ἀλλήλων 636, 1, a.
57 ποῦ ἐστί 886, 2.

CHAP. XII.

1 πρὸς 905, 8.
5 θνάρων gen. 519.
12 ὕχλος — ἀκούσαντες 378, a.
13 τὰ βατὰ 442, b.
16 ἐπ' αὐτῷ 634, 3, i.

36 ἐκρύβη §. 367, 2.
42 μέντοι 730, a.
43 ἀνθρώπων attr. gen. 542, 5,
i. b.

CHAP. XIII.

1 ἵνα μεταβῇ 802, Obs. 1, 3.
— εἰς τέλος 625, Obs. 1.
9 verb supplied 895, 1, e.
10 λελομένους 705, 6, c. d.
15 ὑμῖν 598.
27 τάχιον 784, 1.

CHAP. XIV.

2 ἐτοιμάσαι inf 669.
— ὑμῖν dat. 598.
3 ἐρχομαι pres. 397, b.
6 δι' ἐμοῦ 627, 1.
13 ἐν τῷ ὕψ. 622, 3, c. or e.
17 παρ' ὑμῖν 739, II.
18 ὁφθαλμοὺς pred. subst. 375, b.
21 ὑπό 639, 2, a.
26 διδάξει with doub. acc. 583.
— ὑπομνήσει double acc. 583.

CHAP. XV.

2 ἐν ἐμοί 622, d.
6 ἐβλήθη aor. 403, 1.
— συναγοσιν subj. supplied,
373, 7.
— καίεται nom. suppl. 373, 3.
24 εἰχσαν(?) form 192, 9.

CHAP. XVI.

8 περί 632 I, 2, b.
16 μικρόν — ἐστί omitted 376.
— καὶ for ὅτε 752.
17 τινές supplied 893, e.
20 εἰς 625, Obs. 4.

CHAP. XVII.

2 σαρκὸς attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.
a.
— πᾶν transp. 824, II, 2, b.
5 πρὸ τοῦ εἶναι 678, b.
9 περὶ ὧν 632, 2, b., 822, Obs. 3.
17 ἐν ἀληθείᾳ 622, 3, b.
19 ὑπέρ 631, 2, a. or e.
24 θέλω ἵνα ᾤσιν 803, Obs. 1, 1.
26 ἡγάπησας double acc. 583.

CHAP. XVIII.

3 ἐκ 621, 3, a.
— ἔρχεται pres. 395, 2.
16 πρὸς 638, II, 1, b.
— ἀρχιερεὶ dat. 590, 1.
17 μὴ εἰ 873, 4.
20 συνέρχονται 395, 1.
31 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
37 εἰς 625, 3, a.

CHAP. XIX.

7 νῖον pred. subst. 375, 6.
11 οὐκ εἶχες without ἄν 858, 1.

^a This seems to get the sense of *about*, from the 15 stades being viewed as the lowest point whence the numeration begins—it might fall under the analogy of §. 620, 1, d.

- 12 ἐκ τούτου . . . §. 621, 2, d.
 — Καίσαρος attr. gen. 542, 5,
 ii. e. i.
 23 ἐκ τῶν ἄνωθεν . . 456, 2, a.,
 621, i, b.
 — δι' ὕλου 627, i, b.
 24 τίς ἐσται 518, 2, a.
 — ἐπὶ 635, 3, c.
 29 ὅζους 559, 2.
 34 ἐξηλθεν number . . . 393, i.
 42 διὰ 627, II. 3, a.

CHAP. XX.

- i ἡμέρα supplied . . 436, a. β.
 — βλέπει pres. 395, 2.
 3 number of verb. . . . 393, i.
 5 μέντοι 730, a.
 8 πρῶτος 714, b.
 11 πρὸς 638, III. i, d.
 12 ἐν λευκοῖς 436, γ.
 — πρὸς 638, II. i, b.
 17 μοῦ gen. 539.
 18 κύριος supplied . . . 893.
 19 εἰς 646.
 23 ἀμαρτία supplied . . 893.
 31 double apposition . . 467, 6.

CHAP. XXI.

- i ἐαυτόν 363, 4.
 — ἐπὶ 633, i, c.
 6 ἀπό 620, 3, c.
 8 πλοιαρίῳ dat. 604, 2.
 — ἀπό 620, i, d.
 — ἰχθύων 542, 5, vii. c.
 10 ἀπό 620, 3, c.
 21 οὗτος δὲ τί 897.
 22 πρὸς 638, III. 3, e.
 23 εἰς 625, i, f.
 25 ἄτινα 816, γ.
 — καθ' ἐν 629, 3, h.
 — apodosis 852, 4.

ACTS I.

- i ἐποιήσαμην midd. . . 363, 6.
 — ὦν 822.
 2 ἡς ἡμέρας 822, Obs. 8.
 — διὰ 627, i, 3, c.
 3 ἐαυτόν 363, 4.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 — διὰ 627, i, a.
 — τὰ περί κ. τ. λ. . . 436, d. 6.
 4 πατρός attr. gen. . . 542, 5,
 i. b.
 5 οὐ μετὰ πολλὰς 738, Obs. 3.
 6 εἰ 877, b.
 7 ὑμῶν gen. 518, 2.
 — ἐν 622, 3, h.
 8 ἐσχάτου gen. . . . 527, Obs. i.
 — τῆς γῆς attr. gen . . 542, 5,
 vi. b.
 10 καὶ ἰδοὺ 757, 3.
 11 ὃν τρόπον 824, II. 2.
 13 ἱακώβου (ἀδελφός suppl.)
 436, b.
 15 ἐν μέσῳ 623, i, a.

- 15 ἀδελφῶν gen. §. 527.
 — ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό 635, 2, b.
 16 διὰ 627, 3, d.
 — συλλαβῶσιν dat. . . 596, .
 17 διακονίας attr. gen. 542, viii.
 b
 18 ἐκ 621, 3, d.
 — μέσος remote attributive,
 375, 5.
 19 αἵματος attr. gen. . . 542, 5,
 viii. b.
 21 ἀνδρῶν gen. 534.
 — ἐφ' ἡμᾶς 635, i, b.
 22 ἀπό 620, 2, d.
 24 ὄν for ὄντινα . . 877, Obs. 2.
 — ἐνα ὄν 881, i.
 25 λαβεῖν inf. } . . . 669.
 — πορευθῆναι inf. }
 26 ἐπὶ 905, 3, b.
 — μετὰ 636, i, b.

CHAP. II.

- i ἐν τῷ συμπληροῦσθαι 622, 2.
 2 ὥστερ 704.
 3 πυρός attr. gen. 542, 5, vii.
 a.
 4 Πνεύματος gen. . . . 539.
 6 διαλέκτῳ dat. 603.
 12 ἄλλος πρὸς ἄλλον . . 380, 3.
 13 γλευκούς 539.
 — εἰσι pres. 886, 2.
 17 καὶ ἔσται—ἐκχεῖ 800, Obs.
 — ἀπό 620, 3, c.
 — ἐπὶ 905, 3, b.
 — ἐν πνίσι dat. . . . 548, Obs. 8.
 19 αἷμα app. 467.
 20 κυρίου attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 22 λόγους acc. 483, Obs. i.
 — ἀπό 620, 3, d.
 — εἰς 625, i, f.
 23 τοῦτον 658.
 — βουλῇ dat. 603.
 — διὰ 627, i 3, d.
 — διὰ παντός 627, 2, a.
 26 ἐπ' ἐλπίδι 634, 3, c. fin.
 27 εἰς ἄδου 625, i, e.
 28 ζωῆς attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. β.
 or viii. b.
 — εὐφροσύνης gen. . . . 539.
 29 ἐξόν—ἔστιν suppl. 376, Obs.
 i.
 — ἐν ἡμῖν 622, b.
 30 ὅρκῳ ἔωσεν 548, Obs. 8.
 — ἐκ 621, 3, a.
 31 εἰς ἄδου 625, Obs. i.
 33 δεξιᾷ dat. 605.
 — παρὰ 637, i. 3, γ.
 38 ἐπὶ 634, 3, c.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 39 ὕμνῳ dat. 597.
 — εἰς μακράν 376, Obs. i., 625,
 3, d.
 — ὅσους ἄν 810, 2.
 42 ἣσαν προσκαρτ. . . 375, 4.
 43 διὰ 627, 3, c.
 45 καθότι ἂν εἶχε . . . 827, c.

- 46 καθ' ἡμέραν §. 629, Obs.
 — καθ' οἶκον 629, 3, h.
 47 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c. or f.
 — σωζομένους pres part. 705,
 5, η.

CHAP. III.

- i ἐπὶ τὴν ὥραν 635, 2, b.
 2 ἐκ κοιλίας 621, 2, a.
 — τοῦ αἰτεῖν 492.
 — παρὰ 637, i. 2, γ.
 3 λαβεῖν inf. 664, i.
 7 χειρός gen. 536.
 10 πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 — ἐπὶ 634, i, b.
 — ἐπὶ τῷ συμβ. . . . 634, 3, c.
 12 ἡμῖν dat. 599, 2.
 — ὡς πεπονηκόσι . . . 701.
 — τοῦ περιπατεῖν 803, Obs. i, 3.
 13 κατὰ πρόσωπον . . 629, 3, γ.
 16 ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει . . . 634, 3, c.
 — ὀνόματος attr. gen. 542, 5,
 ii. c. i.
 — δι' αὐτοῦ 627, 3, a. or c.
 17 κατὰ ἄνοιαν 629, 3, e.
 19 ὅπως ἂν 842, 3.
 21 ὦν 822.
 22 κατὰ πάντα 629, 3, γ.
 — ὅσα ἂν 810, 2.
 23 ἥτις 816, 6.
 26 εὐλογοῦντα 705, 6, a. δ.
 — ἐν 622, 3, ε.

CHAP. IV.

- 2 ἐν τῷ Ἰησοῦ 622, 3, c.
 3 εἰς τὴν αὐριον . . . 625, 2, b.
 5 ἐπὶ τὴν αὐριον . . 905, 3, a. d.
 — συναχθῆναι 669.
 6 ἐκ γένους 621, 3, κ.
 9 ἐπὶ 634, 3, c.
 — ἀνθρώπου attr. gen. 542, 5,
 ii. c. 3.
 — ἐσώσεται perf. . . . 390, 3.
 11 εἰς κεφαλὴν 625, Obs. 4.
 13 ὅτι εἰσὶ 66, 2.
 16 ἀνθρώποις dat. . . . 591, i.
 17 ἐπὶ πλείον 635, 3, β. b.
 — ἀπειλῇ 548, Obs. 8.
 21 τὸ πῶς 457, 3.
 22 ἐτῶν πλείονων τεσσαράκοντα
 780, Obs. i.
 — ἐφ' ὅν 905, 3, b.
 25 ἵνα τί 872, Obs. i.
 27 ἐπ' ἀληθείας 633, 3, f.
 30 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 32 πλήθους τῶν πιστευσάντων
 379, b.
 35 παρὰ 637, III. i, d.

CHAP. V.

- i ὀνόματι 603.
 2 ἀπό 620, 3, c.
 4 ἀνθρώποις 599.
 7 μὴ εἰδυία 746, Obs.
 8 τοσούτου gen. . . . 529.
 9 τί ὅτι 872, Obs. i.

9 συνεφανήθη .. §. 364, 5, β.
 — ἐπί..... 634, 1, β.
 10 παρά 637, III, 1, d.
 — πρὸς 646.
 15 κἂν 861, *Obs.* 3.
 16 τῶν περίξ 456, 2, α.
 — φέροντες gender 378, α.
 — ὑπό..... 639, 1, 2, α.
 17 ἡ οὐσα αἰρεσις .. 382, 389.
 19 διὰ τῆς νικτὸς .. 627, 2, α.
 21 ὑπό 639, III, 2, α.
 23 ἐν 622, 3, β.
 26 μετὰ βίας 636, 3, α.
 — ἵνα μή..... 806, 2.
 31 δοῦναι..... 669.
 32 αὐτοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, viii.
 — ῥημάτων attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.
 β α.
 34 λαφ̄ 599.
 35 ἐαυτοῖς 654, 2, β.
 — ἐπί..... 634, 3, d.
 36 εἰς οὐδέ..... 625, *Obs.* 4.
 38 τὰ νῦν 656, 2, β.
 41 ἐπεί..... 630, 3, α.
 42 πᾶσαν ἡμέραν 557.
 — διδάσκοντες part. 668.

CHAP. VI.

3 οὓς καταστήσομεν 828, *Obs.*
 13 παύεται λαλῶν 688.

CHAP. VII.

1 εἰ ἄρα ... 788, 4., 872, 2, c.
 3 δέυρο (ἐλθέ sc.)... 895, 7.
 — ἦν ἂν 829, 1.
 4 μετέκισεν sc. ὁ Θεός 893, e.
 5 εἰς 625, 3, α.
 6 κακώσουσιν subj. supplied,
 373, 7.
 8 περιτομῆς attr. gen. 542, 5,
 viii, b.
 10 ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον... 905, 3, α. a.
 11 ἐπί..... 635, 1, β.
 12 ὅντα σῖτα 683.
 14 ἐν 905, 3.
 16 τιμῆς 519.
 19 τοῦ ποιεῖν 492, 3., 803, *Obs.*
 1.

20 Θεῷ dat. 660, 1.
 21 ἀνεθρέματο ἐαυτῇ .. 363, 2.
 — εἰς νῆδον 625, *Obs.* 4.
 23 ἐπί..... 635, 1, α.
 25 δίδωμι pres. 886, 2.
 26 ἵνα τί..... 882, 1.
 27 ἐφ' ἡμᾶς..... 905, 3, α. a.
 29 ἐν τῷ λόγῳ..... 622, 3, β.
 34 ἰδὼν εἶδον 705, 4.
 35 τοῦτον τὸν Μωϋσῆν 450, 1.
 39 δοῦναι inf. 669.
 40 οἱ προπορεύονται.. 836, 4.
 — nom. 477.
 43 ἐπέκεινα with gen. 526.
 51 καὶ ὑμεῖς 760, 3.
 52 περί 632, 2, β.
 53 οὔτινες 816, 7.

53 εἰς §. 625, 2, d.
 60 αὐτοῖς dat. 589, 3.

CHAP. VIII.

1 ἦν συνευδοκῶν 373, 7.
 αὐτοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.
 c. 3.
 — ἐπί..... 635, 3, β.
 — κατὰ..... 629, 1, c.
 2 ἐπ' αὐτῷ 635, 3, i.
 4 μὲν οὖν emphat. 730, α. fin.
 10 ἀπό 620, 1, d.
 11 ἱκανῶ χρόνῳ 606.
 13 καὶ αὐτός 656, 3, d.
 15 οὔτινες 816, 7.
 — περί..... 632, 2, β.
 — εἰς 625, *Obs.* 4.
 20 εἰς ἀπάλειαν 625, c.
 — διά..... 627, 1, d.
 22 ἀπό..... 610, 3, h.
 — εἰ ἄρα 788, 5, fin., 877, *Obs.*
 5.
 23 εἰς 625, 3, c.
 26 κατὰ 629, 1, c.
 27 καὶ ἰδοῦ..... 895, *Obs.* 1.
 — ἐπί..... 633, 3, h.
 31 πῶς ἂν δυναίμην .. 427, 3.
 32 ἐπὶ..... 635, 3, α.
 37 ἐξ 621, 1, d.
 39 ὁδόν acc. 558, 1.
 40 εἰς 646.
 — ἕως τοῦ ἐλθεῖν... 527, *Obs.* 1.

CHAP. IX.

1 ἀπειλῆς 540, *Obs.*
 2 ὕπας ἀγάγῃ 806, 2.
 4 ἡμέρας acc. 577.
 — μὴ βλέπων..... 747, *Obs.*
 15 ἐκλογῆς attr. gen. 542, 5,
 iii.
 24 ἡμέρας gen. 523.
 31 κατὰ 628, 1, α.
 33 ἐξ ἐτῶν 621, 2, α.
 34 σεαυτῷ dat. 595, 599.
 43 παρά 637, II, 2.

CHAP. X.

1 ἐκ 621, 3, k.
 4 αὐτῷ dat. 905, 8.
 — εἰς 625, *Obs.* 1.
 6 παρὰ θάλασσαν 639, III, 1,
 c.
 7 τῶν προσκ. gen. 534.
 11 ἀρχαῖς dat. 603.
 15 ἐκ δευτέρου 621, 3, d.
 16 ἐπὶ τρίς 644.
 17 τί ἂν εἶη 427, 3., 877, *Obs.*
 2.

23 οὖν 737, 3.
 25 ἐσελθεῖν 669.
 30 ἀπό..... 620, 2, α.
 — ὥραν acc. 577.
 33 παραγεγόμενος 680.
 34 ἐπ' ἀληθείας 633, 3, f.
 36 τὸν λόγον 581, 1.
 — οὗτος κ. τ. λ. 798, 2.

38 Ἰησοῦν in appos. §. 435, c.
 and *Obs.* 2.

39 ἐσμέν supplied ... 376, a.
 41 λαφ̄ dat. 589, 1, or 599, 1.
 45 οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς .. 621, 3, k.
 47 μὴ βαπτισθῆναι... 749.
 — οὔτινες..... 816, 7.

CHAP. XI.

1 κατὰ 629, 1, c.
 — ἐδέξαντο..... 385, b.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, i. β.
 2 πρὸς 638, III, 3, b.
 11 ἐπὶ..... 635, 1, b.
 14 ἐν οἷς 622, 3, b.
 17 ἐγὼ δέ..... 770, α.
 — ἰδεῖν inf. 669, 2.
 21 μετ' αὐτῶν..... 636, 1, b.
 22 εἰς 625, *Obs.* 5.
 26 ἐναυτὸν..... 577.
 28 ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου..... 633, 2.
 29 ἀδελφοῖς dat. ... 596, *Obs.* 2.

CHAP. XII.

1 κατὰ 629, 2, α.
 — ἀπό..... 620, 3, b.
 5 ἦν γινομένη 375, 4.
 — ὑπό..... 639, 1, 2, α.
 10 ῥύμην acc. 558.
 11 ἐν ἐαυτῷ..... 622, 3, h.
 18 ἐν 622, 1, b.
 20 ἐπὶ..... 633, 3, h.
 23 ἀνθ' ὧν 618, 2, f.

CHAP. XIII.

2 μοί..... 598.
 — ὃ accus. 642, b.
 — προσκέκλημαι... 363, b.
 9 εἰς 625, 1, a.
 10 δικαιοσύνης gen. 507.
 11 μὴ βλέπων 746, *Obs.*
 17 ἐν τῇ παροικίᾳ ... 622, 2.
 20 ἔτεσι dat. 606.
 22 εἰς 625, c. *Obs.* 4.
 23 κατ' ἐπαγγελίαν... 629, 3, α.
 24 μετανοίας attr. gen. 542, ii.
 β. α. or viii, b.

31 ἐπὶ..... 635, 2, b.
 40 βλέπετε μή 814.
 46 ἐαυτοῦς 654, 2, b.
 — ζωῆς gen. 521.
 47 εἰς 625, 3, α.
 — τοῦ εἶναι... 803, *Obs.* 1, 3.
 51 ἐπ' αὐτούς..... 635, 3, β.

CHAP. XIV.

1 κατὰ τὸ αὐτό... 629, 3, g.
 3 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, d.
 8 ποσίην 603, 1.
 9 αὐτῷ 599, 1.
 — τοῦ σωθῆναι... 492, 3.
 12 λόγον gen. 542, 3, 5, ii. a.
 18 τοῦ μὴ θῆναι... 517, 749.
 22 καὶ ὅτι change of sentence
 890.

22 διὰ §. 627, I. 3, d.
23 κατ' ἐκκλησίαν . . 629, I, c.
27 μετ' αὐτῶν 636, I, b.

CHAP. XV.

1 τῷ ἔθει dat. 603, I.
5 ἀπό 620, 3, b.
6 ἰδεῖν 669.
7 ἀφ' ἡμερῶν 620, 2, c.
10 ἐπιθεῖναι 667, Obs. I, and 2.
— ἐπί 635, I, b. or 3, d.
14 ἐπί 634, 3, c.
17 ἐφ' οὓς—ἐπ' αὐτοὺς . 834, Obs. I.
20 τοῦ ἀπέχεσθαι . . 803, Obs. I.
21 ἐκ 621, 2, a.
— κατὰ 629, 3, h.
26 ὑπέρ 629, 2, c.
27 διὰ λόγου 627, 3, d.
— ἀπαγγέλλοντας pres. part. 705, 6, a. e.
28 τῶν ἐπ' ἀναγκῆς . . 456, 2, c.
— τοῦτων gen. 529, 2.
29 ἰδωλοθύτων 529, I.
— ἐξ ὧν 621, 3, f.

CHAP. XVI.

2 ἐμαρτυρεῖτο midd. . . 364, 2.
3 πατέρα—ὅτι ὑπῆρχεν 808, 2.
5 μὲν οὖν 730, b. fin.
— τῷ ἀριθμῷ dat. . . . 603.
— καθ' ἡμέραν 629, 2, c.
9 διὰ νυκτός 627, 2, a.
— ἥν ἐστὼς 375, 4.
11 ἐπιούση (ἡμέρα supplied) 436, β.
12 ἡτις 816, 6.
16 μαντευομένη 698.
17 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. a.
18 εἰσί 635, 2, b.
— αὐτῇ τῇ ὥρᾳ 606.
24 ἡ φασίσατο midd. . 363, 6.
25 κατὰ 629, 2, b.
37 οὐ γὰρ· ἀλλὰ 773, 6.

CHAP. XVII.

2 τὸ εἰωθός 436, d. 2.
— Παῦλος del. 597, Obs. I.
— Παῦλος supplied . . . 893.
3 ὃν ἐγὼ κ. τ. λ. 890.
5 ἀγοραῖον gen. 534.
9 τὸ ἱκανόν 436, d. 2.
10 διὰ τῆς νυκτός . . . 627, 2, a.
11 εἰ ἔχοι 877, Obs. 5.
14 ὥς ἐπί 626, Obs. I.
15 ὥς τάχιστα 870, Obs. 4.
17 μὲν οὖν 736, fin.
18 τί ἂν θέλοι 427, 3.
21 καινότερον compar. }
22 δευσιδαιμονοστεροῦς } 784, I. compar.
25 προσδεόμενος 697, c.
26 ἐξ 620, 3, k.
27 εἰ ἄρα 788, 5, 877, Obs. 5.
— καίτοιγε 735, 6.
29 τέχνης attr. gen. 542, 5, i. β.

31 ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ . . §. 622, 3, k.
— ἐν ἀνδρί 622, 3, c.

CHAP. XVIII.

2 τῷ γένει art. . . . 447, Obs. 6.
— χωρίσθαι inf. . . . 664, I.
3 τὴν τέχνην acc. . . . 579.
6 ἔστω supplied 376, Obs. I.
— ἐπί 905, 3, b.
— ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν 456, 2, b.
9 δι' ὁράματος 627, 3, f.
10 τοῦ κακῶσαι 492, I.
13 παρά 637, III. 3, m.
14 κατὰ λόγον 629, 3, a.
15 καθ' ὅμας 679, I, c.
— ὤψεσθε fut. 413.
18 κειράμενος midd. . . 363, 6.
21 εἰς 446.
25 ὁδόν acc. 551, 2.
27 πιστευκόσι pft. 705, c. β.
— διὰ χάριτος } 627, 3, d.
28 διὰ τῶν γραφῶν }

CHAP. XIX.

1 ἐν 622, 2.
2 πιστευάντες part. . . 696.
— ἀλλ' οὐδέ 774.
— εἰ ἔστι 877, b.
3 εἰς τί 625, Obs. 4.
4 ἵνα πιστεῦσασιν position of, 902, 3.
7 οἱ πάντες 454, Obs. 3.
8 τὰ περὶ κ. τ. λ. . . . 436, d. 5.
11 οὐ privative 746, I.
13 ἐπί 635, 3, d.
— ὀρκίζω with double accus. 583.
18 ἐξομολογούμενοι . . . 363, 6.
19 πραξάντων attr. gen. 542, vi. a., 534.

20 κατὰ κράτος 629, 3, g.
22 τῆς οὐδοῦ article . . 447, I, c.
24 Ἀρτέμιδος attr. gen. . 542, viii. a.
26 Ἐφέσου gen. 522.
— διὰ χειρῶν 627, I. 3, d.
27 εἰς 625, Obs. 4.
32 μὲν οὖν 736, fin.
33 τῷ δῆμῳ 599, I.
35 γὰρ 786, Obs. 3.
— οὐ γινώσκει 743, I, a.
38 ἀγοραῖοι (sc. ἡμέραι) 436, β.
— ἀλλήλοις dat. 601, I.
40 περὶ οὗ 632, I. 2, b.

CHAP. XX.

9 ὕπνῳ dat. 611.
— νεκρός pred. adj. . . 374, 5.
12 οὐ privative 740, Obs.
13 διατεταγμένος middle, 365, Obs.
16 ὅπως μὴ γένηται . . 806, 2.
— ἡμέραν 577.
18 ἀπὸ repeated 822, Obs. 5.
19 μετὰ 636, 3, a.
— ἐν 622, 3, b.

20 τοῦ μὴ ἀναγγεῖλαι 803, Obs. I, 3.

21 εἰς 625, Obs. 3.
23 κατὰ πόλιν . . 629, 3, h. and I, c.
24 ὥς 862.
— χάριτος attr. gen. . 542, ii. β. a.
28 διὰ 627, 3, d.
29 ποιμνίου gen. 496.
30 τοῦ ἀποσπᾶν 803, Obs. I, 3.
32 χάριτος attr. gen. . 542, i. δ.
— ἐν 622, I, b.
33 ἀργυρίου gen. 498.
35 ἀσθενούντων gen. . . . 536.
38 ἐπί 634, 3, d.

CHAP. XXI.

3 Κύπρον acc. 548, Obs. I.
— εὐάνυμον remote attribut. 375, 5.
8 ἐκ τῶν ἐπτά 621, 3, k.
13 εἰς 646.
16 τῶν μαθητῶν 534, c.
— τινὲς supplied 373, 5.
— παρ' ᾧ—Μνάσανι 824, II. 2.
21 διδάσκεις with double acc. 583.
23 ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν 633, I, a.
24 ἐπ' αὐτοῖς 634, 3, i or a.
26 ἀγνισμοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. b.
— ὑπέρ 630, 2, α.
27 αἱ ἐπτά ἡμέραι article 455, I, b.
28 κατὰ 628, 3, b.
29 ὃν ἐνόμιζον ὅτι 808, 2.
33 τίς εἴη—τί ἐστι 802, 6, and γ.

CHAP. XXII.

1 ἀκούσατε with gen. . . 483.
— μοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. a.
3 παρὰ 637, III. I, d.
— κατὰ 629, 3, g.
— νόμου attr. gen. 542, ii. β. a.
— Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. β. c. I.
5 ἄζων fut part. 811, 3.
6 μοι πορευομένῳ 599.
— περὶ 622, 2.
10 ἀναστάς part. 696, Obs. I.
11 ἀπὸ 620, 3, e.
— ὑπὸ 639, 2, a.
15 αὐτὰ 599.
— πρὸς 638, III. 3, b.
17 gen. abs. 710, c.
— με γενέσθαι 674.
22 καθῆκον 376, c.
25 εἰ ἔξεστι 877, b., 886, 2.
28 κεφαλαίου 519.
— πολίτης supplied . . . 893.
30 τὸ τί 457, Obs.

CHAP. XXIII.

3 καί emphatic 759, 2.

- 4 Θεοῦ attr. gen. §. 542, ii. a.
 6 Σαδδουκαίων 533, i.
 8 τὰ ἀμφότερα (*them both*)
 455, 2.
 9 τοῦ μέρους attr. gen. 542,
 vi. a.
 12 ἔως οὗ 526, Obs. i.
 14 ἀναθέματι dat. 548, Obs. 8.
 — μηδενός gen. 537.
 15 ὥς μέλλοντας 701.
 — τοῦ ἀνελεῖν . . 492, 3., 803,
 Obs. i.
 19 χειρός gen. 536.
 22 ὅτι ταῦτα κ. τ. λ. 802, Obs.
 8.
 23 ἀπό. 620, 2, a.
 — παραστήσαι change of con-
 struction 802, Obs. 7.

CHAP. XXIV.

- 1 οἵτινες 816, 7.
 3 μετὰ 636, 3, a.
 4 ἐπὶ πλείον 635, 3, b.
 — ἐπικεῖα 603, 2.
 5 λοιμὸν 353.
 — Ἰουδαίους dat. 605, 2.
 6 constr. changed. 708, Obs.
 8 τούτων—ἄν . . 822, Obs. 7.
 10 ἐκ 621, 2, a.
 11 μοί 597.
 14 οὕτω 899 8.
 15 εἰς 625, 3, b.
 17 διὰ 627, 2, b.
 18 ἐν οἷς 623, i., 834, i.
 19 ἐπὶ σοῦ 633, 3, a.
 — εἰ ἔχουν 855, 1.
 25 τὸ νῦν ἔχον 579, 6.
 27 τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις 599, 1.

CHAP. XXV.

- 1 οὖν 737, 3.
 3 κατὰ 628, 3, b.
 5 ἐν ὑμῖν 622, 1, b.
 10 ἐπὶ 633, 1, c.
 — κάλλιον 784.
 11 τὸ ἀπαθανεῖν 670.
 16 πρίν—ἔχοι 848.
 18 ἄν attr. gen. . . 542, ii. B. b.
 20 εἰς 625, 3, c.
 — εἰ βούλοιο 802.
 22 ἐβουλόμην impf. . . 398, 3.
 23 τοῖς κατ' ἐξοχὴν . . 456, a.,
 629, 3, g.
 26 μοί—πέμποντα . . . 674.

CHAP. XXVI.

- 1 ὑπέρ 630, 2, a.
 3 γνώστην ὄντα σε (ηγούμενος
 supplied) 895, i. d.
 6 ἐπ' ἐλπίδι 634, 3, c.
 8 εἰ 798, b., 804, 9.
 11 αὐτοῖς 601.
 13 ἡμέρας gen. 523.

- 13 ὑπέρ §. 631, II. 3, b.
 16 εἰς τοῦτο 625, 3, a.
 — ἄν ὀφθήσεται attr. for &
 ὀφθήσ. 822, 1., 545, 3.
 — σοί 599.
 22 οὐδὲν ἐκτός (= δεινόν)—εἰ
 804, 9.
 24 μεγάλη τῇ φωνῇ . . 459, 1, δ.
 25 ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, v. b.
 28 ἐν ὀλίγῳ 623, 3, g.
 29 εὐξάμην ἄν 425, 2, b.

CHAP. XXVII.

- a 1 τοῦ ἀποπλεῖν 492, 3., 803,
 Obs. i.
 — παρεδίδουν nom. suppl. 375,
 7.
 — στείρης attr. gen. 542, vi.
 2 τῶπος acc. 559.
 3 Παύλῳ—πορευθέντα . . 674.
 7 κατὰ 629, 1, d.
 10 ὅτι—μέλλειν 804, 7.
 12 πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 — εἴπως 877, Obs. 5.
 — κατὰ 629, 1, d.
 13 προθέσως gen. 505.
 — ἄρσων 784.
 14 δέ position 765, Obs.
 23 οὗ gen. 518, 2, a.
 30 προφάσει 603.
 34 πρὸς 638, I. 2, c.
 37 αἱ πᾶσαι 454.
 39 εἰ δύναντο 856, 1.
 40 τῇ πνεύσει (αὔρη) . . . 436.
 43 βουλήματος gen. 531.
 44 οὓς μέν—οὓς δέ . . 816, 3, b.

CHAP. XXVIII.

- 4 ἔλασεν 401, a., 402.
 7 Ποτλίῳ dat. 597.
 10 τιμαῖς dat. 545, Obs. 8.
 — ἀναγομένοις dat. 599.
 11 Διοσκουρίοις app. 475, Obs. 1.
 14 ἐπ' αὐτοῖς 634, 1, b.
 16 καθ' ἑαυτόν 629, 1, c.
 19 ὥς ἔχων 701.
 26 ἀκοῇ 545, Obs. 8.

ROMANS I.

- 1 Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 545, 5, ii.
 — ἀπόστολος predic. force of
 375, Obs. 3.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — προσηγγέλατο midd. 363,
 6.
 — Θεός suppl. from Θεοῦ 893.
 2 διὰ force of . . 627, II. 3, c.
 — αὐτοῦ attr. gen. 545, 5, ii.
 B. or viii. a.
 3 κατὰ σάρκα 629, 3, a.
 — τοῦ γενομένου—τοῦ ὀρισθέν-
 τος 467, 5., 706, 1.
 — υἱοῦ predic. subs. 375, Obs. 3.

- 3 omission of art 460, Obs. i.
 4 ἐν δυνάμει 622, 3, g.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 — Πνεῦμα ἀγίωσύνης attr. gen.
 542, viii. b.
 — ἐξ 621, 3, d.
 — νεκρῶν attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.
 c. 3.
 5 διὰ 627, I. 3, c.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — πίστεως attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.
 c. i.
 — ὑπέρ 630, I. 2, f.
 — τοῦ article emphatic, *the*
 name sc. Ἰησοῦς 447, 1, b.
 6 καὶ emphatic. 760, 2.
 — Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 545, 5, i.
 β.
 7 ellipse of ἔστω or εἴη 376,
 Obs. i.
 8 τῷ Θεῷ emphatic use of
 article 447, Obs. 4.
 — ὑπέρ 630, 2, c.
 — ἡ πίστις, *your faith in Christ*,
 448, 1.
 9 μοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. B,
 a.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 — τῷ Εὐαγγελίῳ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ use
 of article 461, 1.
 — ὑμῶν attr. gen. . . 542, 5, ii.
 c. i.
 — ποιοῦμαι middle force of
 363, 6.
 10 ἐπὶ 633, 2.
 — εἴπως 877, Obs. 5.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 13 οὐ θέλω 738, Obs. 1.
 — ἄχρι τοῦ δεῦρο . . 456, 2, b.
 — ἵνα σχῶ 806, 2.
 14 omission of art. . 447, 2, b.
 — dative 588, 1.
 15 τὸ πρόθυμον . . . 436, 2, d. i.
 — κατ' ἐμέ 629, 3, c.
 — ἐστὶ omitted 376, d.
 16 εὐαγγέλιον 549, c.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — παντὶ 596, Obs. 2.
 — * Ἰουδαίῳ 447, 2, b.
 — πρῶτον 714, c.
 17 Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . 542, 1, B.
 — ἐκ 621, 3, d.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a or c.
 — πιστὴν 356, 1. (?)
 — ὁ δίκαιος ἐκ πίστεως . 467,
 Obs. 2.
 18 ἐπὶ 635, 3, b.
 — ἐν ἀδικίᾳ 623, 3, k.
 19 τὸ γνωστὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ 436, d.
 Obs.
 — τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii.
 B, a.
 — ἐφανέρωσε aor. force 402, 1.
 20 ἀπό 620, 2, c.

- 20 τοῖς ποιήμασι... §. 6 1. a.
 — νοούμενα 698.
 — εἰς 625, 3, *Obs.* 2., 803, *Obs.*
 21 οὐκ—ἡ 776, *Obs.* 2.
 22 φάσκοντες εἶναι infin. 665, 1.
 23 Θεοῦ att. gen. 542, 5, viii. a.
 — ἐν 623, 3, l.
 — double gen. 543, 1.
 24 εἰς 625, 3, c or b.
 — τοῦ ἀτιμάζεσθαι 492, 3.
 — ἐν αὐτοῖς 654, 3.
 25 οἵτινες 816, 7.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b or c.
 — παρά 637, III, 3, c.
 — εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας 625, 2, *Obs.* 2.
 26 ἀτιμάσας att. gen. 542, 5, iii.
 27 παρὰ φύσιν .. 637, III, 3, m.
 — εἰς ἀλλήλους 625, 3, b.
 — ἐν ἕρπσει 622, 1, b.
 — ἦν ἔδει sc. ἀπολαμβάνειν,
 895, c.
 — πλάνης 542, 5.
 28 ποιεῖν 669.
 — τὰ μὴ καθήκοντα 746, *Obs.*
 29 ἀδικία 539, *Obs.* 2., and 610.
 — φθόνου 599.
 30 κακῶν gen. 542, 2.
 — γονεύσιν dat. 601, 2.
 32 οὐ μόνον—ἀλλά... 762, 1.

CHAP. II.

- 1 ἐν ᾧ 612, 3, i.
 — τὸν ἕτερον 454, 3.
 — ὁ κρίνων 451, 2.
 2 κατὰ ἀλφειαν... 629, 3, g.
 — ἐπὶ 635, 3, b.
 3 τοῦτη 657, 2, b.
 4 double genitive. 543.
 — article 446, 2., 461, 1.
 5 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 — article 459, 5.
 — σεαυτῷ 602, 3.
 — ὁργῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 — article omitted.. 477, 2, a.
 6 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 7 ἔργον attr. gen. 542, ii. β.
 8 ἐξ 621, 3, c.
 — ἐπὶ 635, 3, d., cf. 905, 3, c.
 — ellipse of ἔσται 376, *Obs.* I.
 9 τοῦ article... 451, *Obs.* 4.
 — τὸ κακόν 451, 1.
 11 παρά 637, II. 2.
 — νόμου without article 448,
Obs. 7.
 13 νόμον attr. gen. 542, ii. β, b.
 14 τὰ μὴ ἔχοντα... 746, *Obs.*
 — τὰ τοῦ νόμου 430, 5., 442, b.
 — αὐτοῖ 378, b.
 15 ὅτινες 816, 7.
 — μεταξύ with gen. 526.
 16 διὰ 627, 3, c.
 17 ἐν 622, 3, c.
 19 πέποιθας 399, *Obs.* 5.
 — σαυτὸν 673, 1.
 — τῶν ἐν σκότει 622, 3, d.,
 436, 1, d.

- 21 οὖν §. 737, 4.
 23 διὰ } 627, 3, d.
 24 διὰ } 627, 3, d.
 26 οὐχί 874, 1.
 27 ἡ ἐκ φύσεως 621, 3, k.
 — τελοῦσα 697, b.
 — διὰ 627, 3, f.
 28 ἐν 622, 3, k.
 29 καρδίας 542, ii. β, b.
 30 ἐκ 621, 3, a.

CHAP. III

- 1 τὸ περισσόν 436, 2, d.
 — περιτομῆς attr. gen. 542, i.
 2 κατὰ 619, 3, g.
 — ἐπιστεύθησαν. 364, γ. *Obs.*
 3 τί γάρ 872.
 — ἔστι supplied 376.
 — μή 873, 4.
 4 μὴ γένοιτο 418, b.
 — γινέσθω 420, 1, and *Obs.* 2.
 — ὅπως ἂν 810, 2.
 5 τί ἐροῦμεν 810, 3, b.
 — ellipse of ἔστί 376.
 — κατὰ ἄνθρωπον .. 629, 3, g.
 6 ἐπεὶ 860, 2., 896, *Obs.* 2.
 7 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — καὶ 761.
 8 καὶ μή, sc. γένοιτο 896, *Obs.*
 4, β.
 — βλασφημούμεθα pass. voice
 364, δ.
 — ὅτι ποιήσωμεν .. 802, *Obs.* 8.
 9 τί οὖν 737, b.
 — ὅψ' ἁμαρτίαν 639, III, 3, a.
 12 ἔως ἐνός 527, *Obs.* 1.
 13 omission of ἔστί 376.
 14 γέμει with gen. 539.
 15 ἔχει inf. 607.
 18 Θεοῦ 542, ii. c. 1.
 — ἀπέναντι with gen. 524.
 19 τοῖς ἐν τῷ νόμῳ. 622, 3, f.,
 436, 1, c. δ.
 — Θεῷ dat. 600, 1.
 20 οὐ πᾶσα=μηδεμία 905, 9, a.
 21 ὅψ' 630, 2, a.
 — τοῦ νόμου 447, *Obs.* 7.
 22 διὰ 627, 1, 3, d.
 — ἐπὶ 635, 3, d., 905, 3, b.
 — εἰς 625, 1, f.
 — πάντας τοὺς πιστεύοντας 451,
Obs. 1.
 23 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. a.
 24 δωρεάν 580, 2.
 — τῆς apposition 456, *Obs.* 3.
 — ἐν Χριστῷ 622, *Obs.* 3.
 25 διὰ 627, 3, d.
 26 ἐν 622, 3, l.
 — πρὸς 638 III, 3, a.
 — εἰς τὸ εἶναι 625, 3, a.
 — τὸν ἐκ πίστεως 436, 1, c. δ.,
 621, 3, k.
 — Ἰησοῦ 542, ii. β, β.
 27 πίστει instr. dat. 611.

- 29 Ἰουδαίων attr. gen. 542, vii. a.
 — δέ 767, 3, a. b.
 — ἐκ πίστεως 621, 3, d.
 — διὰ πίστεως 627, 3, d.
 31 ἀλλὰ 714.

CHAP. IV.

- 2 εἰ with ind. 853, 1.
 — ἔχει supplied 896, d.
 — πρὸς .. 638, III, 3, c. or f.
 3 ἐπίστευσε aor. ... 401, 1, β.
 — τὸ πιστεῦσαι suppl. 893, a.
 — εἰς 625, 3, *Obs.* 4.
 4 τῷ ἐργαζομένῳ dat. 599.
 — κατὰ χάριν 629, 3, g.
 5 ἐπὶ 905, 3, c.
 6 μακαρισμὸν accus. 566.
 7 demonstr. omitted 817, 4.
 8 ᾧ 599.
 — οὐ μὴ λογίσῃται 748, *Obs.* 4.
 9 περιτομήν 352, 1.
 11 σημεῖον περιτομῆς .. 436, d.
 — σφραγίδα δικαιοσύνης attr.
 gen. 542, ii. β, b.
 — τῆς πίστεως attr. gen. 542,
 i. δ.
 — τῆς ἐν ἀκροβυστίᾳ 622, 3, b.
 — δι' ἀκροβυστίας .. 627, 3, c.
 905, *Obs.* 2.
 12 τοῖς ἔχγουσι modal dat. 603.
 — πατρός attr. gen. 542, viii.
 a.
 13 τὸ εἶναι in app. ... 678, 3, a.
 — πίστεως attr. gen. 542, i. δ.
 14 οἱ ἐκ νόμου... 436, 1, d. δ.
 16 διὰ τοῦτο .. 627, III, 3, a.
 — βεβαίαν predic. adj. 375, 5.
 17 κατέναντι οὐ — Θεοῦ attr.
 822, 2.
 — τὰ μὴ ὄντα ... 746, *Obs.* 1.
 18 παρά 638, III, 3, m.
 — ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 — εἰς τὸ γενέσθαι 635, 3, *Obs.* 2.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 19 μὴ ἀσθενήσας .. 746, *Obs.* 1.
 — τῇ πιστεῖ 605, 4.
 20 εἰς 625, 3, b.
 21 ἐπήγγελλται 363, b.
 — καὶ 760.
 25 διὰ final and causal 627, 3,
 a.

CHAP. V.

- 1 οὖν 737, 3.
 — πρὸς 638, III, 3, c.
 2 διὰ 627, 3, c.
 — τὴν προσαγωγὴν 447, *Obs.* 1.
 — τῇ πίστει mod. dat. ... 603.
 — ἐν ᾧ 622, 3, d.
 — δόξης attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 1.
 3 οὐ μόνον—ἀλλὰ καὶ 762.
 — ἐν 622, 3, i.
 4 verb supplied 395.
 6 κατὰ καιρὸν 629, 3, g.
 — ὑπέρ 630, 2, b.
 7 τις 659.

- 7 ἀποθάνεται fut. . . §. 406, 5.
 — τομά historic pres. 395, 1.
 9 ἀπό . . . 620, 1, b.
 10 ἐν τῇ ᾧ . . . 622, 3, b.
 12 ἡ ἁμαρτία art. . . 447, 1, c.
 — ἐφ' ᾧ . . . 634, 3, c.
 13 ἄχρι νόμου . . . 524.
 14 καὶ emphatic . . . 760.
 — μὴ ἁμαρτήσαντας 746, Obs.
 — ἐπὶ τῷ ὁμοιώματι 634, 3, n.
 15 ὡς—οὕτω καὶ . . . 760, 3.
 — οἱ πολλοὶ . . . 454, Obs. 1.
 — εἰς . . . 905, 3, a.
 16 ἐν χάριτι . . . 622, 3, b.
 — ἀνθρώπου attr. gen. 542, i. β.
 — τοῦ ἐνός (the one) 455, 1, b.
 17 παραπτώματι instr. dat. 607.
 — εἰς (result) . . . 625, 3, a.
 18 ζωῆς attrib. gen. 542, i. d,
 or viii. b.
 — εἰς κατάκριμα (sc. ἐβα-
 σίλευσεν θάνατος) } 905,
 — εἰς δικαιοσύνην (sc. βα-
 σίλευσεν ζωῇ) } 8.
 20 ἵνα πλεονάσῃ . . . 806, 2.
 21 ἐν . . . 622, 3, b.

CHAP. VI.

- 1 ἐπιμενοῦμεν . . . 417.
 2 οἵτινες relative sent. 816, 7.
 3 εἰς . . . 625, Obs. 4.
 4 διὰ . . . 627, 1, 3, d.
 5 εἰ γεγόναμεν . . . 853, 1.
 — ἀλλὰ καὶ . . . 774, Obs. 1.
 — συμφωνοί suppl. 896, Obs. 1.
 6 τῆς ἁμαρτίας . . . 542, v. b.
 7 ὁ ἀποθάνων . . . 451, 2.
 9 αὐτοῦ gen. . . . 505.
 10 ὁ ἀπέθανε 548, 2, e., 905, 7.
 11 τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ . . . 599.
 — ἑαυτοῦς . . . 654, 2, b.
 — ἐν . . . 622, 3, Obs. 3.
 12 εἰς τὸ ὑπακούειν 803, Obs. 1, 2.
 13 ὡς . . . 701.
 — ἐκ νεκρῶν 621, 3, f, or 1, b.
 14 κυριεύσει future . . 406, 3.
 — ὑπὸ νόμον . . 639, III. 3, a.
 15 ἀμαρτήσομεν . . . 417.
 16 ᾧ (αὐτῷ omitted) . . 817, 4.
 — ἁμαρτίας attr. gen. 542, ii. a.
 — εἰς . . . 625, 3, c.
 17 εἴη omitted . . 376, Obs. 1.
 — ὅτι ἦτε form of sent. . 698,
 Obs. 5.
 — ἐκ καρδίας . . . 621, 3, d.
 — εἰς ὃν—τύπον 364, 7, Obs.,
 824, II. 2.
 19 ἀνθρώπων adv. acc. 548, f.
 — ἀκαθαρσία dat. . . 596, 2.
 — εἰς (result) . . . 625, 3, a.
 20 ἁμαρτίας . . . 520.
 — δικαιοσύνη . . . 599.
 21 ἐφ' οἷς . . . 634, 3, d.

- 23 ἐστὶ omitted . . . §. 376.

CHAP. VII.

- 1 ἐφ' ὅσον χρόνον . . 635, 2, b.
 2 νόμῳ . . . 611.
 3 ἔρα οὖν . . 787, Obs., 788, 4.
 — ἐν γένηται . . 854, Obs. 6.
 — ἀνδρὶ . . . 597.
 — τοῦ μὴ εἶναι . . 497, 3.
 — εἰς (aim) . . . 625, 3, a.
 5 τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν . . . 542, iii.
 — διὰ τοῦ νόμου 627, 3, d or f.
 — τῷ θανάτῳ . . 508 or 605, 4.
 6 ἀποθάνοντος (?) ellipse of
 demonstr. 695, Obs. 1.
 — ἀποθάνοντες (!) . . 817, 4.
 — ὥστε δουλεύειν . . 863, 2.
 — πνεύματος—γράμματος attr.
 gen. 542, ii. b.
 7 ἀλλὰ . . . 774.
 — ἥδεν for ἥδειν ἂν . . 858, 1.
 9 δέ—δέ—δέ . . 769, Obs. 2.
 13 ἐγένετο supplied . . 895, d.
 — καθ' ὑπερβολήν . . 629, g.
 14 ὑπό . . . 639, 3, a.
 15 τοῦτο . . . 658, 1.
 21 τῷ θέλοντι ἐμοί—ἐμοί 658, 2.,
 699, Obs. 3.

- 23 τῷ νόμῳ . . . 601.
 25 τῷ νοῷ . . . 603.

CHAP. VIII.

- 1 ἄρα . . . 788, 1.
 — τοῖς . . . 587, 2.
 2 πνεύματος . . . 545, 1, d.
 3 τὸ ἀδύνατον . . . 436, 2, d.
 — ἐν ᾧ . . . 623, 3, i.
 — σαρκὸς ἁμαρτίας . . 542, iii.
 — περὶ ἁμαρτίας 632, 1, Obs. 2.
 5 τὰ τῆς σαρκὸς . . 436, d. 5.
 7 εἰς Θεόν . . . 625, 3, b.
 — οὐδὲ γὰρ 776, 6, and Obs. 2.
 8 ἐν σαρκί . . . 623, 3, d.
 9 εἴπερ with ind. . . 853, 1.
 — αὐτοῦ . . . 518, 2.
 10 διὰ . . . 627, II. 3, b.
 11 καὶ . . . 860.
 — διὰ . . . 627, II. 3, c.
 12 τοῦ ζῆν . . . 803, Obs. 3.
 13 μέλειτε . . . 408, Obs. 1.
 — ὅσοι . . . 817, 3.
 15 εἰς . . . 625, 3, c.
 — νουθεσίας attr. gen. . . 542,
 viii. b.
 — ἐν ᾧ . . . 622, 3, c.
 17 omission of verb 891, Obs. 4.
 18 πρὸς . . . 638, 3, g.
 — τὴν μέλλουσαν δόξαν 902, 3.
 19 κτίσεως . . . 353, 1.
 — κτίσεως attr. gen. 542, viii.
 a.
 20 ματαιότητι dat. 642, b., cf.
 639, II. 2, c.

- 20 διὰ . . . §. 627, II. 3, a.
 — ἐπ' ἐλπίδι . . . 634, 3, g.
 21 εἰς . . . 625, 3, c.
 — δόξης attr. gen. . . 542, iii.
 22 ἄχρι τοῦ νῦν . . . 456, 2, b.
 23 οὐ μόνον δέ—ἀλλὰ καὶ 762, 1.
 — αὐτοὶ repeated . . 658, 2.
 — ἑαυτοῖς . . . 654, 2, b.
 25 διὰ . . . 627, 1, 3, f.
 26 τὸ—τί . . . 457, Obs.
 — στεναγμοῖς dat. . . 603.
 27 κατὰ Θεόν . . . 629, 1, c.
 — ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, a.
 28 aorist . . . 402.
 29 συμμέρφους pred. adj. 375, 5.
 — τῆς εἰκόνης gen. . . 507.
 — εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.
 31 πρὸς ταῦτα . . 638, III. 3, e.
 — ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, a.
 — κατὰ . . . 628, 3, b.
 32 νου gen. . . 531, Obs. 2.
 — χαρίσεται fut. . . 406, 5.
 33 καὶ emphatic . . . 760.
 35 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii.
 B, c, or i. d.
 — interrog. ἡ omitted . . 875,
 Obs. 2.

- 36 ἡμέραν . . . 577, 459, I, a.
 39 δυνήσεται number 393, add.

CHAP. IX.

- 1 ἐν Χριστῷ . . . 622, 3, k.
 2 καρδίᾳ local dat. . . 603.
 3 ἡσχόμην without ἂν 398, 3.
 — ἀνάθεμα . . . 353, 1.
 — ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, a or b.
 4 οἵτινες . . . 816, 7.
 5 τὸ κατὰ σάρκα . . 436, d. 6.
 — εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας . . 625, 2, c.
 6 οἶον—ὅτι . . . 905, 8, γ.
 — οὗτοι . . . 658.
 7 ἐν Ἰσαάκ . . . 622, 3, c.
 — σοί . . . 597 or 599.
 9 οἶτος . . . 381, Obs. 1.
 — κατὰ . . . 629, 2, a.
 10 ῥεβέκκα nom. . . 708, 1.
 — ἐξ ἐνός . . . 621, 3, a.
 — κοίτην ἔχουσα . . 360, 1.
 11 γεννηθέντων subst. supplied
 695, Obs. 1.
 — ἐκ . . . 621, 3, c.
 13 ἡγάπησα . . . 403, 1.
 14 παρὰ . . . 637, II. 2.
 15 ὃν ἐν . . . 829, 4.
 16 τοῦ θέλοντος gen. . . 423.
 17 ἐν σοί . . . 622, 3, c.
 18 ἄρα οὖν . . . 787, 7.
 19 οὖν . . . 737, 4.
 20 μενούμεν . . . 730, b., 880, g.
 — σύ . . . 735.
 — μή . . . 873, 4.
 21 πηλοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. a.
 — ὁ μὲν—ὁ δέ . . . 816, 3, b.

a ὁ ἀπέθανε=ὁ θάνατος αὐτοῦ standing for the emphatic nom., the verb of which (ἦν) is paraphrased by (αὐτός) ἀπέθανεν κ.τ.λ. see §. 477. 1. The neuter accusative falls under the elliptic accusative §. 548. c., id quod—the act of his death.

- 23 ἐπί..... §. 905, 3, b.
 — ἐλέους attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 24 οὐς—ἐμᾶς..... 824, Obs. 5.
 25 οὐ λαὸν .. 745, Obs. 5, fin.
 26 καὶ ἔσται 800, Obs.
 27 ὑπέρ 630, I. 3, f.
 28 συντέμνων (ποιήσαι suppl. ?)
 709, see 895.
 29 ὡς Γόμορρα 594, Obs. 5, fin.
 31 δικαιοσύνης attr. gen. 542,
 ii. β.
 33 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, d.

CHAP. X.

- 1 πρὸς τὸν Θεόν 638, III. 3, d.
 — ἐστὶ omitted..... 376.
 — ὑπέρ 630, 2, a.
 — εἰς σωτηρίαν ... 625, 3, a.
 2 αὐτοῖς..... 599.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c, i.
 — κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν .. 629, 3, a.
 3 Θεοῦ attr. gen. ... 542, i. β.
 4 ὁ ποιήσας aor. part. 706, b,
 b, a.
 6 ἡ ἐκ πίστεως δικαιοσύνη 621,
 3, d.
 8 τῆς πίστεως attr. gen. 542,
 viii. b.
 9 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 10 καρδίᾳ dat. instr. 611.
 11 ἐπ' αὐτῷ..... 634, 3, c.
 12 τὲ καὶ 758, 1.
 — πάντων 542, 2, a.
 13 ὅς ἂν 830, 4.
 14 εἰς ὅν..... 625, 3, b.
 — κηρύσσοντος article omitted
 451, Obs. 2.
 16 ἀλλὰ use of 774.
 17 ἐξ 621, 3, c.
 18 μὴ οὐκ 873, 4.
 — μενούγγε ... 730, b., 735.
 19 πρῶτος 714, Obs. 3.
 — ἐπί (in the passage referred
 to for ἐν read ἐπ') 634, d.
 — οὐκ ἔθνη 745, Obs. 5.
 20 μὴ ζητοῦσιν 746.

CHAP. XI.

- 1 οὖν..... 739, 5, or 3.
 — ἀπόσπαστο aor..... 461, B.
 — ἐκ 621, 3, a.
 2 Θεῷ 589, 1.
 4 ἐμαυτῷ..... 599.
 — τῇ Βααλ..... 589, 2.
 5 κατ' ἐκλογὴν... 629, 3, a.
 — χάριτος attr. gen. 542, i. δ.
 6 χάριτι 611.
 — ἐξ 621, 3, c.
 7 τί οὖν 737, 6, fin.
 8 κατανόησας 542, iii.
 — τοῦ μὴ βλέπειν ... 492, 3.
 — ἕως with gen. 527, Obs. i.
 9 εἰς 625, 3, Obs. 4.
 11 παρατίματι..... 611.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 13 τοῖς ἔθνεσιν app. ... 467, 3.

- 13 ἐφ' ὅσον... §. 870, Obs. 1.
 14 εἰπὼς 877, Obs. 5.
 17 ἐν αὐτοῖς..... 622, i. b.
 18 κλάδων 642, b.
 19 ἐρεῖς οὖν..... 406, 5.
 20 τῇ ἀπιστίᾳ..... 611.
 21 μήπω..... 814.
 22 ἐπὶ..... 905, 3, b.
 24 posit. of ἐξεκότης .. 459, 4.
 — future 406, 3.
 25 παρ' ἑαυτοῖς... 637, II. 2.
 — ἄχρις οὗ..... 527, Obs. 1.
 28 κατὰ 629, 3, b.
 30 ἡλεήθητε 364, 2.
 — ἀπιστία..... 611.
 32 τοὺς πάντας .. 454, Obs. 5.
 — εἰς..... 625, 3, c.
 36 ἐξ—διὰ—εἰς 621, 3, a., 627,
 3, c., 625, 3, a.

CHAP. XII.

- 1 οἰκτιρῶν number. . 355, c.
 2 λατρεῖν in appos. to sent.
 580, 2.
 — ἀνακαινώσει mod. dat. 604.
 — τί 877, Obs. 2.
 3 ἐν ὑμῖν 622, 1, b.
 — παρ' οὐ ... 637, III. 3, m.
 — εἰς 625, 3, c.
 — ἐκάστω position of 902, 3.
 5 καθ' εἰς ... 905, 3, Obs. 5.
 6 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 — verb suppl. (προφητευσώ-
 μεθα &c.) 895, 1, c.
 7 ὁ διδάσκων... 451, Obs. 5.
 9 ἀποστνγοῦντες belonging to
 ἀγαπᾶμεν paraphrased by
 ἀγ. ἀνυπ. 708.
 15 χαίρειν 671.
 16 παρ' ἑαυτοῖς... 639, II. 2.
 21 ἐν 622, 3, b.

CHAP. XIII.

- 1 οὔσαι 375, 3.
 — ὑπό 639, 1, 2, a.
 2 ὥστε 863, 1.
 3 καὶ with fut. after imper.
 420, Obs. 2.
 4 εἰς ὁργὴν 625, 3, d.
 7 verb supplied .. 895, 1, c.
 8 double negative ... 747.
 — τό with inf. 679, d.
 — τὸν ἕτερον 454, 3.
 9 πὸ γάρ 657, 1.
 — ἐν τῷ ἀγαπήσεις κ. τ. λ.
 457, Obs.
 11 καὶ τοῦτο 697, d.
 — ἐγερθῆναι 667.
 12 aor. and perf. 401, 5.
 — τοῦ σκότους attr. gen. 542,
 viii. b.
 24 εἰς ἐπιθυμίας... 625, 3, a.

CHAP. XIV.

- 1 τῇ πίστει dat. 605, 4.
 — εἰς 625, Obs. 4.

- 2 δς μέν .. §. 816, 3, δ or d.
 4 σὺ position of ... 902, 3.
 — κυρίῳ..... 659, 9.
 5 παρ' ἡμέραν.. 637, III. 3, e.
 — πᾶσαν ἡμέραν... 454, Obs. 4.
 6 ἡμέραν acc. 551, c.
 7 ἐαυτῷ dat..... 599.
 8 ἔάν with conj. 778, b.
 9 τοῦ Κυρίου gen.. ... 518, 2.
 11 τῷ Θεῷ 589, 1.
 12 περὶ ἑαυτοῦ .. 632, 1, 2, b.
 13 ἀδελφῷ 602, 3.
 14 δι' αὐτοῦ 627, 3, c.
 — λογιζομένῳ dat. 599.
 — ἐκείνῳ 658.
 15 ὑπέρ 630, 2, a or b.
 18 τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ... 600, 1.
 20 διὰ προσκύματος 627, 3, c.
 21 μή—μηδέ—μηδέ... 776, 1, b.
 — ἐν ᾧ dem. omitted 817, 4.
 22 form of condit. sent. 860, 8.

CHAP. XV.

- 1 ἑαυτοῖς 594, 4.
 2 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 4 γραφῶν attr. gen. 542, i. δ.
 5 ὑπομονῆς attr. gen. 542, iii.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 7 εἰς 625, 3, a or c.
 8 ὑπέρ 630, 3, a or c.
 9 infin. 669, 1.
 — ὀνόματι dat. 589, 1.
 10 εὐφράνθητε... 385, Obs. 1.
 12 ἄρχειν inf. 666, 1.
 13 ἐν 623, 3, i.
 14 καὶ αὐτὸς—καὶ αὐτοί... 760.
 — γνώσεως gen..... 539.
 15 ἀπὸ μέρους... 620, c.
 — ὡς 701.
 16 εὐαγγέλιον acc. 56c.
 17 τὰ πρὸς τὸν Θεόν 436, d, 5.
 18 ὧν relative attracted 822.
 19 ὥστε with inf. ... 863, 2.
 20 ἐπὶ 905, 3, c.
 21 ὥφονται, with rel. clause as
 nom. 817, Obs. 2.
 22 τὰ πολλά ... 454, Obs. 8.
 — τοῦ ἐλθεῖν gen..... 531.
 23 τοῦ ἐλθεῖν attr. gen. 542, ii.
 c, 1.
 — ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἐτῶν 620, 2, a.
 24 ὡς ἂν..... 842, 3.
 25 διακονῶν 811, 3., 705, 6, a, e.
 26 ποιήσασθαι middle verb 363,
 6.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — ἁγίων gen. part... 542, vi.
 a.
 27 πνευματικοῖς 436, 2, c., dat.
 603.
 29 εὐλογίας attr. gen. 542, ii. β.
 30 διὰ 905, 3, β, b.
 31 ἁγίοις dat..... 594, 4.
 33 ellipse of εἴη. . 376, Obs. 1.

CHAP. XVI.

- 2 ἐν ᾧ ἐν πράγματι §. 829, 3.
 — ὧμων gen. 529, 1.
 6 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 10 ἐκ 621, 3, κ.
 — τῶν Ἀριστ. 436, Obs. 1.
 16 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 17 παρά 637, III. 3, m.
 19 ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 25 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 — μου 542, viii. b.
 — σεσιγημένον 364, 5, β.
 26 εἰς ἔθνη 625, 1, Obs. 6.

I CORINTHIANS I.

- 1 ἀπόστολος 375, Obs. 3.
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, i. β.
 2 ἐκκλησία (χαίρειν supplied)
 895, 1, b.
 3 εἴη supplied .. 376, Obs. 1.
 4 ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 — ἐν Χριστῷ 623, Obs. 3.
 5 ἐν παντί 623, 3, i.
 6 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii.
 β, a.
 — ἐν ὑμῖν 623, 3, c.
 7 negatives 747, 1.
 8 βεβαιώσει fut. 406, 5.
 — ἕως τέλους 527, Obs. 1.
 — ἀνεγκλήτους pred. adj. 375, 5.
 9 ἐστὶ omitted 376.
 — διὰ 627, 1, 3, c.
 10 διὰ 905, 3, β, b.
 11 τῶν Χλόης 436, Obs. 1.
 12 Παύλου gen. 518, 2, a.
 13 μή 873, 4.
 — εἰς 625, Obs. 3.
 14 εἰ μή 860, 5.
 16 λαίον 580, 2.
 17 βαπτίσειν infin. 669, 2.
 18 ἀπολλυμένοις 600.
 20 αἰῶνος 542, viii. b.
 21 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 — διὰ 627, 3, d.
 24 article omitted 447, 2, b.
 — τῶν μωρῶν 436, 2, d.
 26 κατὰ σάρκα 629, 3, γ.
 27 τὰ μωρὰ τοῦ κόσμου 436, 2, d, Obs.
 28 τὰ μὴ ὄντα 746, Obs.
 29 μὴ πάντα 905, 9, a.
 30 ἐξ αὐτοῦ 621, 3, a.

CHAP. II.

- 1 καθ' ὑπεροχὴν .. 629, 3, γ.
 2 οὐκ ἔκρινα εἶδέναι .. 745, 2.
 3 ἐν 622, 3, κ.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 5 ἐν 622, 3, d.
 — ἀνθρώπων attr. gen. .. 542, viii. b.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. .. 542, i. δ.
 7 εἰς 625, 3, a.

- 7 ἡμῶν attr. gen. §. 542, viii. a.
 8 ἐγνωκεν perf. 399, Obs. 5.
 — conditional sentence .. 856.
 — καὶ 610, 3.
 10 βάθη 355, Obs. 2.
 11 τὰ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου .. 436, 2, d, Obs. 4 and 5.
 — article 461, 5.
 13 λαλοῦμεν supplied 895, 1, a.
 — πνευματικοῖς dat. 610, 3.
 14 αὐτῷ 600.
 15 ὑπὸ 639, 2, a.
 16 ὅς 836, 4.

CHAP. III.

- 2 double accus. 583.
 — ἀλλὰ 774.
 3 κατὰ ἄνθρωπον .. 629, 3, γ.
 4 ὅταν frequentative 842, 1.
 5 διὰ 627, 3, c.
 — καὶ, even 760.
 — ἐκάστω position of. 902, 3.
 6 aor. and impft. 401, 4.
 7 τί ὅμο, Obs. 1, 381, Obs. 3.
 8 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 9 Θεοῦ gen. 507.
 11 παρά 637, III. 3, c.
 12 ἐπὶ 905, 3, c.
 — asyndeton 468, 6.
 13 ὑποῖον ἐστί 886, 2.
 15 διὰ πυρός .. 627, 3, a.
 17 οὐτινες 816, 7.
 — agreement of 821, 3.
 19 παρὰ 637, II. 2.
 21 ὥστε 867, 1.
 — ὧμων 518, 2.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 ἡμᾶς acc. 551, 1, c.
 — ὡς 703, Obs. 2.
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. a.
 — μυστηρίων attr. gen. 542, ii. β, a.
 2 ὁ δὲ λοιπὸν 376, d., 925, 7.
 — ἵνα 803, Obs. 1.
 3 εἰς ἐλάχιστον 625, 3, d.
 4 σύννοια constr. of. 682, 2.
 5 ὥς ἂν 846, 2.
 — φωτίσει 406, 5.
 6 εἰς 625, 3, c.
 — διὰ 627, 11, 3, a.
 — τὸ μὴ ὑπὲρ ὃ γέγραπται 457, 3.
 — ἵνα—φυσιοῦσθε 806, Obs. 2.
 8 ὕψελον 856, Obs. 3.
 — γέ 735.
 9 ἐσχάτους predicat. 375, 5.
 — τῷ κόσμῳ dat. 599.
 11 τῆς ἁρτί ἡρας .. 656, 2, b.
 15 ἀλλ' οὐ 774, Obs. 1.
 — ἔχετε supplied .. 895, 1, d.
 16 imperative 890.
 17 double accus. 583.
 — διδάσκα 395, 1.
 18 ὡς 701.

- 19 ἐὰν θελήσῃ §. 854, 1.
 21 ἐν ῥάβδῳ 622, 3, b.
 — ἔλθω 417.

CHAP. V.

- 1 ἥτις 816, 7.
 — ὥστε 669, Obs. 1.
 2 ἵνα ἐξαρθῇ 803, Obs. 1.
 3 τῷ σώματι 603.
 4 σύν 623, 2, b.
 5 τὸν τοιοῦτον .. 451, β, fin.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 8 ὥστε 861, 1.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 — κακίας attrib. gen. 542, iii.
 9 ἰνῶν 664.
 10 ὀφείλετε 858, Obs. 3.
 — ἅρα 348, 4.
 12 τί γάρ μοι 590, Obs. 2.
 — ἐξάρατε aor. imp. 405, 1.

CHAP. VI.

- 1 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 — ἐπὶ 633, 3, a.
 2 ἐν ὑμῖν 622, 3, c.
 3 μῆτι γε 762, Obs.
 4 τοῦτους 658, 1.
 5 πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 — ἐνι 643, 4.
 — ἀνὰ μέσον 624, Obs. 4.
 6 μετὰ 905, 3.
 — καὶ ταῦτο 580, 2.
 7 μὲν οὖν 730, b, fin.
 — μεθ' ἑαυτῶν 654, 3.
 10 οὔτε—οὔτε, οὔτε—οὐ 775, 2, c.
 11 ταῦτα 381, Obs. 1.
 — ἀλλὰ 774.
 13 κοιλία 599.
 — Κυρίῳ 597.
 — σώματι 597, or 598, Obs. 1.
 15 ποιήσω 406, 3.
 16 εἰς σάρκα μίαν 6 5, Obs. 4.
 18 ὃ ἐάν 829, 2.
 — εἰς 625, 3, b.
 19 οὐ 822.
 — ἑαυτῶν 518, 2, a.
 20 τιμῆς gen. 519.
 — δῆ 721, 1.

CHAP. VII.

- 1 περὶ ὧν κ. τ. λ. 905, 7.
 2 imperative .. 420, Obs. 1.
 — τὸν article 447, Obs. 1.
 4 σώματος gen. 505.
 5 εἰ μή—ἂν 430, Obs. a.
 — ἐκ 621, 3, d.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 2, b.
 — προσευχῇ dat. 599.
 — ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό 635, 3, a.
 — διὰ 627, 3, b.
 6 κατὰ συγγνώμην 629, 2, γ.
 7 ἑμαυτὸν attracted .. 869, 3.
 8 καλόν 858, 2.
 — ἐὰν μείνωσιν 854, 1.

* See Alex. Büttmann's Gramm. des Neutest. Sprachgeb. p. 189.

- 9 *εἰ* with ind. . . . §. 853, 1.
 — imperative . . 4^ο, *Obs.* 1.,
 852, 4.
 13 *ἦτις* 816, 8.
 — *εἰ* supplied 894, 2.
 14 *ἐν* 622, 3, *c.*
 — *ἔρα* 788, 4.
 — protasis supplied . . 860, 2.
 — *ἔστι* ind. in apod. 853, 1.
 or 853, 3, *b.*
 15 imperative . . 420, *Obs.* 1.
 16 *εἰ* 877, *b.*
 17 *εἰ μή* 860, 5, *h.*
 18 form of protasis . . 860, 8.
 20 *ἐν ταύτῃ* 658, 1.
 21 *εἰ καί* 861, *Obs.* 1.
 — *ἐλευθερίᾳ* supplied 893, *a.*
 22 *Κυρίου* attr. gen. 542, ii. or
 viii. *a.*
 23 *τιμῆς* gen. 519
 24 *παρά Θεῶν* . . 637, II. 2, fin.
 25 *ὥς* 701.
 26 *τοῦτο* 657, 2, *b.*
 29 *τὸ λοιπόν* 581, 4.
 — *μή* 746.
 34 *μεμέριται* agreement of,
 593, 3, 1.
 35 *Κυρίῳ* 600.
 36 *ἐπὶ* 635, 3, *B.*, cf. 905, 3, *b.*
 37 *ὅς* for *εἰ τις* 817, 4.
 38 *ὥστε* 863, 1.
 39 *ὃ θέλει* attr. 822.
 — *ἐν Κυρίῳ* 622, 3, *l.*
 40 *κατά* 629, 3, *a.*

CHAP. VIII.

- 3 *ὑπό* 639, I. 2, *a.*
 4 *οὖν* 737, 5.
 5 *ἀλλά* 774, *Obs.* 1.
 6 *ἐξ* 621, 3, *a.*
 — *εἰς* 625, 3, *a.*
 — *διὰ* 627, I. 3, *c.*
 7 *συνειδήσει* 603.
 — *εἰδῶλου* 542, ii. *c.*
 9 *μήπως* 814, *b.*
 13 *οὐ μή* 748.
 — *εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα* 625, 2, *Obs.* 3.

CHAP. IX.

- 1 *οὐκ* interrog. 874, 1.
 — *ἑώρακα* pft. 399, 3.
 — *μοῦ* attr. gen. 542, 1, *b.*
 2 *εἰ* with ind. 853.
 — *ἀλλῶς γε* . . 774, *Obs.* 1., 743.
 — *ἡ* article emphatic 447, 1, *a.*
 4 *φαγεῖν* inf. 666, 1.
 6 nomin. prefixed . . . 477.
 7 *ὀψωνίους* 603.
 — *ἐκ* 621, 3, *i.*
 8 *μή* 873, 4.
 9 *βυῶν* gen. 496.
 10 *διὰ* 627, II. 3, *a.*
 — *ἐπ' ἐλπίδι* 634, 3, *f.*
 11 *τὰ πνευματικά* 436, 2, *d.*, 4,
 fin.
 12 *εὐαγγελίῳ* dat. . . . 602, 3.

- 15 *κέχρημαι* pft. §. 399, *Obs.* 5.
 — *ἐν ἐμοί* 622, 3, *c.*
 — *ἦ ἴνα* 783, *Obs.*
 17 *οἰκονομίαν* accus. 364, *Obs.*
 548, 3.
 18 *εἰς τὸ μή* 625, 3, *Obs.*
 19 *ἐκ πάντων* 621, 3, *f.*
 — *ἐμαυτὸν* 363, 4.
 20 *τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις* dat. . . 599.
 — *μή ὦν*, though I am not,
 746.
 21 *Χριστοῦ* gen. 507.
 22 *πάντα* 382.
 25 *μὲν οὖν* 730, fin.
 — ellipse 896.
 26 *τοῖνυν* 790, *b.*
 — *τρέχω* supplied . . 895, *c.* 3.

CHAP. X.

- 1 *ὑπό* 639, III. 1, *c.*
 2 *εἰς* 625, *Obs.* 4.
 — *ἐβαπτίσαντο* . . 364, *Obs.* 2.
 4 *ἐκ* 621, 3, *a.*
 5 *ἐν τοῖς πλείουσιν* . 622, 3, *i.*
 — *εὐδόκησεν* aor. . . . 401, *B.*
 7 *φαγεῖν* 669.
 8 *ἔπειρα* (?) form of 261, 10.
 11 *εἰς* 625, 1.
 12 *μή πέσῃ* 814.
 13 *ὅς* 836, 3.
 — *ὑπὲρ ὅ* 630, II. 3, *b.*
 — *τοῦ δύνασθαι* 492, 3.
 16 *αἵματος* 542, vi.
 — *τὸν ἄρτον* acc. . . . 824, I. 1.
 17 *ἐκ* 621, 3, *i.*
 20 *ἀλλ' (φημί)* suppl. 895, 1, *b.*
 — *ἀλλά* answer supplied, see
 add. 880.
 24 *τὸ ἐαυτοῦ* 436, 2, *d.* 3.
 29 *ἴνα τί* 882, 2.
 30 *χάριτι* 603.
 31 *τῶν πολλῶν* 454, *Obs.* 8.

CHAP. XI.

- 1 *μοῦ* 542, ii. *c.* 3.
 4 *κατὰ κεφαλῆς* . . 628, 1, *d.*
 — *ἔχων* part. 697, *c.*
 5 position of adj. . . 459, 1, *d.*
 — *ἐαυτῆς* force of . . 654, 1, *c.*
 6 *κειράσθω* form of apodosis
 857, *c.*
 8 *ἐκ* 621, 3, *h.*
 9 *διὰ* 627, II. 3, *a.*
 10 *πάν* 773, *Obs.* 4.
 13 *κρίνατε* aor. imp. . . 405, 1.
 — interrogative sent. 871, 2.
 — *ἀκατακάλυπτον* remote attr.
 433, *d.*
 14 *οὐδέ* . . 776, 1, *b.*, and *Obs.* 2.
 15 *ἀντί* 618, 2, *c.*
 17 *εἰς* 625, 3, *a.*
 18 *μέρος τι* 550, 2.
 21 *ἐν τῷ φαγεῖν* . . . 622, 3, *i.*
 — *ὅς μὲν—ὅς δέ* . . . 816, 3, *b.*
 22 *ἐκκλησίας* gen. . . . 496.
 — *τί εἶπω* 417.

- 24 *ὑπέρ* §. 630, 2, *a.* or *b.*
 — *εἰς* 625, 3, *a.*
 25 *ἐν* 622, 3, *b.*
 26 *δοᾶκίς ἂν* 842, 1.
 27 *τοῦ σώματος* 501.
 28 *ἐκ* 621, 3, *i.*
 34 *ὥς ἂν ἐλθῶ* 842, 3.

CHAP. XII.

- 2 *ὡς ἂν ἡγεσθε* 868, 3.
 3 *ὁμῶν* dat. 589, 1.
 — *ἐν* 622, 3, *c.*
 — *ἀνάθεμα Ἰησοῦς* (?) . . 475,
 Obs. 1.
 4 *χαρισμάτων* 542, ii. *B.*
 8 *ᾧ μὲν—ἄλλῳ δέ* . . 816, 3, *b.*
 — *γνώσεως* } attr. gen. 764,
 Obs. 2., 542, viii.
 b.
 9 *ιαμάτων* }
 10 *δυνάμεων* attr. gen. 542, ii. *d.*
 11 *ἰδία* 603.
 13 *εἰς ἐν σώμα* 625, 3, *Obs.* 4.
 15 *ἐκ* 621, 3, *k.*
 — *ὅτι* 802, *Obs.* 8.
 — *παρὰ τοῦτο* . . 637, III. 3, *d.*
 — *τοῦτο* 580, 4.
 18 *τὰ μέλη—ἐν ἑκαστῷ* 581, 4.
 22 *τὰ δοκούντα μέλη* . . 902, 3.
 23 *σώματος* part. 534.
 25 *ὑπέρ* 630, 2, *a.*
 27 *ἐκ μέρους* 621, 3, *d.*
 28 *οὐς μὲν—δεύτερον* . 766, 1.
 31 *τὰ χαρίσματα* 446, 2., 447,
 Obs. 9.
 — *καθ' ὑπερβολὴν* 456, *Obs.* 2,
 c.

CHAP. XIII.

- 2 *τὰ μυστήρια πάντα* . 454, 1.
 — *οὐδέν* 381, *Obs.* 3.
 3 *ἴνα* 803, *Obs.* 1, 2.
 6 *ἐπὶ* 634, 3, *d.*
 9 *ἐκ μέρους* 621, 3, *d.*
 12 *δι' ἐσώπτρου* 627, 3, *d.*
 — *πρὸς πρόσωπον* 638, III. 3, *d.*
 13 *τούτων* part. gen. . . . 534.

CHAP. XIV.

- 3 *οικοδομῶν* acc. . . . 580, 2.
 5 *ἐκτός ἐι μή* 860, *Obs.* 3.
 7 *ἡμῶς* 773, *Obs.* 4.
 — *τὰ ἔψυχα* nom 436, 2, *d.* 2.
 — *τὸ αὐλούμενον* . . 364, 2, *b.*
 10 *εἰ τύχοι* 855.
 11 *τῷ λαλοῦντι* 600.
 — *ἐν ἐμοί* 622, 3, *n.*
 16 *δ' ἀναπληρῶν* posit. of nom.
 477, 1., cf. 902.
 — *ἐπὶ* 634, 2, *c.*
 19 *ἐν γλώσσῃ* 622, 3, *b.*
 21 *οὐδὲ* adverbial . . . 776, 7.
 22 *εἰς σημείον* 625, 3, *a.*
 25 *τὰ κρυπτά τῆς καρδίας* 442, *b.*
 — *ἐπὶ πρόσωπον* . . . 635, 3, *d.*
 26 *πρὸς* 638, III. 3, *a.*
 27 *κατὰ δύο* 629, 3, *h.*
 — *ἀνὰ μέρος* 624, 3, *a.*

30 ἀποκαλυφθῇ .. §. 364, 2, η.
33 ἀκαταστάσις attr. gen. 542,
viii. b.
35 τοὺς ἰδίους ἀνδρας 447, Obs. 1.
36 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, i. β.

CHAP. XV.

2 τίνι for ᾧτινι. 877, Obs. 2.
— ἐκτὸς εἰ μὴ .. 860, Obs. 3.
3 ἐν πρώτοις..... 622, 3, k.
— ὑπὲρ 630, 2, c.
4 aor. and pft..... 401, 5.
5 τοῖς δώδεκα 455, 1.
6 ἐπάνω πεντακοσίοις 780, 1.
8 ἔσχατον .. 579, 6., 580, 4.
9 ὁ ἐλάχιστος 451, 1.
— ὅς..... 816, 7, fin.
10 σὺν ἐμοί..... 623, 3, a.
11 εἴτε οὖν..... 778, a.
13 εἰ with ind. 853, 1.
— νεκρῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. β, b.
14 ἄρα..... 789, b.
15 κατὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ 628, 3, b. or
c.
— εἴπερ ἄρα 788, 4.
18 ἄρα..... 788, 1.
19 ἡλικιώτες ἐσμέν .. 374, 4.,
705, 6, c. δ.
— ἀνθρώπων gen. 534.
21 δι' ἀνθρώπου .. 637, 3, c.
22 ἐν τῷ Ἀδᾶμ .. 622, 3, c.
23 οἱ τοῦ Χριστοῦ 436, 1, Obs. 5.
— ἐν 622, 2.
25 ἄχρις οὗ..... 841, 5.
26 ἔσχατος adj. 714, b.
27 δῆλον ὅτι κ.τ.λ. 802, Obs. 7.,
895, 1, a.
28 ὑποταγῇ..... 842, 6.
— τὰ πάντα..... 382, 1.
— ἐν πᾶσιν..... 622, 3, i.
29 ὑπὲρ..... 630, 2, a. or b.
30 πᾶσαν ᾧραν 57.
31 καὶ ἡμέραν 629, Obs.
— καύχησιν..... 56', 2, fin.
— ἐν Χριστῷ 622, 3, c. Obs. 3.
34 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 1.
— ὡμῶν dat. 598, Obs. 1.
36 σύ position of..... 902.
41 ἀστέρους gen. 504.
42 ἐν δόξῃ 622, 3, i.
— opposition of clauses 702, i.
45 εἰς ψυχὴν .. 625, 3, Obs. 4.
47 ὁ article, force of, 447, 1, d.
52 ἐν ἐσχάτῃ σάλπιγγι 622, 2,
fin.
— σαλπίζει (σαλπιγκτής sc.)
893, a.
54 εἰς νίκος... 623, 3, Obs. 4.

CHAP. XVI.

1 περὶ τῆς λαγίας... 905, 7.
— εἰς 625, 3, a.
2 κατὰ μίαν 629, 2, b.
— παρ' ἐαυτῷ ... 637, II. 2.
3 οὗς ἐάν 830, 4.
— ταύτους 658.

3 διὰ..... §. 627, 3, d.
4 τοῦ πορεύεσθαι 521.
5 διέρχομαι for fut. .. 397, b.
— πρὸς ὑμᾶς 646.
6 τυχόν..... 700, 2, a.
9 ἀντικείμενοι (εἰς) sup. 376.
12 ἵνα ἐλθῇ..... 803, Obs. 1.
21 εἰ—οὐ φιλεῖ ... 744, Obs.

2 CORINTHIANS I.

1 διὰ : 627, 3, d.
— ὁ ἀδελφός 447, 1, c.
2 ὑμῖν 606, 4.
— ellipse of εἰη .. 376, Obs. 1.
— πατρός without article, 447,
2, a.
3 οἰκτιρῶν attr. gen. ... 542,
viii. b.
4 ἐπὶ 634, 3, c.
— ἡς attracted 822.
5 εἰς 625, 3, b.
— ἡμῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 3.
6 verb supplied .. 895, 1, d.
— ὑπὲρ 630, 1, 2, f.
— παθημάτων attr. gen. 542,
ii. β. b.
7 κοινωνοί, (ἐστέ) suppl. 896.
8 ὑμῖν 630, 1, 2, f.
— καὶ ὑπερβολὴν .. 629, 3, g.
— ὑπὲρ δύναμιν. 630, II. 3, b.
— τοῦ ζῆν gen. 529, 1.
9 αὐτοὶ ἐν ἑαυτοῖς... 657, 4.
— ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς..... 634, 3, d.
10 ὅς..... 816, 7, fin.
11 ὑπὲρ..... 630, 1, 3, e.
— δεήσει..... 603.
— ἐκ 621, 3, b.
— ἐχαριστηθῇ pass. ... 364, 5.
12 αὐτῇ for neuter 381, Obs. 1.
— συνειδήσεως gen. ... 542, i. d.
— τοῦ Θεοῦ gen. 542, ii. c. 1.
13 οὐ γὰρ ἄλλα—ἀλλ' ἡ 773, 5.
14 ἀπὸ μέρους..... 620, 3, e.
— ὡμῶν attr. gen. 542, viii. a.
— Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. β.
15 πεποιθήσει dat. 603.
17 τὸ ναί..... 457, 1.
19 δι' ἡμῶν..... 627, 1, c.
— ἐν αὐτῷ 622, 3, c.
20 τῷ Θεῷ 598, Obs. 1.
21 εἰς 625, 3, c.
— ellipse of ἐστὶ 376.
22 πνεύματος attr. gen. 542, i.
d.
23 μάρτυρα pred. subst. 375, 6.
— ἐπὶ..... 905, 3.
— φειδόμενος gerundial part.
677, a.

24 οὐχ ὅτι..... 905, 8.
— χαράς gen. 507.
— πίστει instr. dat. 611.

CHAP. II.

1 ἔκρινα aor. 401, β.
— ἐμαυτῷ dat. 605, 5.

1 τοῦτο..... §. 657.
2 καὶ..... 759, 3.
— ἐξ 621, 3, b.
3 τοῦτο αὐτό..... 656.
— ἀπ' ὧν 822, Obs. 3.
— ἐπὶ ὑμᾶς..... 905, 3, e.
— χαρά supplied ... 893, b.
4 ἐκ 621, 3, c.
— διὰ..... 627, 3, d.
— τὴν ἀγάπην position of 902,
3.

5 ἀλλὰ..... 773, Obs. 4.
6 ὑπό..... 639, I. 2, a.
7 τοῦναντίον... 579, 6., 580.
— χαρίσασθαι imperative inf.
671, a.
9 εἰς πάντα 623, 3, d.
10 χαρίζομαι supplied 895, e. 2.
— δι' ὑμᾶς 627, 3, a.
— ἐν προσώπῳ 622, 3, k. or d.
11 πλεονεκτηθῶμεν pass. 364,
5, δ.
12 τὴν Τρωάδα 450, 2.
— εἰς..... 625, 3, a.
— τῷ εὐρέιν 611, 678, c.
13 αὐτοῖς 596, 4.
14 ἐν 622, 3, c. Obs. 3.
— γνώσεως attr. gen. 542, i. δ.
15 ἐν 622, 3, i.
16 οἷς μὲν—οἷς δέ .. 816, 6, b.
— πρὸς ταῦτα. 638, III. 3, a.
17 ἐσμέν καπηλεύοντες 375, 4.
— ἐξ 621, 3, d.
— ἐν 622, 3, Obs. 3.

CHAP. III.

1 ἑαυτοῦς..... 657, 2, b.
5 ἀπό 620, 3, d.
— ἐξ 621, 3, a. or b.
6 διακόνους pred. subst. 375, 6.
7 ἐν δόξῃ 622, 3, d.
— καταργουμένην 705, 6, a. ζ.
8 ἐστὶ ellipse of 376.
11 διὰ δόξης..... 627, 3, b.
13 πρὸς 638, III. 3, d.
14 τῆς σήμερον (ἡμέρας) 456, 2,
b.
— ἐπὶ..... 634, 2, a. or 3, c.
— ὅτι..... 816, 7.
15 ἡνίκα with ind. and conj.
840., 842, and 6.
— present for future. 397, b.
16 τὸ πνεῦμα ... 460, Obs. 3.
18 εἰκόνα acc. 636, Obs. 2.
— ἀπό..... 620, 1, d.
— ἀπό..... 620, 3, d.

CHAP. IV.

1 ἡλεῖσθαι pass. receptive,
364, 2.
2 τὰ κρυπτά τῆς αἰσχύνῃς 442.
— μὴ with participle ... 746.
— ἀληθείας 542, ii. β. b.
— ἑαυτοῦς 654, 2, b.
3 ἐν 622, 3, c.
4 genitives 543.

- 5 *ἰδὼν* § 627, II. 3, a.
 — *λάμβαναι* inf. aor. 405, 3.
 6 ellipse of *ἔστι* 376.
 8 *ἐν παντί* 622, 3, i.
 10 *ἰησοῦ* 542, ii. β, b.
 13 *πίστεως* attr. gen. 548, viii. b.

- *κατά* 629, 3, b.
 — aorists 453, 1.
 16 *εἰ καί* 861, 2.
 — *ἀλλά* 774, Obs. 1.
 — *ἡμέρα καὶ ἡμέρα* 905, 8.
 17 *τὸ γὰρ ἔλαφρόν* 436, 2, d.
 — *καθ' ὑπερβολήν* 629, 3, 9.
 — *εἰς ὑπερβολήν* 623, 3, d.

CHAP. V.

- 1 *σκήνους* attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 — *τοῦ* article emphatic 447, I, c.
 — *οἰκίαν* in app. 467, 6.
 2 *ἐν τούτῳ* 622, 3, d.
 3 *εἴ γε* 736, 9.
 4 *ἐφ' ᾧ* (?) 634, 3, c.
 5 ellipse of *ἔστι* 3, b.
 — *πνεύματος* attr. gen. 542, i. d.

- 6 *ἀπό* 620, 1, c.
 7 *διά* 627, I, 3, d.
 8 *πρός* 646.
 10 *διά* 627, I, 1, b.
 — *πρός* 638, III. 3, d.
 12 *καύχημα* supplied 933.
 13 *Θεῷ* 599.
 14 *ὑπέρ* 630, I, 2, b.
 15 *εἰ* with ind. 853, 1.
 — *ἐάντοῖς* 599.
 16 *ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν* 456, 2, b.
 — *εἰ καί* 861.
 17 *εἰ—ἔστι* omitted 376.
 — *κτισίς* 353, 1.
 18 *καταλλαγῆς* attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 19 *ὡς ὅτι* 905, 8.
 — *καί* 759, 3.
 — *θέμενος* middl. 363, 6.
 20 *ὑπέρ* 630, 2, a.
 — *ὡς* 701, b.
 21 *Θεοῦ* attr. gen. 542, i. a.

CHAP. VI.

- 1 *εἰς κενόν* 625, 3, d.
 2 *σωτηρίας* attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 4 *ἐαυτοῦς* 654, 2, b.
 7 *ἀληθείας* attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 — *διά* 627, I, 3, d.
 — *τῶν δεξιῶν* 458, 2.
 8 *καί* 759, 1.
 12 *ἐν ἡμῖν* 632, 3, c.
 13 *ἀντιμισθίαν* 580, 2.

- 14 *ἀπίστοις* dat. §. 590, 1.
 — *δικαιοσύνη* dat. 590, II. 2.
 15 *Χριστῷ* 599.
 — *πρός* 638, III. 3, c.
 17 *ἐκ μέσου* 621, 3, f.
 18 *εἰς* 625, Obs. 4.

CHAP. VII.

- 2 asyndeton 792, d.
 3 *πρός* 638, III. 3, a or c.
 — *καί* without *τέ* 759, 1.
 5 ellipse of *ἔσμεν* 376.
 6 *ἐν* 622, 3, b.
 7 *ἦ* 822.
 — *παρεκλήθη* 364, 2.
 — *ἐφ' ὑμῖν* 634, 3, d.
 8 *εἰ καί* 861.
 — *οὐχ ὅτι* 905, 8.
 9 *εἰς* 623, 3, c.
 — *ἐξ* 621, 3, b.
 11 *ἀλλά* 774.
 12 *ὑπέρ ἡμῶν* 630, 2, a.
 — *πρὸς ὑμᾶς* 905, 3, d.
 14 *ἐπὶ Τίτου* 633, 3, c.
 — *εἰς* 625, 3, b.
 16 *ἐν* 622, 3, i.

CHAP. VIII.

- 2 *κατὰ βάθους* 628, 1, Obs. 1.
 — *εἰς πλοῦτον* 625, 3, c.
 — *ἀπλότητος* 542, viii. b.
 3 *κατά—παρά* 629, 3, c, 638, III. 3, m.
 4 *μετά* 636, 3, a.
 — *ἔδωκαν* supplied from v. 5, 895.
 5 *διά* 627, 3, d.
 7 *ἐν ἡμῖν* 622, 3, c.
 — *αὐβλέπετε* suppl. before *ἵνα* 895, b.
 8 *κατ' ἐπιταγήν* 629, 3, 9.
 10 *οἵτινες* 816, 7.
 — *ἀπὸ πέρυσσι* 644.
 11 *τὸ ποιῆσαι* 405, 4.
 — *τοῦ θέλειν* 678, 3, b.
 — ellipse of *ἦ* 376, Obs. 1.
 — *ἐκ* 621, 3, e.
 13 *ἐξ ἰσότητος* 621, 3, d.
 — *ὑμῶν* attr. gen. 542, viii. a.
 14 *ὁ τὸ πολὺ* (*ἔχων* supplied) 895, 4.
 18 *τὸν ἀδελφόν* 447, 1, c.
 — *οὐ* gen. 542, ii. β, a.
 — *διά* 627, I, 1, b.
 19 *συνέκδημος* pred. adj. 375, Obs. 3.
 22 *σπουδαῖον ὄντα* 684.
 23 *ἐρωτᾶτε* supplied from form of sentence 895, b.
 — *δοξα* 353.
 24 *εἰς πρόσωπον* 625, d.
 — *ἐκκλησίαν* gen. 526.

CHAP. IX.

- 1 *τὸ γράφειν* §. 678, 3, a.
 2 *ἐξ ὑμῶν* 621, 3, a.
 4 *ἵνα μή* 905, 5, b.
 6 *τοῦτο δέ* (*λέγω* supplied) 895, b.
 — *ἐπ' εὐλογίαις* 634, 3, 9.
 7 *ἐκ* 621, 3, c.
 — *ἦ* 776, Obs. 3.
 11 *εἰς ἀπλότητα* 625, 3, d.
 — *ἦτις* 816, 6.
 — *διά* 627, I, 3, c.
 12 *διά* 627, I, 3, d.
 13 *ἐπὶ* 634, 3, c.
 — *τῆς ὁμολογίας* attr. gen. 542, ii.
 — *εἰς* 625, 3, b.
 — *ἀπλότητι* 607.
 14 *ἐπὶ* 635, 3, c.

CHAP. X.

- 1 *διά* 905, 3, β, b.
 — *κατὰ πρόσωπον* 629, 3, 9.
 2 *τὸ μὴ θαρρῆσαι* 670.
 — *παρών* 672, 4.
 — *ὡς* 705.
 4 *τῷ Θεῷ* 611, b.
 6 *ἐν ἐτοίμῳ* 622, 3, 9.
 7 *ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ* 620, 3, e.
 9 *ὡς ἂν ἐκφοβεῖν* 905, 8.
 12 *ἐαυτοῦς* 654, 2, b.
 13 *εἰς* 625, 3, d.
 — *οὐ—μέτρου* 824, II. 2.
 — *ἐφικέσθαι* inf. 669.
 — *ὑμῶν* gen. } 526.
 16 *ὑμῶν* gen. }

CHAP. XI.

- 1 *ὕφελον* 856, Obs. 3.
 — *ἀφροσύνης* gen. 496.
 — *ἀλλά καί* 774, Obs. 3.
 2 *Θεοῦ* attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 — *ζήλω* dat. 603.
 — pred. subst 376.
 — *παραστήσαι* infin. 669.
 3 *μήπως* 814, b.
 — *ἀπό* 620, 3, h.
 4 *καλῶς ἀνέχεσθε* 858, Obs. 1.
 5 *τῶν ὑπερλίαν* 456, 2, c., 644.
 8 *πρός* 638, III. 3, a.
 — *ὑμῶν* attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 3.
 — *παρών* 696.
 — *οὐδενός* gen. 642, b.
 9 *ἐμαυτὸν* 363, 4.
 10 *ἔστιν ἀλήθεια* c. 802, 1.
 — *εἰς ἐμέ* 625, 3, c.
 13 *εἰς* 625, 3, c.
 15 *οὐ μέγα—εἰ* 804, 9.
 16 *εἰ δὲ μήγε, κἄν* 424, e., 861, 6.
 17 *κατά* 629, 3, a.
 — *καυχήσως* attr. gen. 542, viii. b.

a Misprinted I Cor.

b *καταναρκῶ οὐδενός*=*ναρκῶ κατὰ οὐδενός*.c *ἔστιν ἀλήθεια ἐν ἐμοί* is an emphatic equivalent for *ἀληθῶς λέγω*.

See §. 628, 3, b. or perhaps c.

- 21 ὡς ὅτι..... §. 905, 8, γ.
 23 ὑπέρ..... 640, Obs. 2.
 — ἐν..... 622, 3, d.
 — θανάτοις..... 355
 24 παρὰ μίαν..... 638, 3, l.
 25 πεποίηκα pft. 399, Obs. 1.
 26 ποταμῶν attr. gen. 542, i. γ.
 — ἐκ γένους.. 621, 3, b, 353.
 28 παρεκτός..... 641.
 — ἐστὶ omitted..... 376, Obs.
 — ἐκκλησιῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 1.
 29 καί^a..... 698, Obs. 5.
 30 τὰ τῆς ἀσθενείας 436, 2, d. 5.

CHAP. XII.

- 2 πρὸ ἐτῶν..... 905, 3, ε.
 — τὸν τοιοῦτον..... 453, b.
 — οὐρανοῦ..... 527, Obs. 1.
 4 ἂ οὐκ..... 743, 1, α.
 — ξὼν (ἐστίν sc.)..... 376, c.
 8 ὑπὲρ τούτου .. 630, I. 3, f.
 — ἵνα..... 803, Obs. 1.
 12 ἐν ὑμῖν..... 622, 1, b
 13 ὃ ἡτήθητε..... 545, 3.
 — ὑπέρ..... 631, II. 3, b.
 14 ἐτοίμως ἔχω..... 374, c.
 — ἔλθειν infin..... 667.
 15 ἀγαπῶν..... 697, b.
 16 ἔστω δέ..... 860, 8.
 17 μὴ τινα^b αὐτοῦ 581, i., 658, fin.
 20 ᾧσι ellipse of.. 376, Obs. 1.
 21 πρὸς..... 638, III. 3, c.
 — πολλοὺς acc..... 549, c.
 — προσημαρτηκῶτων gen..... 534.
 — pft. and aor. part. 705, 6, Obs.
 — ἐπί..... 634, 3, d.

CHAP. XIII.

- 1 τρίτον..... 580, 4.
 — ἐπί..... 633, 3, a.
 2 εἰς τὸ πάλιν..... 625, 3, d.
 4 ἔξ..... 621, 3, c.
 — ἀλλὰ..... 774, Obs. 1.
 8 κατὰ..... 628, 3, b.
 — ὑπέρ..... 630, I. 3, a.
 9 τοῦτο..... 657.
 10 κατὰ..... 629, 3, a.
 12 ἐν..... 622, 3, b.

GALATIANS I.

- 1 ἀπό..... 620, 3, e.
 — διὰ..... 627, 3, a.
 — ἐγέγραντος aor. part. 705, 6, b, a.
 — νεκρῶν without art. 447, 2.
 2 ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις..... 590, 4.
 4 περί..... 632, I. 2, c.
 — position of art... 459, 1, d.
 5 ἡ δόξα..... 447, 1, c.

- 5 εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας §. 625, 2, c.
 6 ἐν..... 622, 3, b.
 7 καὶ μὴ..... 860, 5.
 8 καὶ ἐάν..... 861, 2.
 — παρ' ὅ..... 822, Obs. 3.
 — ἀνάθεμα..... 353, 1.
 10 γάρ..... 768, Obs. 2.
 11 εὐαγγέλιον transp. 898, 2.
 — κατὰ ἄνθρωπον .. 629, 3, g.
 12 οὐδέ—οὐτε... 776, Obs. 5.
 — παρὰ..... 637, 1, 2, α.
 — διὰ..... 627, 3, d.
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, i. b.
 13 ποτέ posit. of 456, Obs. 4.
 — καθ' ὑπερβολήν.. 629, 3, g.
 — ἐδίωκον impft.... 402, 2, 398, 6.

- 14 ὑπέρ..... 630, II. 3, b.
 15 εὐδόκησεν aor. 401, 2.
 — ἐκ..... 621, 2, a.
 16 ἐν ἑμοί..... 622, 1, α, fin.
 — ἵνα εὐαγγελίσωμαι. 805, 2.
 — προσανεθέμην 362, 3., 363, 6.
 — σαρκί dat..... 591.
 18 μετὰ..... 636, III. 2.
 — ιστορήσαι..... 669.
 — πρὸς... 646, 3., 905, 3, δ.
 20 ἂ δὲ γράφω..... 905, 7.
 — ὁμιλῶν supplied .. 895, 1, b.
 22 τῷ προσώπῳ dat..... 603.
 23 ἀκούοντες ἦσαν..... 375, 4.
 — ἐν ἑμοί..... 622, 3, c.

CHAP. II.

- 1 διὰ..... 627, I. 2, b.
 2 κατὰ..... 629, 3, e.
 — κατ' ἰδίαν..... 629, 3, g.
 — εἰς κενόν..... 625, 3, d.
 — τρέχω—ἔδραμον .. 886, 2, cf. 806, 2., 814, α.
 3 ἀλλ' οὐδέ... 774 and Obs. 3., 776, 7.
 4 διὰ..... 627, 3, a.
 — οἵτινες..... 816, 7.
 — ἵνα with fut. (?)... 905, 8.
 5 πρὸς ὤραν .. 638, III. 2, b.
 — ὑποταγῇ..... 603.
 — πρὸς..... 646.
 6 ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν δοκούντων ἀπο-
 colouthon, 900, 5, α.
 — γάρ..... 786, β.
 — τί..... 381, Obs. 3.
 7 πεπίστευμαι .. 364, γ, Obs.
 — ἀκροβυστίas attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 1.
 8 Πέτρῳ dat..... 605, 4.
 9 ἀπόστολοι γενώμεθα 895, 1, c.
 10 ὅ—αὐτὸ τοῦτο 833, Obs. 2.
 12 ἀπό..... 620, 3, b.
 — ἐαυτὸν..... 363, 4.
 — ἐκ..... 621, 3, k.
 13 ὥστε..... 863.
 14 πρὸς..... 638, III. 3, d.

- 15 ἐσμέν suppl. §. 376, Obs. 2.
 — ἐξ..... 621, 3, k.
 — ἐάν μὴ..... 860, 5, b.
 16 ἐκ..... 621, 3, d.
 — πᾶσα—οὐ δικαιωθήσεται 905, 9, α.
 17 ἄρα..... 873, 2.
 19 νόμῳ..... 599.
 20 ὃ acc..... 548, 2, e.
 — τοῦ Υἱοῦ..... 542, ii. c. 1.
 — ὑπέρ..... 630, 3, b.
 — ἐν πίστει..... 622, 3, d.
 21 ἄρα..... 789, b.

CHAP. III.

- 1 οἷς dat..... 589, 1.
 — κατ' ὀφθαλμοῦς .. 629, 3, g.
 2 πότερον omitted 875, Obs. 1.
 — πίστεως attr. gen. 542, ii. β. α.
 3 πνεύματι..... 603.
 4 εἴ γε καὶ..... 736, 9.
 5 οὖν..... 737, ε.
 — verbs supplied ... 895, c.
 6 τὸ πιστεῦσαι suppl. 893, 4.
 — εἰς..... 625, Obs. a.
 7 οἱ ἐκ πίστεως .. 621, 3, k.
 — οἱτοὶ..... 658.
 8 ὅτι ἐνευλογηθῇ. 802, Obs. 8.
 10 ὑπό..... 639, III. 3, c.
 — τοῦ ποιῆσαι..... 492, 3.
 11 ἐν νόμῳ..... 622, 3, b, or f.
 — παρὰ..... 637, I. 2.
 — πίστεως..... 456, Obs. 4.
 — ἐκ..... 621, 3, d. or e.
 12 ἐκ πίστεως..... 621, 3, k.
 14 asyndeton..... 792, 1, α.
 15 κατὰ ἄνθρωπον .. 629, 3, g.
 16 Θεὸς supplied ... 376, 3.
 — ἐπὶ πολλῶν..... 633, 3, c.
 — ὅς..... 821, 3.
 17 εἰς τὸ καταργῆσαι 625, 3, α.
 19 ἄχρις οὗ ἔλθῃ 848, Obs. 4., 886, 2.
 — ἐπηγγέλλεται ... 364, 5, δ.
 — δι' ἀγγέλων .. 627, 3, c.
 20 ἐνός gen..... 518, 2, α.
 21 κατὰ..... 628, 3, α.
 — εἰ γὰρ ἐδόθη..... 856.
 23 ὑπὸ νόμον .. 639, III. 3, α.
 — εἰς..... 625, 3, α.
 24 εἰς Χριστόν .. 625, 3, α., or 1, α.
 27 εἰς Χριστόν .. 625, Obs. 4.
 28 ἐνι..... 643, 4.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 δούλου gen..... 503.
 — ὧν concessive part. 697, d.
 2 πατρός attr. gen. 542, 1, b.
 6 ὁ πατήρ..... 476, c.
 8 ἐδουλεύσατε aor. .. 401, β.
 9 γνῶν δέ κ. τ. λ. 902, 3.

^a τίς ἀσθενεὶ καί=τίνος ἀσθενούντος.^b τινα belongs to πλεονεκτῆροισι ἀπέστειλλον, which is paraphrased by ἐπλεονέκτησα δι' αὐτοῦ.

- 11 μήπως §. 814, a.
 13 δι' ἀσθένειαν.. 627, II. 3, a.
 15 ὡμῶν attr. gen. ... 542, ii. β.
 — ἐδώκατε. 398, 3.
 16 ἀληθεύων gerund. part. 697, a.
 17 ἵνα ζηλῶτε... 809, Obs. 2.
 18 ἐν τῷ παρῆναι ... 622, 2.
 19 οὓς accus. 548, 2, c., cf. 549, c.
 20 ἤθελον 398, 3.
 — ἐν ὑμῖν 622, 3, c.
 23 ἕνα—ἕνα 764, Obs. 1.
 24 πάντα 816, 5.
 — ἦτις 816, 6.
 28 κατὰ Ἰσαάκ 629, 3, g.
 30 ἀλλά 774

CHAP. V.

- 1 ᾧ 605, 4, or 609, 3.
 — οὖν 737, 2.
 — position of 902, 3.
 4 οἵτινες 816, 4.
 — ἀπὸ 620, 1, b.
 — ἐξέπεσθε. 261, 10.
 7 μὴ πειθεσθαι inf. 749, 664, 1.
 8 ἐκ 621, 3, a.
 10 εἰς 625, 3, b.
 — ὅστις ἂν ᾧ... 829, 1.
 12 ὄφελον ἀποκρίνονται 364, 4, a., 856, Obs. 3.
 13 ἐπὶ 634, 3, a. or c.
 — μὴ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν.. 891, 4.
 14 ἐν τῷ 447, 3.
 17 κατὰ 628, 3, b.
 — ἵνα 803, Obs. 1.
 — ἃ—ταῦτα 658, 1.
 20 θυμοί... 355, Obs. 1.
 21 ἃ προλέγω ὑμῖν.. 835, 2, or 817, Obs. 10.
 24 οἱ τοῦ Χριστοῦ 436, c., Obs. 1.
 25 πνεύματι 611.

CHAP. VI.

- 1 πρᾶυτης attr. gen... 542, viii. b.
 — σκοπῶν 708, 2, β.
 — μή... 814, b, and Obs. 3.
 3 τί } 381, Obs. 3.
 — μηδέν }
 4 εἰς 625, 3, c.
 — τό article ... 447, Obs. 1.
 6 λόγον . 543, 5., cf. 583, 57.
 8 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 9 ποιῶντες part. 688.
 — καιρῷ. 606.
 — μὴ ἐκλυόμενοι 697, c.
 10 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 — τῆς πλίστης gen. ... 518, 4.
 11 double dative. 611, Obs. 1.
 12 τῷ στρατῷ dat. 607, 3.
 14 ἐμοί dat. 597.
 — ἐν 622, 3, i.
 16 relative clause 817, Obs. 10.
 17 τοῦ λοιποῦ. 523.

EPHESIANS I.

- 1 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542. i. β.
 — ἐν Χριστῷ ... 622, Obs. 3.
 2 εἴη supplied ... 376, Obs.
 3 εὐλογήσας aor. 705, 6, b, a.
 — ἐν 622, 3, i.
 — τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις... 436, 4.
 4 καταβολῆς κόσμου without article 451, 3.
 — εἶραι 669.
 5 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 6 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — double gen. 543, 1.
 — attr. genitives ... 542, ii. c. and viii. b.
 — ἐν ᾧ 622, 3, i.
 — ἐν ἀγαπωμένῳ... 622, 3, c.
 7 τὴν 448, 2.
 — χάριτος attr. gen. 542, ii. β. a.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, c.
 8 ἧς attracted, for ἣν 822, a.
 — accusative after περισσεύω 548, c. cf. 5:5.
 10 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — πληρώματος attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b. or viii. b.
 — ἀνακεφαλαιώσασθαι inf. 669.
 — ἐν αὐτῷ 658.
 11 ἐν ᾧ ... 621, 3, c. or i. a.
 — ἐκκληρώθημεν pass. 364, 2.
 — θελήματος attr. gen. 542, i. δ.
 12 τοὺς προηλπικότητας appos. 451, 2.
 13 nom. participle. 708, Obs.
 — ἀληθείας 542.
 — σωτηρίας attr. gen. } viii. b.
 — τῷ ἁγίῳ 902, 3.
 14 ὅς 821, 3.
 — περιποιήσεως attr. gen. 542, ii. β.
 15 καθ' ὑμᾶς 629, 1, c.
 16 εὐχαριστῶν 688.
 — ὑμῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c. a.
 — ἐπὶ 633, 2.
 17 ἵνα 803, Obs. 1.
 — δῶν opt. 867, δ.
 — σοφίας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 18 πεφωτισμένους^a 711.
 — ὀφθαλμοῦς acc. 584.
 — τίς 877, Obs. 2.
 — ἡ article. 447, 1, a.
 19 εἰς 625, 3, b.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, c.
 — genitives 543, 1., 542, i. δ., and viii. b.
 20 ἐν δεξιᾷ. 622, 1, a.
 21 οὐ μόνον—ἀλλὰ καὶ ... 762.
 22 ὑπὸ 639, III. 1, c.
 — ἐπὶ 631, 3, b.
 — τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ 599,

- 23 ἦτις §. 816, 6.
 — ἐν πᾶσιν. 622, 3, i.

CHAP. II.

- 1 καὶ ὑμᾶς acc. ... 700, Obs. 2.
 — ὄντας. 705, d. a. δ.
 — τοῖς παραπτώμασιν dat. 611, b.
 2 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 — πνεύματος app. 467, 1.
 — ἀπειθείας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 3 φύσει 603.
 — ὡς καὶ. 760, 3.
 4 ἐν 622, 3, i.
 — ἣν accus. 583.
 7 ἐνδείχεται middle. 363, 1.
 — ἐφ' ἡμᾶς. 905, 3, c.
 8 καὶ τοῦτο 697, d.
 — ἐξ 621, 3, a.
 10 κτισθέντες. 378.
 — ἐπὶ 634, 3, a.
 — οἷς attraction 822.
 11 τὰ ἔθνη article .. 447, 1, β.
 — ἥτε omitted ... 576, Obs.
 — ἀκροβυστία number. 353.
 — ὑπό 639, I. 2, a.
 12 διαθηκῶν gen. 507.
 — μὴ with part. 746, Obs.
 13 ὅντες μακράν 373, 3.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 14 φραγμοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 15 ἐντολῶν attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 — ἐν δόγμασιν... 467, Obs. 2.
 — τοὺς δύο. 455, 1.
 — εἰς ἕνα 625, Obs. 4.
 16 ἐν 622, 3, d.
 17 ἐλθῶν 696, Obs. 2.
 — τοῖς μακράν 456, 2, a.
 19 Θεοῦ gen. 507.
 20 ἐπὶ 634, 1, a.
 — ἀποστόλων... 542, viii. b.
 — article 459, 9.
 21 εἰς 625, Obs. 4.
 22 εἰς 625, 3, a.

CHAP. III.

- 1 χάριν 580, 2.
 — nom. 708, Obs., 905, 6.
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. ... 542, i.
 — ὑπὲρ 630, 2, a.
 2 εἴγε 735, 9, init.
 — εἰς 625, c.
 3 κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 — προέγραψα past. aor. 401, b.
 — ἐν ἀλίῳ. 622, 3, k.
 4 πρὸς ὁ. 638, III. 3, d.
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 5 γενεαῖς dat. temp. ... 606.
 6 εἶναι .. 678, d, and Obs. 1.
 7 οὖν 542, ii. β. b.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, c.

^a The accus. depends on the verbal notion implied in δῶν ὑμῖν πν. σοφ.=σοφούς ποιήσεις.

- 7 χάριτος attr. gen. §. 542, viii. b.
 — κατά 629, 3, g.
 8 ἐλαχιστοτέρῳ form. 140, i.
 — ἁγίων gen. 534.
 9 τίς 877, Obs. 2.
 — ἀπό 620, 2, c.
 10 ἰδὲ 809, 2.
 — διὰ 627, 3, c.
 11 αἰώνων 542, viii. b.
 12 ἐν ᾧ 834, 2, a.
 — αὐτοῦ 542, ii. c. 1.
 13 ἥτις 821, 3, 816, 7.
 14 κάμπτω τὰ γόνατα. 360, i.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, b.
 15 ἐς 621, 3, a.
 16 ἵνα δόῃ 803, Obs. 1., 807, d.
 — κραταιωθῆναι inf. 669.
 — εἰς 625, 1, c.
 18 nom. part.^a 707.
 — καταλαβέσθαι aor. 405, a.
 — middle 363, 6.
 19 γνώσεως gen. 504.
 — τῆς art. 447, Obs. 1.
 — εἰς 625, Obs. 4.
 20 ὑπέρ 631, II. 3, b.
 — ὧν 822.
 21 αὐτῶ 658.
 — ἐν Χριστῷ 622, Obs. 3.
 — εἰς 625, 3, c.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 κλήσεως 521.
 — ἧς for ἣν or ἧ 822, or Obs. 8.
 2 ἀνεχόμενοι nom. 707, cf. ch. iii. 18, or 673, 4.
 — ἀλλήλων gen. 496.
 4 ἐν 622, 3, a.
 5 κλήσεως attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 6 ἐπί 633, 3, h.
 — διὰ 627, 1, b.
 — ἐν 622, 1, a.
 7 κατὰ 629, 3, c.
 8 λέγει sc. ὁ Θεός 373, 3.
 — αἰχμαλωσίαν 353.
 9 τὸ “ἀνέβη” 457.
 — γῆς 542, vi b.
 10 καί 594, Obs. 5.
 — ἵνα πληρώσῃ 806, 2.
 11 τοὺς μὲν—τοὺς δέ—τοὺς δέ 764, c.
 12 πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 13 μέχρι without ἂν 842, 3.
 — οἱ πάντες 454, Obs. 3.
 — genitives 543.
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. a.
 14 ἐν 622, 3, l.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 — τῆς art. 488, 1.
 — πλάνης attr. gen. 542, ii. B. b.

- 15 εἰς §. 625, Obs. 4.
 — τὰ πάντα 578.
 — ἡ κεφαλὴ 447, 1, c.
 16 ἐς 621, 3, h.
 — διὰ 627, 3, d.
 — ἐπιχορηγίας attr. gen. 542, ii. b.
 — κατ’ ἐνέργειαν ... 629, 3, a.
 — ἐν μέτρῳ 622, 3, l.
 17 ἐν Κυρίῳ 622, 3, k. cf. Obs. 3.
 18 ἐσκοτισμένοι 707.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, i.
 — διὰ 627, 11, 3, a.
 19 ὅτι 816, 1.
 — ἑαυτοὺς 363, 4.
 — εἰς 625, 3, c.
 21 ἐν 622, 3, c.
 22 ἀποθέσθαι inf. 664, 1.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, b.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, c.
 — ἀπάτης attr. gen. 542, iii.
 24 ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 25 τοῦ πλησίον 456, 2, c.
 — αὐτοῦ gen. 542, viii. a.
 26 imper. ... 693, Obs. 5, 420, Obs. 2.
 27 μηδὲ 776.
 28 χάρις dat. 603.
 30 ἐν ᾧ 622, 3, c. see Obs. 3.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.

CHAP. V.

- 1 οὖν 737, 5.
 2 ἡγάπησεν aor. 401, B.
 — Θεῷ 598, Obs. 1.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 3 δέ 768, 2.
 — ἁγίοις 594, 3.
 4 τὰ οὐκ ἀνήκοντα. 746, Obs.
 — gender 491, 3.
 5 τοῦτο retrospective. ... 657.
 — ἴστε (?) γινώσκοντες. 899, 3.
 7 οὖν 737, 2.
 — αὐτῶν 507.
 8 σκότος 353.
 9 ἐν 622, 3, l.
 11 σκότους 542, viii. b.
 12 ὑπό 639, I. 2, b.
 14 ὁ καθέδων 470, c.
 15 πᾶς 877, Obs. 2.
 18 ἐν πνεύματι 622, 3, c.
 20 ὑπέρ 630, 2, c.
 — ἐν 622, 3, i.
 22 ὑποτάσσεσθε supplied (?) ... 895, 2, c. 3.
 — αἱ γυναῖκες article. ... 446, B.
 23 αὐτός κ. τ. λ. parenthetical 798, 2, or 656, 3, a.
 24 ἀλλὰ 774, Obs. 3.
 26 ὕδατος 542, vii.
 — ἐν ῥήματι 622, 3, c.
 27 αὐτὸς ἐαυτῷ 656, 4.
 29 ἐμίσησεν aor. 402, 1.

- 30 ἐκ §. 621, 3, i.
 31 ἀντὶ τούτου 618, 2, f.
 — καταλείψει 413.
 — πρὸς 646, 3.
 — εἰς 625, Obs. 4.
 32 εἰς 625, 3, c.
 33 οἱ καθ’ ἓνα ἕκαστος 478, 629, 3, l.
 — ἡ γυνή 895, b.

CHAP. VI.

- 1 τὰ τέκνα art. 446, B., 476, b.
 — ἐν Κυρίῳ 622, 3, k.
 2 ἥτις—ἐντολή 821, 3.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 3 ἵνα ἔσῃ following ὅπως 905, cf. 811.
 5 τοῖς κυρίοις κατὰ σάρκα 467, Obs. 2.
 6 κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 7 ὅτι 621, 3, d.
 — μετὰ 636, 3, a.
 8 ὃ ἐάν τι .. see 431, Obs. 3.
 9 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 — αὐτῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. a.
 — παρά 637, II.
 10 τὸ λοιπὸν 580.
 11 πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 12 αἵμα omission of art. 447, 2, b.
 — πνευματικὰ τῆς πονηρίας 442, b., 436, 2, d. 3.
 14 στήτε aor. 405, 1.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 16 ἐπὶ πᾶσιν 634, 3, h.
 17 ὅ gender 821, 3.
 18 διὰ 627, 3, f.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 19 ὑπέρ 630, 2, a.
 — ἐν ἀνοίξει 622, 3, i.
 — γνωρίσαι inf. 669.
 20 ὑπὲρ οὗ 630, 2, c.
 21 τὰ κατ’ ἐμέ 436, 2, d. 6.
 24 ἐν 622, 3, k.

PHILIPPIANS I.

- 1 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. a.
 — σὺν 627, Obs. 1.
 3 ἐπὶ 634, 3, c.
 — ὑμῶν 542, ii. c. 1.
 4 ὑπέρ 630, 2, a.
 — ποιούμενος mid. verb 363, 6.
 5 εἰς 625, 3, c.
 — ἄκρι τοῦ νῦν 456, 2, b.
 6 αὐτὸ ταῦτο elliptic acc. 548, c., cf. 551, a.
 — use of pronoun 657.
 — ἔργον ἀγαθόν without art. 447, Obs. 3.
 — ἐπιτελέσει fut. 406, 8.
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 7 φρονεῖν inf. 677, 1.

* κραταιωθείτε is implied in δὴν κραταιωθῆναι.

Cf. iv. 1.

- 7 ὑπέρ §. 630, I. 2, f.
 — διὰ 627, II. 3, a.
 — ἐν 622, 3, d.
 8 ἐν 622, 3, f.
 9 ἵνα 803, Obs. I.
 — ἐν 622, 3, i.
 10 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 11 καρπὸν acc. 574, 548, d.
 12 δὲ 768, 2.
 — τὰ κατ' ἐμέ ... 436, 2, d. 6.
 13 ὥστε with inf. 863, 2.
 — ἐν Χριστῷ ... 622, Obs. 3.
 14 τοὺς πλείονας 454, 3.
 — ἐν Κυρίῳ 622, 3, k.
 — δεσμοῖς dat. 611.
 — λαλοῖν inf. 669.
 15 διὰ 627, 3, a.
 16 οἱ ἐξ ἀγάπης 621, 3, c.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 17 δεσμοῖς 602, 3.
 18 τί γάρ 872, i.
 — παντὶ τρόπῳ 603.
 — ἀλλὰ καὶ 774, Obs. 3.
 19 μοί 600, 2.
 — πνεύματος attr. gen. 542, i.
 a. or viii. b.
 20 κατὰ 629, 3, c.
 — ἐν οὐδενί 622, 3, i.
 — ἐν 622, 3, k.
 — καὶ νῦν 760, 3.
 — διὰ 627, 3, d.
 22 τοῦτο retrospective. . 658.
 — ἔργου attr. gen. . 542, I. δ.
 23 ἐκ 621, 3, c.
 — τῶν δύο 455, I.
 — μᾶλλον κρείσσον ... 784, 2.
 24 διὰ 627, 3, b.
 25 ἡμῖν dat. 641, 2, β.
 — article 459, 9, c.
 — ἡμῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.
 — πίστεως attr. gen. 542, i. d.
 26 ἐν 622, 3, d.
 27 μὴ ψυχῇ 608, 2.
 — τῇ πίστει. . 598, or 605, 4.
 28 ἥτις gend. 821, 3.
 — καὶ τοῦτο 579, 6.
 29 αὐτὸ ὑπὲρ Χριστοῦ. . 457, 3.
 30 ἔχοντες nom. 707, a.

CHAP. II.

- I οὖν 737, 2.
 — ἐν 622, Obs. 3.
 — πνεύματος gen. attr. . 542, vii.
 2 ἵνα 803, Obs. I.
 — φρονούντες gerund. part. 608, c.
 3 κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 — τῇ article 448.
 — ταπεινοφροσύνη ... 609, 2.
 4 ἀλλὰ καὶ 763, 1.
 5 ἐν 622, 3, c.
 — ὅ (ἦν omitted) 376, Obs. I.
 6 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.

- 6 ὑπάρχων concessive part. §. 697, d.
 — ἀρπαγμὸν pred. subst. 374, 6.
 — τὸ εἶναι 670.
 — ἴσα 382, 1.
 7 ἐαυτὸν 363, 4.
 8 σχήματι dat. 603.
 — θανάτου δέ ... 767 3, a.
 9 ὑπέρ 630, II. 3, b.
 10 ἐν 622, 3, f.
 — omission of art. . 447, 2, b.
 11 ἐντὶ omitted. 376.
 12 ὥστε 863.
 — ἐαυτῶν 654, 2, b.
 13 τὸ θέλειν 670.
 — ὑπέρ. . 630, 2, c., cf. 905, 3.
 15 μέσον adv. accus. . 580, 2.
 — εἰς 598.
 — εἰς κενόν 625, 3, d.
 17 εἰ καὶ σπένδομαι. . 861, 2.
 — ἐπὶ 634, 3, c.
 — τῇ single article. 459, 9, c.
 — τῆς πίστεως attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.
 18 τὸ αὐτό 579, 6.
 19 ἐν Κυρίῳ 622, 3, e.
 20 ὅστις 816, 5.
 21 οἱ πάντες 454, Obs. 3.
 22 πατρὶ 650, Obs. 2.
 23 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — ὡς ἄν 842, 3.
 24 ἐν Κυρίῳ 622, 3, e.
 25 article 459, 9.
 — ἡμῶν attr. gen. } 542, ii. c.
 — χρέας } 2, 3.
 26 ἐπιποθῶν ἦν 374, 4.
 27 καὶ γάρ 786, Obs. I.
 — θανάτῳ dat. 594, 2.
 — ἐπὶ λύτῃ 634, 2, b.
 30 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 4.
 — ψυχῇ dat. 605, 4.
 — λειτουργίας attr. gen. 542, ii. e.
 — double genitive 543.

CHAP. III.

- 1 τὰ αὐτά 383, Obs. 3.
 2 κατατομήν 351.
 5 περιτομή 605, 4.
 — φυλῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. c.
 — ἐξ 621, 3, i.
 5 κατὰ 629, 3, b.
 6 διώκων part. . 705, 6, a. δ.
 7 ἅτινα 816, 4.
 — κέρδη plur. 355.
 — ταῦτα 658.
 8 ἀλλὰ μὲν οὖν. . 774, 730, 4.
 — τὸ ὑπερέχον . 436, 2, d. 2.
 — τῆς γνώσεως attr. gen. 542, ii. β.
 — διὰ 627, II. 3, a.
 — τὰ πάντα acc. . 591, 5, 548, Obs. 2.

- 9 ἐπὶ §. 634, 3, g.
 10 τοῦ γυνῶναι 492, 2.
 11 εἰ πᾶς 877, Obs. 5.
 — εἰς 625, 3, c.
 12 οὐχ ὅτι 905, 8.
 — ἔλαβον aor. and pft. 405, 5.
 — ἐφ' ᾧ. . 867, 2, or 634, 3, c.
 13 ἐμαυτὸν emphatic 363, 2, 673.
 14 ἐν (ποθῶ supplied) . 895, c.
 — τὰ acc. 512.
 — κατὰ σκοπόν ... 629, 3, d.
 — ἐπὶ 635, 3, a.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, i.
 16 στοιχεῖν inf. 671, a.
 17 ἔχετε τύπον 375, 6.
 18 κλαίων part. 698.
 19 φρονούντες (περιπατοῦσιν) 895, Obs.
 20 ἡμῶν position of. . 902, 3.
 21 ταπεινώσεως attr. gen. 542, iii. or viii. b.
 — σύμμορφον adjective 439, 2.
 — τοῦ δύνασθαι = δυνάμεως 678, 3, b.
 — καὶ 760.

CHAP. IV.

- 3 αὐταῖς dat. 596.
 — αἰτίες 816, 7.
 — μετά position of . 651, a.
 — ellipse of ἐστὶ 376.
 5 ἀνθρώποις dat. 605, 2.
 — τὸ ἐπιεικές 436, 2, d.
 6 τῇ προσευχῇ dat. 603.
 — γνωρίζεσθω. . 385, Obs. I.
 — πρὸς 638. III. 3, b.
 7 νοῦν acc. 504, Obs. 2.
 8 ὅσα asyndeton ... 792, d.
 9 ἐν ἐμοί 622, 3, e.
 10 τὸ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ φρονεῖν 670, 1.
 — ἐφ' ᾧ 634, 3, a.
 11 κατὰ 629, 3, b.
 12 οὐδα with inf. 665, i.
 — ἐν 622, 3, i.
 13 ἐν 627, 3, c.
 15 εἰς 625, 3, c.
 17 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 18 ἀπέχων construct. of 642, a.
 — ὁσμὴν εὐωδίας ... 542, iii.
 22 οἱ ἐκ 621, 3, k.

COLOSSIANS I.

- 3 περί 632, I, 2, b.
 4 εἰς 625, 3, b.
 5 διὰ 627, 3, a.
 — τῆς ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, iii. or viii. b.
 — εὐαγγελίου attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.
 6 εἰς 646, see 905, 3.
 — ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας. . 822, 2. and Obs. 8.

* This expression with the article prefixed seems to express idiomatically the familiar notion of something done for Christ's sake, ἔργον τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ch. ii. 20, which is afterwards more expressly defined by ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ πάσχειν.

- 6 ἐν ἀληθείᾳ . . . §. 627, 3, *g*.
 — καθὼς (πάρεστι sup.) 895,
 I. *d*. 3.
 7 ἡμῶν attr. gen. . . 542, ii. *a*.
 9 καὶ 760.
 — ἴνα 803, *Obs*. 1.
 — ἐπίγνωσιν acc. . . 545, 3.
 10 περιπατῆσαι inf. . . 664, 1.
 — εἰς 625, 3, *d*.
 11 ἐν 623, 3, *b*.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, *c*.
 — εἰς } 625, 3, *a*.
 12 εἰς } 625, 3, *a*.
 — ἐν 622, 1, *a*.
 13 τῆς ἀγάπης attr. gen. 542,
 viii. *b*.
 14 ἐν ᾧ 622, *Obs*. 3.
 15 κτίσεως attr. gen. . . 542, vi.
 or ii. *B*. *a*.
 16 ἐν αὐτῷ 623, 3, *c*.
 — ἐκτίσθη aor. and pft. 401, 5.
 — εἰς 625, 3, *a*.
 17 πρό 619, 2.
 18 ὅς 836, 3.
 — ἐκ 621, 1, *a*.
 — ἐν 622, 3, *i*.
 20 δι' αὐτοῦ . . 658, 2., 899, 8.
 — εἰς 625, 3, *c*.
 21 διανοία 605, 5.
 — νυνὶ δέ 770, *Obs*. 2.
 22 τῆς σαρκός . . . 542, viii. *b*.
 23 ἐν 622, *c*.
 — κτίσει 353, 1.
 24 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii.
a.
 — ὑπέρ 630, 2, *a*.
 — ὅ 821, 3 add.
 26 ἀπό 620, 2.
 27 τί 877, *Obs*. 2.
 — ὅς referring to *μυστήριον*
 821, 3.
 29 ἐν δυνάμει . . . 622, 3, *k*.

CHAP. II.

- 1 ἡλίκον 877, *Obs*. 2.
 — ὅσοι demonstr. omitted 817,
 4.
 — ἐν σαρκί 623, *k*.
 2 συμβιβασθέντων . . 710, *a*.
 — genitives 543.
 — πληροφορίας attr. . 542, iii.
 — συνέσεως attr. gen. . 542,
 viii. *a*.
 4 ἐν 622, 3, *b*.
 5 καὶ adverbial 760.
 — ἀλλὰ 774, *Obs*. 1.
 — πίστεως attr. gen. 542, ii. *B*.
b.
 7 ἐν εὐχαριστίᾳ . . . 522, 3, *d*.
 8 βλεπέτε μή 814, *a*.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, *a*.
 9 θεότητος attr. gen. 542, viii.
a.
 10 ὅτι supplied 891, 7.
 — ἡ article 447, 1, *c*.

- 11 περιτομῇ dat. §. 548, *Obs*. 8.
 — ἐν 522, 3, *i*.
 — σώματος attr. gen. 542, ii.
B. *b*.
 — σαρκός attr. gen. 542, viii. *a*.
 — Χριστοῦ 542, i. *d*.
 12 ἐνεργείας attr. gen. 542, ii.
c. *i*.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . . 542, i.
 13 ὅντας part. 696.
 — ὑμᾶς^a repeated 658, 2., 899,
 8.
 — συνεζωπολίησεν—Θεός sup-
 plied, 893, *a*.
 14 καθ' ἡμῶν 628, 3, *b*.
 — δόγμασιν dat. loc. . . 605, 4.
 — ἡμῶν dat. incom. . . 601, 2.
 — change of construct. 705, 5.
 — ἦρκεν pft. 399, 3.
 16 ἐν 622, 3, 2.
 — ἐορτῆς attr. gen. 542, ii. *B*.
b.
 17 σκιά 382, 1.
 — μελλόντων suppl. after *σῶμα*
 893, *b*.
 — Χριστοῦ gen. 518.
 18 θέλων (sc. καταβραβεύειν). .
 895, *e*. *i*.
 — ἀγγέλων attr. gen. 542, ii.
c. *i*.
 — ὑπό 639, III. 3, *a*.
 19 οὐ 746, 2.
 — ἐξ οὗ 819, 1., 621, 3, *h*.
 — αὔξησιν accus. . . . 545, 2.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . . 542, i. *a*.
 20 ἀπό 620, 1, *b*. cf. 3, *h*.
 22 εἰς φθοράν 625, 3, *a*.
 — ἀποχρήσει 605, 4.
 — τῶν ἀνθρώπων art. . 461, 1.
 23 ἅπαντα 816, 4.
 — ἐστὶν ἔχοντα 374, 4.
 — σοφίας attr. gen. 542, viii.
b.
 — δέ omitted 776, 2.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, *a*.

CHAP. III.

- 1 εἰ logical use of 853.
 — ἐν 622, 1, *e*.
 3 ἀπεθάνετε aor. 401, 5.
 — ἐν 622, 3, *f*.
 4 ἐν 622, 3, *b*.
 5 ἥτις 816, 6, or 7.
 6 δι' ἃ 627, 3, *a*.
 — ἀπειθείας attr. gen. 542, iii.
 7 ἐξῆτε impft. 401, 3.
 8 τὰ πάντα 454, *Obs*. 3.
 — apposition 467, 6.
 9 εἰς 625, 3, *b*.
 — τὸν article 447, 1, *B*.
 10 ἀνθρώπων supplied . . 593.
 — εἰς 625, 3, *a*.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, *g*.
 11 ἐνι 643, 4.
 — τὰ πάντα 382, 1.

^a Misprinted I. 13.

- 11 Χριστός position of §. 902, 2.
 12 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, i. *a*.
 — οἰκτιρμοῦ 542, viii. *b*. . . 442,
c.
 13 ἀλλήλων gen. 496.
 — ἑαυτοῖς for ἀλλήλοις 654, 3.
 — χαρίσασθε supplied 595, *c*.
 14 ἐπὶ 635, 3, *h*.
 — ὅ gender 820, 1.
 15 εἰς ἡν 625, 3, *c*.
 — καὶ 760.
 — ἐν 622, 3, *f*.
 16 ἐν 622, 3, *d*.
 17 διὰ 627, 3, *c*.
 18 αἱ γυναῖκες 476, *b*.
 — ἀνῆκεν 398, 4.
 19 πρὸς 638, III. 3, *c*.
 20 ἐν 622, 3, *f*.
 23 ἐκ 621, 3, *d*.
 — Κυρίῳ dat. 596.
 24 εἰδότες 697, *a*.
 — κληρονομίας attr. gen. 542,
 viii. *b*.

CHAP. IV.

- 2 ἐν (*his*) 622, 3, *f*. 3, *k*.
 3 περί 632, I. 2, *b*.
 — τοῦ λόγου attr. gen. 542, ii.
B.
 — λαλῆσαι inf. 669.
 5 πρὸς 638, III. 3, *c*.
 6 εἰδέναι 669.
 7 τὰ κατ' ἐμέ 436, 2, *d*. 6.
 9 ἐξ 621, 3, *k*.
 10 μοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. *a*.
 11 εἰς 625, 3, *a*.
 — ὄλτινες 816, 6.
 13 αὐτῷ dat 599.
 15 κατὰ 629, 1, *c*.
 16 παρ' ὑμῖν 637, II. 1.
 — ποιήσατε aor. imper. 405, 1.
 — ἴνα 803, (*Obs*). 1.
 18 Παύλου 467, 4.

1 THESSALONIANS I.

- 1 ἐν 622, *Obs*. 3.
 2 περί 632, I. 2, *b*.
 — ὑμῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. *c*. 1.
 — ἐπὶ 633, 2, or 3, *d*.
 3 πίστεως &c. attr. gen. 542,
 viii. *b*.
 — Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, ii. *c*.
 4 εἰδότες 697, *a*.
 5 εἰς 625, 1, *f*.
 — ἐν 622, 3, *k*.
 — διὰ 626, 3, *a*.
 6 Πνεύματος attr. gen. 542,
 I. *a*.
 8 ἀλλὰ καὶ 762, 1.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, *c*.
 9 δουλεύειν inf. 669.
 — Θεῷ dat. 595, 2.
 10 ρυόμενον part. 705, 6, *a*. *η*.

CHAP. II.

- 1 εἴσοδον transposed §.808, 2.
 2 ἐν... 622, 3, c. and *Obs.* 3.
 - λαλήσαι... 666, 1.
 - ἐν... 622, 3, d.
 3 ἡμῶν attr. gen... 542, i. d.
 - ἐκ... 621, 3, d.
 - ἦν supplied... 376.
 4 πιστευθῆναι pass... 364, γ.
Obs.
 - εὐαγγέλιον acc... 545, 3.
 5 ἐν... 622, 3, d.
 - κολακείας attr. gen. 542, iii.
 or viii. b.
 - πλεονεξίας... 542, ii. c. 4.
 6 ζητοῦντες... 708, *Obs.*
 - δυνάμενοι concess. part. 861,
Obs. 3.
 - ἐν... 622, 3, γ.
 7 ὡς ἂν (ἐάν?) θάλλη conj. 868,
 4, and *Obs.* 2.
 8 ἐκτανῶν... 654, 2, b.
 9 νυκτός gen... 523.
 - πρὸς... 638, III, 3, a.
 10 ὕμιν... 605, 2.
 11 ἵνα ἔκαστον—ὕμῃς. 584, i.,
 478.
 12 εἰς... 625, 3, *Obs.* 4, or a.
 13 ἀκοῆς attr. gen. 542, viii.
 i, b.
 - τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen... 542, i.
 14 ἔπαθον supplied... 895, e i.
 - αὐτοὶ gend... 379, c.
 15 μή... 746, *Obs.*
 16 εἰς 625, *Obs.* 2. cf. 803 foot.
 - ἐφθασεν... 401, i, β.
 - ἐπί... 905, 3.
 17 πρὸς καὶρόν... 638, III, 2, b.
 - ἐν... 622, 3, b.
 18 ἐγὼ μὲν Παῦλος^a... 478, cf.
 708, 2, a.
 19 ἡμῶν attr. gen. 542, viii. a.
 - καυχήσεως attr. gen. 542,
 viii. b.
 20 γάρ explicativum 786, i. β.

CHAP. III.

- 2 Θεοῦ gen... 519.
 - ὑπέρ... 630, I, 3, f.
 3 τὸ σαίνεσθαι... 669.
 - εἰς... 625, 3, a.
 4 πρὸς... 905, 3, e.
 - ὅτι μέλλομεν... 886, 2.
 5 μήπως with ind. and conj.
 814, a. and b.
 - ἐπειράσεν aor... 404.
 - δ' ἐπειράζων... 705, 6, a. η.
 - εἰς κενόν... 625, 3, d.
 7 διὰ τοῦτο... 658.
 - ἐπί (bis)... 634, 3, d. and c.
 10 ὑπερεκπερισσού = ὑπέρ ἐκ
 περ. 644.

- 12 δόχη suppl. from opt. §. 671,
 b., 895, i, b.
 13 ἀμέμπτους... 375, 5, 439,
 459, i, γ.
 - ἐν τῇ παρουσίᾳ... 622, 2 fin.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 λοιπόν... 579, 6.
 - ἐν... 622, 3, c. and *Obs.* 3.
 - ἵνα... 803, *Obs.* 1.
 - τὸ πῶς δεῖ... 457, 3.
 2 τίνας for ἄστυας 877, *Obs.* 2.
 - διά^b... 627, 3, c.
 3 ἀπέχεσθαι appos. 667, and
Obs. 2.
 4 κτᾶσθαι inf... 666 or 664.
 5 ἐπιθυμίας attr. gen... 542,
 viii. b.
 6 inf. with art... 670, i.
 7 ἐπὶ... 634, 3, a.
 - ἐν... 622, 3, l.
 8 εἰς... 646.
 9 γράφειν... 667, *Obs.* 3.
 10 καὶ γάρ... 786, *Obs.* 8.
 12 πρὸς... 638, III, 3, c.
 14 διὰ... 627, 3, c.
 15 τοῦτο... 657.
 - εἰς... 625, 2, b.
 - οὐ μή... 748, *Obs.* 4.
 16 ἐν... 622, 3, k.
 17 apposition... 467, 6.
 - εἰς... 625, 3, a.
 - Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, II. c.
 2.
 18 ἐν... 622, 3, b.

CHAP. V.

- 1 χρόνων plur... 355, *Obs.* 1.
 2 ὡς — οὕτως analogous to
 658, i., 833, *Obs.* 2.
 4 ἵνα... 803, *Obs.* 2.
 5 Chiasma... 904, 3.
 6 ἄρα... 787, c. a.
 7 νυκτός... 523.
 8 ἡμέρας gen... 578.
 - περικεφαλαίαν app. 375, 6.
 9 εἰς... 625, 1, a.
 - σωτηρίᾳ attr. gen. 542, viii.
 b.
 - τοῦ Κυρίου... 467, *Obs.* 2.
 11 εἰς τὸν ἕνα 455, c., 625, 3.
 13 ἑαυτοῖς... 659.
 14 ἀσθενῶν gen... 536.
 15 ἀντί... 618, 2, f.
 22 πονηροῦ without art. 451, i.
 23 τῆς εἰρήνης attr. gen. 542,
 viii. b.
 - δολόκληρον... 375, 5, or 436,
 2, c.
 25 ἐν... 622, 3, b.
 27 double acc... 533.

2 THESSALONIANS I.

- 4 ἐν ὕμν... §. 622, 3, c.
 - ὑπέρ... 630, I, 2, c.
 - αἰς... 822.
 5 ἐνδειγμα... 580, 2.
 - κρίσεως... 542, ii. β. b.
 - εἰς... 625, 2, a.
 - ὑπέρ... 630, 2, a.
 6 παρά... 637, II. 1.
 - ἐν... 622, 2.
 7 δυνάμεως attr. gen. 542, viii.
 b.
 8 ἐν... 622, 3, b.
 - article used twice... 460, 8.
 9 οἵτινες... 816, 5.
 - ὄλεθρον acc... 580, i.
 - ισχύος attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.
 10 ὅταν... 842, 2.
 - ἐνδοξασθῆναι inf... 669.
 - ἐν... 622, 1, b.
 - ἐπὶ... 905, 3.
 11 εἰς θ... 635, 3, e.
 - ἀγαθωσύνης attr. gen. 542,
 viii. b.
 12 κατὰ... 629, 3, a.

CHAP. II.

- 1 ὑπέρ... 630, 3, d.
 - ἐπὶ... 635, 1, a.
 2 εἰς... 625, *Obs.* 2, cf. 803,
Obs. foot.
 - ἀπό... 620, 3, h.
 - διὰ... 627, 3, d.
 - ὡς ὅτι... 905, 8, γ.
 3 sentence supplied ὅτι ἐν-
 στήσεται c 892, 5, b.
 - ἀμαρτίας attr. gen. 542, viii.
 b.
 4 ἐπὶ... 635, 3, a, β.
 - ὅτι ἐστὶν... 886, 2.
 5 ὦν part... 697.
 - πρὸς... 646.
 6 τὸ κατέχον... 436, 2, d.
 - ἑαυτοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 7 ἀνομιᾶς attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.
 - position of words in the
 sentence 902, cf. 477, i.
 - ἕως without ἂν... 846, 2.
 - ἐκ μέσου... 621, 1, a.
 8 ὁ ἄνομος... 451, i.
 - πνεύματι instr. dat... 608.
 - παρουσίας attr. gen... 542,
 viii. b.
 9 κατ' ἐνέργειαν... 630, 3, γ.
 - ψευδούς attr. gen... 542, iii.
 10 ἀπολλυμένοι... 599.
 - ἂν' ὧν... 619, f.
 11 πλάνης attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.
 13 ὑπό... 639, I, 2, a.
 - εἴλαστο form (?)... 269, i.
 - ἐν... 622, 3, b.

^a The construction in the text is not identical with, but analogous to, those referred to.

^b διὰ seems logically to belong to ἐπαγγελίας, though grammatically to ἐδώκαμεν. See also §. 905. 3. *Obs.* 2.

^c There seems to be an insuperable difficulty in supplying a negative clause after ὅτι from the former affirmative one: I would supply the affirmative clause making it explicative of ἐξαπατήσῃ.

- 13 πνεύματος attr. gen. §. 542, i.
— ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, ii.
c. 1.
14 εἰς ὃ gender 820, 1.
— δόξης attr. gen. 542, ii. β, b.
15 ὡς acc. 545, 3.

CHAP. III.

- 2 πάντων 518.
— ὡς 836, 3.
4 ἐφ' ὑμῖν 905, 3, c.
— καί—καί 757, 2.
5 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii.
c. 1.
6 ἐν δυνάμει 622, 3, b.
8 σωρεάν 580, 2.
— παρά 637, 1, 2, γ.
— νύκτα accus. 577.
— πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
9 οὐχ ὅτι 905, 8.
— αὐτοῖς 654, 2, b.
11 περιπατοῦντας 681, 7.
12 τοῖς τοιοῦτοις 453, b.
13 καλοποιοῦντες part. 688.
14 διὰ 627, 3, d.
17 Παύλου 467, 4, 652, Obs. 7.
— ὃ gender 821, 3.

I TIMOTHY I.

- 1 Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. a.
— κατὰ 629, 3, a.
— Θεοῦ attrib. gen. 542, ii. a.
— σωτήρος without art. 467,
Obs. 1.
2 Τιμοθέῳ dat. 596.
— ἐν πίστει .. 622, 3, f., 467,
Obs. 2.
3 ἵνα παραγγείλῃς... 806, 1.
4 αἵτινες 816, 7.
— τὴν ἐν πίστει.. 467, Obs. 2.
5 δέ force of. 767, 2.
— ἐκ force of 621, 3, d.
6 ὧν genitive 514.
7 μὴ νοοῦντες 746.
— περὶ τίνων... 877, Obs. 2.
8 omission of ἐστὶ 376.
9 δικαίῳ 599, 603, 2.
10 διδασκαλίᾳ..... 601.
11 εὐαγγέλιον τῆς δόξης 542,
ii. β, a.
— ὃ ἐπιστεύθην... 364, 5, γ.
12 double apposition. 467, 6.
— θέμενος middle verb 363, b.
— εἰς..... 625, 3, c. Obs. 4.
13 ἡλεήθην passive receptive
364, 2.
14 μετὰ πίστεως..... 636, 3.
15 ὥσαι infin. 669.
16 ἐν ἔμοι 622, 3, c.
— πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
18 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
— στρατεῖαν 564.
20 ἀν 533.

CHAP. II.

- 1 πάντων gen. §. 534, b.
2 ὑπέρ 630, 1, 2, a.
— ἐν ὑπεροχῇ..... 622, 3, f.
4 ὡς 836, 3.
5 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. a.
— article omitted .. 447, 2, b.
6 ὑπέρ 630, 1, 2, b.
— καιροῖς temp. dat. ... 606.
9 κοσμεῖν ἑαυτοὺς... 363, 4.
10 διὰ 627, 3, d.
11 γυνή without art. 447, 2.
12 ἀνδρὸς gen. 505.
— κενεῶν supplied .. 895, 9.
— ἐν ἰσχυρίᾳ..... 622, 3, d.
14 ἐν 645.
15 ἐάν..... 854, 1.
— μένουσιν (γυναῖκες supplied)
893, a.

CHAP. III.

- 2 τὸν article 447, 1, β.
4 ἐν ὑποταγῇ 622, 3, d.
5 οὐκ οἶδεν 744, Obs.
— ἐπιμελήσεται... 406, 5.
6 διαβόλου attrib. gen. 542,
viii. b.
7 ἀπό..... 620, 3, c.
— τῶν ἔξωθεν..... 456, 2, a.
— διαβόλου attr. gen. 542, i. a.
8 δεῖ—εἶναι supplied 895, d.
9 πίστεως attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
10 καὶ οἱ τοὶ δέ 669, 2.
— conditional part. .. 697, c.
13 ἑαυτοῖς 595.
14 τάχυν 784.
15 ἥτις 816, 6.
— ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, ii.
c. 4.
16 ἐν 622, 3, f.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 δαιμονίων attr. gen. 542, i. β.
2 συνειδήσιν..... 584.
3 κελευόντων suppl. ... 895, 9.
— εἰς 625, 3, a.
— πιστοῖς dat. .. 598, Obs. 1.
4 λαμβανόμενον cond. part.
697, c.
5 διὰ 627, 3, c.
7 πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
8 ζωῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
10 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, c.
13 ἕως..... 905, 8.

CHAP. V.

- 2 ἐν 622, 3, c.
3 τὰς ὄντας 456, 2, b.
5 νυκτός 523.
6 ζωᾷ temp. part. 606.
10 ἐν 622, 3, i.
— εἰ 877, b.
13 περιερχόμεναι 683, Obs. 3.
14 χάριν 580, 2.
19 ἐκτὸς εἰ μή... 860, Obs. 3.
— ἐπὶ..... 633, 3, a.

- 21 κατὰ §. 629, 3, a.
23 διὰ 627, II. 3, a.
24 προάγουσαι 684.

CHAP. VI.

- 1 ὑπό..... 639, III. 3, a.
— τῆς article..... 447, 1, c.
3 κατ' εὐσεβείαν... 620, 3, g.
4 περὶ..... 632, III. 3, a.
5 νούν acc. 584.
7 δῆλον ὅτι 700, a.
8 fut. 413, or 466, 5.
— τοῖς dat. 607, 1, or 605, 4.
9 αἵτινες 816, 7.
10 ἡ, gen. 498.
11 τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen. .. 542,
viii. b.
12 ἀγῶνα acc. 564.
— aorist imper. 405, 1.
13 ἐπὶ..... 633, 3, a.
— τὴν article..... 447, 1, c.
17 ἐπὶ 634, 3, c.
— ἐν 622, 3, c.
— εἰς 625, 3, a.
20 κενοφωνίας acc. 548, Obs. 1.

2 TIMOTHY I.

- 1 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
— ζωῆς 542, viii. b.
— ἐν 622, 3, k. Obs. 3.
3 νυκτός gen. 523.
4 ἐπιποθῶν part. 697, b.
5 ἥτις 816, 6.
— ὅτι (ἐνοικεῖ suppl.)... 895, a.
6 δι' ἣν αἰτίαν 834.
— διὰ..... 627, 1, 3, d.
7 δειλίας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
8 τὸ μαρτύριον 550.
— αὐτοῦ..... 542, ii. a.
— εὐαγγελίῳ dat. 605, 4.
— κατὰ 629, 3, g.
9 κλήσει 548, Obs. 8.
— σῶσαντος aor. 705, 6, b, a.
— κατὰ 620, 3, c.
— χρόνων plur. ... 355, Obs. 1.
10 δέ 767, 2.
11 εἰς ὃ 625, 3, a.
— ἐθνῶν..... 512, ii. c, 3.
12 φ 877, Obs. 2, 50, 1.
— μου..... 654, Obs. 6.
— εἰς 624, 2, b.
13 ὑποτύπασιν without article
447, 2, a., 461, 1.
15 μέ acc. 548, Obs. 1.
— ὦν 533, 1.
17 γενόμενος part. 666.
18 εὐρεῖν inf. 669.
— παρά 637, 1, 2, a.
— ὅσα acc. 596, Obs. 5.
— βέλτιον 784.

CHAP. II.

- 1 ἐν 622, 3, i.
2 διὰ 627, 3, c.
— ταῦτα..... 658.

- 2 οἷνες §. 816, 7.
 5 διέ 768, 2.
 6 τόν article 447, 1, β.
 8 ἐξηγερμένον part. 683, 755, c, β.
 — ἐκ 621, 3, a.
 — κατά 629, 3, g.
 10 διὰ τοὺς ἐκλ. 627, 3, a.
 — μετά 636, 3, a.
 11 } fut. 406, 5.
 12 }
 14 ἐπί 634, 3, e.
 15 σεαυτὸν 363, 3.
 16 πλεον ἄσεβειας 442, b.
 17 νομῆν ἔξει 360.
 18 περὶ 632, III. 3, a.
 — γεγονέναι inf. 681, 5.
 — τινῶν 659.
 19 μέντοι 730, a.
 — ἐγὼν aor. 403, 1.
 — αὐτοῦ 518.
 20 ἂ μὲν—ἂ δέ 816, 3, b.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 22 ἐκ 621, 3, d.
 24 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 25 μή ποτε^a (sc. ὁρῶν) 877, d.
 — opt. 814, c.
 — εἰς 623, 3, c.
 26 ἀνανήψωσιν^b 814.
 — εἰς 625, 3, d.

CHAP. III.

- 5 εὐσεβείας attr. gen. .. 542, viii. a.
 6 ἐκ 621, 3, a. or k.
 — ἐπιθυμίαις dat. 611.
 8 ἐν τρόπῳ—οὕτω .. 899, 2.
 — νῦν 584.
 — περὶ 632, III. 3, a.
 9 ἐπὶ 635, 3, b.
 11 οἷα 877, Obs. 2.
 12 ἐν 622, Obs. 3.
 14 ἐν οἷς 822, Obs. 3.
 15 ἀπό 620, 2, c.
 16 γραφή 454 Obs. 4.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 17 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 κατὰ 629, 2, b.
 2 εὐκαίρως ἀκαίρως. 792, 2, i.
 3 διδασκαλίας gen. 490.
 — κινήθμενοι middle. .. 362, 4.
 5 εὐαγγελιστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 6 ἡδὴ 719, 4, a.
 7 τὸν καλόν 467. Obs. 1.
 8 λοιπόν 579, 6.
 — οὐ μόνον—ἀλλὰ καὶ 762, 1.
 10 τὸν νῦν 456, 2, b.

- 13 ἐρχόμενος §. 606.
 18 εἰς 625, 3, c., cf. 646.

TITUS I.

- 1 δέ 767, 1, c.
 — κατά 629, 3, d.
 2 ἐπὶ 634, 3, e. fin.
 3 δ' ἐπιστεύθην 364, 5, γ, Obs.
 — κατά 629, 3, a.
 4 κατὰ 629, 3, g or b.
 5 χάριν. 580, 2, 621, Obs. 2.
 — κατά 629, 3, h.
 6 ἀσωτίας attr. gen. 542, II. β, a.
 7 τόν. 447, 1, β.
 — μὴ 746. Obs.
 9 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b. ord.
 10 οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς .. 621, 3, k.
 11 οἷτινες 816, 7.
 — ἂ μὴ δεῖ 742, 2.
 14 ἀλήθειαν 548, Obs. 1.
 15 omission of ἐστίν. 376, 1.
 — καθαροῖς dat. 599.
 16 εἰδέναι. 681, 5., cf. 684.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.

CHAP. II.

- 3 ἐν 622, 3, i.
 7 περὶ 632, III. 3, a.
 — καλῶν ἔργων without art. 447, 2., cf. 905, 4.
 8 ὁ ἐξ ἐναντίας (ὁδοῦ). 436, 621, 3, k.
 13 use of article. 459, 9, c.
 14 ὑπέρ 630, 1, 2, b.
 — ἑαυτῷ 598.
 — ἔργων att. gen. 542, ii c, 1
 15 μετά 636, 1, 3, a.

CHAP. III.

- 5 ἐξ 621, 3, c.
 — ἐν 622, 3, f. or l.
 — ὦν 822.
 — κατά 629, 3, e.
 — διὰ 627, 3, a.
 — παλιγγενεσίας att. gen. 542, viii. b.
 — πνεύματος att. gen. 542, i. β.

- 6 ἐπὶ 905, 3.
 7 κατὰ 629, 3, b.
 8 ἔργων gen. 490.
 10 μετά 636, III. 2.
 12 πέμψω aor. subj. .. 842, 6.
 14 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 15 πιστεῖ 622, 3, l.

PHILEMON.

- 2 κατὰ 629, 1, c.

- 4 ἐπὶ §. 633, 2, or 3, c.
 5 ἀκούων part. 697, a.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 — εἰς 625, 3, b.
 6 ὅπως 803, 3. Obs. 1.
 — πίστεως attr. gen. } 542, ii.
 — ἀγαθοῦ attr. gen. } β. b.
 — εἰς 622, 3, d.
 7 πολλήν 391, Obs. 1.
 — ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 — ἀδελφῆ position of. 902, 3.
 8 ἔχων 697, 3.
 9 διὰ 627, II. 3, c.
 — τῇν article 448, 2.
 10 Ὀνήσιμον 825, 4.
 12 σὺ δὲ αὐτόν^c (δέχων suppl.) 895, 9.

- 13 πρὸς 905, 3.
 — ὑπέρ 630, 2, b.
 14 κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 15 πρὸς ὥραν .. 638, III. 2, b.
 — αἰώνιον pred. adj. .. 375, 4.
 16 ὑπέρ 630, II. 2, b.
 — πόσῳ δὲ μάλλον. 905, 8, β.
 19 ἵνα μή 905, 5, b.
 20 σοῦ gen. 491.
 21 ἔγραψα 401, 2.
 — ὑπέρ ὅ. 631, II. 2, β., 822, Obs. 3.
 25 μετά 636, 1, b.

HEBREWS I.

- 1 arrangement of sent. 902, 3.
 — ἐπ' ἐσχάτων 442, 1., 633, 2.
 — ἐν 622, 3, c.
 2 κληρονομόν 375, 6.
 — διὰ 627, 3, c.
 3 διόξῃς attr. gen. .. 542, 1, d.
 — βήματι dat. 608, 1.
 — δυνάμεως attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 — ἁμαρτιῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. β, a or d.
 — μεγαλοσύνης gen. .. 525.
 — ἐν ὑψηλοῖς 416, 2, a.
 4 παρὰ 637, III. 3, g.
 — γάρ 786, 2.
 5 εἰς 625, Obs. 4.
 6 ὅταν with conj. aor.^d 842, 6.
 — οἰκουμένην 430, b.
 7 πρὸς 638, III. 3, e.
 8 ὁ Θεός nom. for voc. 476, b.
 — εὐθύτητος attr. gen. .. 542, viii. b.
 9 ἔχρισε with doub acc. 583.
 — παρὰ 637, III. 3, e.
 10 κατ' ἀρχάς 629, 2, b.
 13 ἐκ 621, 1, c.
 — ἕως ἄν 846, 2, a.
 — ποδῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c, 4.
 14 διὰ 627, II. 1, a.

^a The word ὁρῶν is implied in the preceding clause after the analogy given in §. 877. Obs. 5.

^b The optative construction is dropped, because, as the apostle goes on, the hope that the blessing will come upon them increases.

^c The adversative δέ seems to suggest the contrary notion to ἀπένεμα, and it thus falls under the analogy given in §. 805, 9.

^d See Wordsworth ad loc.

CHAP. II.

- 1 μή ποτε §. 814, b.
 3 ἦτις 816, 7.
 — ἀρχὴν λαβοῦσα . . . 360, 1.
 — λαλεῖσθαι 669.
 — διὰ 627, I, 3, b.
 — ὑπό 639, I, 2, a.
 4 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 6 δέ 708, 3.
 — τίς 650, Obs. 1.
 7 παρά 637, III, 3, e.
 — ἐπί 635, 3, a, a.
 8 ἐν 622, 2.
 — αὐτῷ dat. 596.
 9 χάριτι dat. 609, 3.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. a.
 — ὑπέρ 630, I, 2, b.
 10 δι' ὅν—δι' οὗ . . . 627, Obs. 4.
 — ἀγαγόντα aor. part. 675, b, 705, b, a.
 11 ἐξ 622, 3, a.
 12 ἐν μέσῳ 436, 2, a.
 13 ἔσομαι πεποιθώς . . 363, 4.
 — ἐπί 634, e.
 — ἰδοῦ 895.
 14 καί adverb. 760.
 — αἵματος without art. 447, 2, b.
 — θανάτου att. gen. 542, ii. a.
 15 διὰ 627, I, 2, a.
 — δουλείας gen. . . . 501.
 16 δῆπου 723, 1.
 — ἡγγέλων gen. . . . 536.
 17 κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 — τὰ πρὸς τὸν Θεόν . . 579.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 18 ἐν ᾧ 622, 3, l.
 — πειρασθεῖς 698.
 — πειραζομένοις dat. . . 596.

CHAP. III.

- 1 κλήσεως without art. 905, 4.
 2 ποιήσαντι aor. part. . 705, 6, a.
 3 παρά 637, III, 3, g.
 — καθ' ὅσον 629, 3, g.
 5 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 6 ἐπί 905, 3, a.
 — βεβαίαν pred. adj. . 375, 5.
 7 κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 9 ἔτη acc. temp. 577.
 11 εἰς 860, 13.
 12 ἐν τῷ ἀποστῆναι . . 622, 3, i.
 13 ἑαυτοῖς 654, 2, b.
 — καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν 629, 2, c.
 — τὸ σήμερον 456, 2, b.
 14 γεγόναμεν perf. 399, Obs. 5.
 16 ἀλλ' οὐ 774.
 — διὰ 627, I, 3, c.
 18 τίσι dat. 601.
 19 διὰ 627, II, 3, a.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 εἰσελθεῖν 669.
 2 εὐηγγελισμένοι midd. 364, 2.
 — ἀκοῆς 542, iii.

- 2 ἀκούσασιν §. 605, 2.
 3 καίτοι with gen. abs. . 772.
 4 ἑβδόμης (ἡμέρας sc.) 436, β.
 6 inf. after ἀπολείπεται 669, 1.
 7 ἐν 622, 1, f.
 8 position of words . . 902, 3.
 9 λαφ̄ dat. 587, 2.
 11 ἀπειθείας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 12 ὑπέρ 630, II, 3, b.
 — κριτικός with gen. 542, Obs. 2, and ii. β, b.
 13 κτίσις without article 447, Obs. 3.
 — πρὸς 638, III, 3, c.
 — ἡμῖν 597, Obs. 1.
 15 κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 16 εἰς 625, 3, a.

CHAP. V.

- 1 ὑπέρ 630, 3, b.
 — ὑπὲρ ἁμαρτιῶν . . 630, 3, f.
 2 ἀνοουσί 590, 4.
 3 περὶ } 632, I, Obs. 2.
 — περὶ ἁμαρτιῶν }
 4 ἑαυτῷ dat. com. . . 607, 3, or 598.

- 5 γεννηθῆναι inf. of result (69.
 — ἐδόξασε (αὐτὸν suppl.) 896.
 7 ἀπό 620, 3, e.
 11 λέγειν 667.
 12 genitives 543.
 — γεγυῖατε ἔχοντες . . 375, 4.
 14 τελείων gen. 518, 2.
 — διὰ 627, II, 3, b.
 — πρὸς 638, III, 3, a.

CHAP. VI.

- 1 ἀπό 620, 3, b.
 — ἐπί 635, I, a.
 — μετανόιας attr. gen. . 542, viii. b.
 2 βαπτισμῶν att. gen. 542, ii. β, b.
 5 ῥῆμα acc. 537, Obs.
 6 ἀνασταυροῦντας part. 697, a.
 — ἑαυτοῖς 599 or 602, 3.
 7 ἐκείνοις 598.
 — διὰ 627, II, 3, c.
 8 εἰς 625, 3, c.
 9 σωτηρίας gen. . . . 536.
 10 ἐπιλαθῆσθαι inf. . . 667.
 — εἰς 625, 3, b.
 11 πρὸς 638, III, 3, a.
 12 διὰ 627, I, 3, d.
 13 κατὰ 628, 3, d.
 14 εὐλογῶν εὐλογῆσῶ . 705, Obs. 2.
 15 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 17 τὸ ἀμετάθετον . . 436, 2, d.
 18 κρατῆσαι inf. . . . 669, 2.
 — ἐλπίδος gen. 536.

CHAP. VII.

- 1 βασιλέων attr. gen. 542, ii. c, 4.

- 2 δικαιοσύνης attr. gen. §. 542, viii. b.
 3 τὸ διηνεκές 436, 2, d.
 4 ὁ πατριάρχης posit. of 902, 3.
 5 ἐκ 621, 3, k.
 6 ἐκ 621, 3, a.
 — δεδεκάτωκε pft. . . . 399, 3.
 9 ὧς ἔπος εἰπεῖν 864.
 — διὰ 627, I, 3, c.
 11 εἰ ἦν 856.
 — ἐπ' αὐτῇ or αὐτῆς 634, 3, e. or 633, 3, d.
 — γενεομοθέτητο pass. 394, 5, d.
 12 ἐκ 621, 3, e.
 13 ἐφ' ὅν 905, 3, f.
 — perfect 399, 2.
 14 εἰς 625, 3, c.
 15 εἰ 862, Obs. 2.
 19 ἐτελεύτωσε supplied 895, d.
 20 καθ' ὅσον } . . 629, 3, g.
 22 κατὰ τὸσούτων }
 25 εἰς 625, 3, d.
 27 ὑπέρ supplied 650.
 28 ὀρκωμοσίας attr. gen. . 542, viii. b.

CHAP. VIII.

- 1 ἐκάθισεν 402.
 — μεγαλωσύνης attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 2 ἁγίων attr. gen. 542, ii. b.
 3 ἀναγκαῖον supply ἔστιν 376.
 5 οὐτινες 816, 6.
 — ὑποδείγματι dat. . . 596, 2.
 — ὅρα—ποιήσης (?) 905, Obs. 6.
 6 ἦτις 816, 7.
 — ἐπί 634, 3, c.
 7 δευτέρως attr. gen. 542, ii. c, 4.
 8 καί 752, Obs.
 — ἐπί 905, 3, b.
 9 κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 — πατράν dat. 596, Obs. 3.
 — participle of time . . 696.
 — ἐξαγαγεῖν inf. of result 669.
 — καί 698, Obs. 5.
 10 change of construct. 705, 5.
 — εἰς 625, 3, Obs. 4.
 11 οὐ μή 748, Obs. 4.
 — ἕκαστος 380, 3, 478.
 — ἀπό 620, 1, d.
 — μικροῦ without art. 447, 2, b.
 12 ἀδικίας dat. 596, 4.

CHAP. IX.

- 1 μὲν οὖν 730, b, fin.
 — λατρεῖς attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 — τὸ ἅγιον 436, 2, d.
 2 ἦτις 816, 6.
 3 ἁγίων 139, 3, 534, Obs. 2.
 5 Χερουβὶμ (sc. ἐχούσα) 895, d.
 6 ἐπιτελοῦντες 697, a.
 7 ἐναντὶ οὗ gen. temp. . . 523.
 8 ἁγίων attr. gen. . . . 542, ii. c.
 9 εἰς 625, 3, c.

^a This might be termed the infinitive of identity or apposition: see §. 678. a.

- 9 κατά §. 629, ii. b.
 10 ἐπί 634, 3, c.
 — σαρκός } 542, viii. b.
 12 κτίσεως }
 13 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 14 καθαριεῖ fut. 406, 5.
 15 διαθήκης attr. gen. 542, ii. β, α.
 — ἐπί 634, 2, α.
 17 ἐπί 634, 3, g.
 18 διαθήκη supplied }
 19 Μωυσῆς supplied } .. 893.
 — τὼν μόσχων art. 447, 1, α.
 22 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 23 παρὰ 637, III. 3, c.
 24 ἐμφανισθῆναι inf. ... 669.
 — προσώπῳ dat. 605, 4.
 25 κατ' ἐναντιόν 629, 2, c.
 26 ἐπί 634, 2, α.
 27 ἀνθρώποις dat. 587, 2.
 28 ἐς δευτέρῳν 621, 3, d.
 — εἰς 625, 3, α.

CHAP. X.

- 1 εἰς τὰ διηγεῖς 625, 2, Obs. 3.
 2 participle 697, α.
 6 περὶ ἁμαρτίας. 632, Obs. 2.
 7 τοῦ ποιῆσαι 492, 3.
 — οὐ Θεός 476, b.
 10 ἐν 622, 3, b or f.
 11 αἰτίας 816, 6.
 19 εἰς—εἰσέναι suppl. 805, b.
 20 ἥν gender 821, 3.
 22 πίστει attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 — καρδίας acc. 584.
 — ἀπὸ 620, 1, b, or 3, h.
 23 ἐλπίδος attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 1.
 25 ἑαυτῶν 654, 2, b.
 27 πυρὸς ἥλος 542, iii.
 28 ἐπὶ 634, 3, c.
 29 κοινὸν ἡγήσάμενος. 375, 5.
 30 ἔμοι 518.
 32 τὰς πρότερον 456, 2, b.
 37 μικρὸν ὅσον ὅσον. 816, 3, c.
 38 ἐκ πίστεως. 467, Obs. 2.
 — ἐν 622, 3, c.
 39 ὑποστολῆς 519.

CHAP. XI.

- 3 εἰς 625, 3, Obs. 2.
 — μή position (analogous to) 738, Obs. 3.
 4 παρὰ 637, III. 3, c.
 — ἐπὶ 634, 3, i.
 5 τοῦ μὴ ἰδεῖν .. 749, I., 531.
 6 ἔστι 3, 5, 3.
 8 ἐξελέθην inf. 664, 1.
 — μὴ ἐπιστάμενος 697, d.
 — ποῦ for ποῖ 646, 6, α.
 11 παρὰ καιρὸν 637, III. 3, m.
 12 καὶ ταῦτα 697, d.
 15 κατὰ πίστιν 629, 3, g.
 — ὅτι—εἰσὶν 886, 2.
 16 αὐτοῦς acc. 549, c.
 20 τὸν Ἰακώβ. 420, 1.
 21 ἐπὶ 635, 1, b.

- 22 τελευτῶν §. 698, α.
 23 τριμήνον acc. temp. ... 577.
 — ἀστείον pred. adj. ... 374, 5.
 24 μέγας γενόμενος 696.
 26 εἰς 625, 3, e.
 29 ἥς attr. gen. 542, ii. β, b.
 30 ἐπὶ 635, 2, b.
 34 ἀπὸ 620, 3, b, or 1, b.
 35 ἐξ 621, 3, c.

CHAP. XII.

- 1 δι' ὑπομονῆς .. 627, I. 3, d.
 2 ἀφ' ὧν εἰς 626, 3, e.
 — ἀντί 618, 2, f.
 — αἰσχύνῃς gen. 496.
 — ἐκάλικεν perf. 399, 3.
 3 ὑπὸ 639, I. 2, α.
 4 πρὸς 638, III. 1, b.
 7 ὑμῖν dat. 590, 1.
 8 ἄρα 788, 4.
 9 καὶ ζήσομεν .. 698, Obs. 5.
 10 πρὸς 638, III. 2, b.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, α.
 — ἐπὶ 635, 3, c or α.
 11 χαρὰς gen. 518.
 14 μετὰ 636, 1, α.
 15 ἀπὸ 620, 3, h.
 17 καίτερ 607, d.
 24 παρὰ τὸν Ἀβελ comparison 637, III. 3, e.
 25 τὸν art. 451, 2.
 27 τὸ ἐτι ἅπαξ 457, 3.

CHAP. XIII.

- 2 ἔλαβον ξενίσαντες. 693.
 4 ἐν πᾶσι 622, 1, b.
 5 ἀρκοῦμενοι 709.
 — ἔστε supplied. 376, Obs. 1.
 6 μοί 596, 1.
 7 οἵτινες 816, 6.
 11 ὧν—τούτων 658.
 15 δι' αὐτοῦ 627, 3, c.
 17 ὑπέρ 630, 2, α.
 — ὡς ἀποδώσοντες. 701.
 20 ὁ Θεὸς τῆς εἰρήνης .. 542, viii. b.
 21 τὸ εὐάρεστον. 436, 2, d.
 22 διὰ βραχέων 627, I. 3, f.
 24 ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας 620, 3, b.

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- 1 ἐν 622, 3, e.
 — λέγει supplied .. 895, 1, b.
 — χαίρειν 671, b.
 2 χαρὰν ἡγήσασθε .. 375, 6.
 3 τὸ δόκίμι 436, 2, d.
 4 ἐν μηδενί 622, 3, i.
 5 σοφίας gen. 529.
 — παρὰ 637, 1, 3, α.
 — καὶ with part. 748, Obs.
 — καὶ δοθήσεται. 698, Obs. 5.
 9 ἐν 622, 3, i or f.
 11 ἀνέτειλεν aor. 402.
 — καὶ ἐξήμην 752.
 13 ὅτι 802, Obs. 8.

- 13 ἀπὸ §. 620, d or e.
 17 ἐπὶ καταβαῖνον. 375, 4.
 — φώτων 355, Obs. 1.
 — παρ' ᾧ 637, II. 1.
 — ἐν 643, 4.
 18 βουληθεῖς 698, e.
 — λόγῳ dat. 608, 1.
 — εἰς 625, 3, α.
 19 εἰς 625, 1, e.
 20 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 1, α.
 22 ἑαυτοῦς 542, 2, b.
 23 γενέσεως attr. gen. ... 542, viii. b.
 25 ἐπιλησμονῆς attr. gen. 542, iii.
 26 μή with part. 746.
 27 αὕτη 381, Obs. 1.
 — ἐπισκέπτεσθαι in app. 663, 2.

CHAP. II.

- 1 τῆς δόξης attr. gen. ... 542, viii. b.
 2 ἐάν with conj. 854, 1.
 — πτωχός. 451.
 4 διαλογισμῶν .. 542, viii. b.
 6 πλουσίως pred. adj. 375, 4.
 — τὸν πτωχόν 447, 1, β.
 — ὧμῶν gen. 505.
 7 ἐπικληθέν 364, 5, α.
 — ἐφ' ὧμας. 635, 3, d.
 8 εἰ μέντοι 730, α, fin.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, α.
 10 ὅστις τήρησθ. 816, 8.
 — ἐν ἐνὶ 622, 3, i.
 — γέγονεν perf. 399, Obs. 5.
 — πάντων gen. 501.
 11 εἰ—οὐ μοιχεύσεις 744, Obs., 853, Obs. 4.
 12 διὰ 627, I. 3, d.
 14 μὴ δύναται. 873, 4.
 — ἡ πίστις art. 447, 1, d.
 16 σώματος gen. 518, 4.
 17 καθ' ἑαυτήν. 629, 1, c.
 18 ἐκ 621, 3, d.
 19 σὺ πιστεύεις 860, 8.
 21 nom. at beginning of sent. 902, cf. 477.

CHAP. III.

- 2 πολλά acc. 579, 4.
 5 ἡλικίον 883, 1.
 6 ὁ κόσμος article. 447, 1, c. 460, Obs. 3.
 — τρήχον accent. 53.
 7 φύσις dat. 599.
 8 δαμάσαι aor. inf. .. 402, 1.
 — omission of ἔστι 376.
 9 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 10 ἐξέρχεται number. 393, 1.
 11 μὴ τι 873, 4.
 — ἡ article 447, 1, β.
 13 σοφίας attr. gen. 542, iii. or viii. b.
 14 κατὰ 628, 3, b.
 18 ποιοῦσιν dat. 599.

CHAP. IV.

- 2 δέ §. 765, *Obs.*
 3 ἐν 622, 3, *i.*
 4 Θεοῦ gen. 520.
 — ὅς ἐάν..... 829, 2.
 5 πρὸς 638, III, 3, *d.*
 7 καὶ φεύγεται 860, 9.
 8 Θεῷ dat. 592.
 — aor. imper. 405, 1.
 12 σύ position of 902, 3.
 13 ἄγε 390, 2.
 14 οἵτινες 816, 7.
 17 εἰδότε dat. 599.
 — αὐτῷ 699, *Obs.* 3.

CHAP. V.

- 1 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *d.*
 2 σέσηπεν pft. . . 399, *Obs.* 5.
 3 εἰς 625, 3, *c.* or *a.*
 — ὑμῖν dat. incom. 599.
 4 ἀφ' ὑμῶν 620, 3, *d.*
 — εἰσελήλυθαν form . . 191, 2.
 5 σφαγῆς attr. gen. 542, viii.
 b.
 6 τὸν δίκαιον..... 451.
 7 ὥς ἄν..... 846.
 8 Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, viii.
 b.
 10 ὀνόματι 603.
 11 τέλος Κυρίου . . . 542, 1, *a.*
 12 πρό..... 619, 3, *b.*
 — οὐρανόν acc. 566, 2.
 — τὸ *val.* 457.
 14 ἐπὶ 905, 3, *f.*
 15 τῆς πίστεως attr. gen. 642,
 viii. *b.*
 — ἀφεθήσεται numb. 390, 1, *b.*
 17 προσευχῇ προσεύξατο 548,
 Obs. 8.
 — τοῦ μὴ βρεῖται 492, 3, cf. 803,
 Obs. 1.
 — ἐνιαντούς acc. 577.
 18 καρπὸν acc. 555, *b.*

I PETER I.

- 1 διασπορᾶς attr. gen. 542,
 viii. *b.*
 2 κατὰ 629, 3, *g.*
 — ἐν 622, 3, *b.*
 — εἰς 625, 3, *a.*
 3 διὰ..... 627, 1, 3, *c.*
 4 εἰς 625, 3, *c.*
 5 ἐν 622, 3, *b.*
 — ἀποκαλυφθῆναι inf. . . 667.
 6 ὀλίγων acc. 579, 4.
 7 τὸ δοκίμιον..... 436, 2, *d.*
 — ἀπολλυμένου pres. part. 705,
 b. *a.* *γ.*
 — εἰς 625, 3, *a.*
 — ἐν 622, 2.
 8 εἰς 625, 3, *b.*
 10 ἐρευνῶντες—pres. part. 705,
 b. *a.* *δ.*

- 11 εἰς τίνα . . . §. 877, *Obs.* 2.
 — εἰς Χριστόν^a . . . 625, 3, *a.*
 — δόξας 355, *Obs.* 1.
 12 Πνεύματι dat. . . 522, 3, *c.*
 13 ἐπὶ 905, 3, *c.*
 14 ὑπακοῆς attr. gen. 542, iii.
 — μὴ with part. 746.
 — participle gender of 378. *b.*
 15 κατὰ 629, 3, *g.*
 16 ὦτι—ἐσσεθε? . . 802, *Obs.* 8.
 17 παροικίας attr. gen. . . 542,
 viii. *b.*
 20 ἐπ' ἐσχάτου (?) . . . 442, *b.*
 — δι' ὑμᾶς . . . 627, II, 3, *a.*
 21 εἰς Θεόν..... 625, 3, *b.*
 23 ἐκ 621, 3, *a.*
 24 ἐξηράνθη aor. 402.
 — εἰς ὑμᾶς 625, 1, *f.*

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- 4 παρὰ Θεῷ..... 637, II.
 5 καί..... 760.
 — ἀνενέγκαι inf. 669.
 6 περιέχει nom. suppl. . . 373.
 — οὐ μή..... 748, *Obs.* 4.
 7 ἡ τιμή (the τιμή spoken of
 as ἐντιμος) 447, 1, *d.*
 — λίθος—οὗτος 658.
 — εἰς 625, 3, *Obs.* 4.
 — προσκόμματος attr. gen. 542,
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 10 part., pft. and aor. 705, 6,
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 11 ἐπιθυμῶν gen. 531.
 — αἵτινες 816, 7.
 — κατὰ 628, 3, *b.*
 12 ἔχοντες καλήν . . . 374, 5.
 — ἐν ᾧ..... 622, 3, *b.*
 — ἐκ 621, 3, *c.*
 13 διὰ 627, II, 3, *a.*
 14 δι' αὐτοῦ..... 627, I, 3, *c.*
 16 ἐπικαλύμμα ἔχοντες 374, 6.
 18 οἱ οἰκέται 476, *b.*
 — verb supplied from context,
 verse 11. 895, 1, *c.* or *4.*
 — ἐν 622, 3, *d.*
 19 διὰ 627, II, 3, *a.*
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. *c.* 1.
 24 ἐπὶ 635, 1, *b.*
 — ἁμαρτίας dat. 599.

CHAP. III.

- 3 ἐμποκῆς attr. gen. } 542,
 4 καρδίας } viii. *b.*
 — ἐν τῷ ἀφθάρτῳ . . . 436, 2, *d.*
 6 ἀγαθοποιούσαι . . . 697, *a.*
 — πτόσην 550, *a.*
 7 κατὰ γνῶσιν . . . 629, 3, *a.*
 — προσευχαῖς (?) . . . 605, 4.
 8 τὸ δὲ τέλος..... 580, 2.
 9 ἀντί 618, 2, *f.*
 10 τοῦ μὴ λαλῆσαι..... 492, 3.
 12 ἐπὶ 905, 3.
 — εἰσί, ἐστί supplied . . 376.

- 12 ἐπὶ ποιούντας §. 635, 3, *a.* *a.*
 14 εἰ καί..... 855, 2, 861, 2.
 — διὰ 627, III, 3, *a.*
 — φόβον acc. 550.
 — αὐτῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. *c.* 1.
 15 αἰτοῦντι dat. 599.
 18 περὶ ἁμαρτιῶν 632, I. *Obs.* 2.
 19 πορευθεῖς . . . 696, *Obs.* 2.
 20 εἰς ἤν..... 646.

CHAP. IV.

- 3 πορευομένου . . . 675, *b.*
 6 κατὰ 629, 3, *g.*
 7 εἰς 625, 3, *a.*
 10 ἐαυτοῖς 654, 2, *b.*
 11 ἦς 822.
 12 πρῶσει dat. 607, 1.
 — πρὸς 638, III, 3, *a.*
 — ὡς 701.
 13 ἀγαλλιώμενοι . . . 705, *Obs.* 2.
 17 ἀπό..... 620, 1, *d.*

CHAP. V.

- 3 κλήρων 353, 1.
 6 ὑπό 639, III, 3, *a.*
 9 τὰ αὐτὰ τῶν παθημάτων 442.
 — ἀδελφότητι..... 605, 2.
 10 χάριτος attr. gen. 542, viii.
 b.
 12 διὰ 627, I, 3, *b.*
 — δι' ὀλίγων . . . 627, I, 3, *f.*
 — εἰς ἤν..... 646.

2 PETER I.

- 1 ἐν 622, 3, *d.*
 — τοῦ Θεοῦ article 459, 9 fin.
 2 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. *c.* 1.
 3 ὡς with gen. absol. . . 701.
 — τὰ πρὸς ζωὴν . . . 436, *d.* 6.
 — δόξῃ dat. 607.
 4 τῆς—φθορᾶς . . . 456, *Obs.* 5.
 — ἐν ἐπιθυμίᾳ..... 622, 3, *b.*
 — καί—δέ 769, 9.
 5 αὐτὸ τοῦτο 657, 2, *b.*, 895,
 4.
 — ἐν 622, *Obs.* 4.
 — τὴν ἀρετὴν (art. sc. proper
 to Christians) 447, 1, *b.*
 8 ὑπάρχοντα cond. part. 697,
 c.
 — οὐκ ἀργούς privative 740,
 Obs.
 — εἰς 625, 3, *a.*
 9 ᾧ μὴ παρέστω . . . 743, 2.
 — λήθην λαβόν..... 374, 6.
 — καθαρισμοῦ attr. gen. 542,
 ii. *b.* *b.*
 — τῶν πάλαι . . . 456, 2, *b.*
 10 βεβαίαν ποιεῖσθαι . . . 374, 5.
 — τὴν article..... 447, *Obs.* 1.
 — οὐ μή..... 748, *Obs.* 4.
 12 μελλήσω(?) . . . 406, 4.
 — καίπερ 697, *d.*

^a Which were destined for Christ. (See Huther ad loc.)

- 13 ἐφ' ὅσον §. 635, 2, b.
 — ἐν 622, 3, i. or k.
 15 ἔχειν with inf. 666.
 17 ὑπό . . 639, III. 1, or 2, a.
 18 ὅντες temp. part. 696.
 19 προσέχοντες part. 689.
 — ἔως οὐ with conj. 846, 2, β.
 20 ἐπιλύσεως gen. 518.
 21 ὑπό 639, III. 2, a.

CHAP. II.

- 1 καί 760.
 — οὔτινες 816, 7.
 — ἀπαλείας attr. gen. 542, iii.
 2 διά 627, II. 3, c.
 3 λόγους dat. 607.
 — οἷς—αὐτῶν 833.
 4 ἀγγέλων gen. 531, Obs. 2.
 5 ἀπεβῶν attr. gen. 542, vii.
 or viii. c.
 7 ὑπό 639, I. 2, b. a.
 8 βλέμματι dat. 605, 4.
 — ἡμέραν ἐξ ἡμέρας 621, 2, b.
 9 κολαζομένους pres. part. . .
 705, 6, α. ξ.
 10 ὀπίσω σαρκός 526.
 — μισμοῦ attr. gen. 542, iii.
 — βλασφημοῦντες part. 697, b.
 11 ἰσχυί dat. 607.
 — παρά 637, II.
 12 ἐν οἷς 822, 3.
 13 ἥδονῃ pred. subst. 374, 6.
 14 πλεονεξίας gen. ? 483, Obs.
 3.
 — κατάρas attr. gen. 542, iii.
 16 παρανομίας attr. gen. 542,
 ii. β. b.
 18 ὑπέρογκα ματαιότητος 442.
 20 τοῦτοις δέ 770, 1, a.
 21 ἦν 398, 3, cf. 858, 3.
 22 τό 457.
 — παροιμίας 542, viii. b.
 — nom. 709, Obs.
 — βορβόρου attr. gen. 542, ii.
 β. b.

CHAP. III.

- 1 ἐν αἷς 814, ii. a.
 2 μνησθῆναι inf. 669.
 — ἀποστόλων attr. gen. 542,
 i. β.
 — τοῦ Κυρίου attr. gen. 542,
 viii. b. or ii. a.
 3 ἡ γιγνώσκοντες nom. part.
 707, a.
 — ἐπ' ἐσχάτου 442, 633, 2.
 — κατά 629, 3, a.
 4 παρουσίας attr. gen. 542, ii.
 β. a.
 — ἀφ' ἧς . . 436, β., 620, 3, a.
 5 ἐξ 621, 3, l.

- 5 διά §. 627, I. 1, b.
 9 ἐπαγγελίας gen. b. 523, 3.
 — εἰς ἡμᾶς 625, 3, b.
 — μὴ βουλόμενος 746.
 12 παρουσίαν acc. 560.
 — τίκεται pres. 397, b.
 16 πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.

I JOHN I.

- 1 ἀπ' ἀρχῆς 620, 2.
 — ἐ ἀκηκόαμεν pft. 399, 3.
 2 ζωῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 — ἥτις 816, 6.
 — πρὸς 905, 3.
 3 δέ 769, 2.
 — ἐστίν supplied 376.
 5 αὐτῇ gender 381, Obs. 1.
 — οὐδέμια position of. 902, 3.
 6 καί—περιπατῶμεν 698, Obs.
 5.

- 8 ἑαυτοὺς 654, 2, b.
 9 Θεός supplied 374, 3.
 — ἴνα 803, Obs. 1.
 10 ἡμαρτήκαμεν pft. 399, 3.

CHAP. II.

- 1 καί 759.
 — δίκαιον in apposition. 467,
 Obs. 4.
 2 περὶ 632, I. Obs. 2.
 — δέ 769, 2.
 3 ἁμαρτιῶν supplied 593.
 — ἐν τούτῳ 622, 3, l.
 4 ὁ λέγων ὅτι 802, Obs. 8.
 5 ὅς δ' ἂν 829, 2.
 — ἐν αὐτῷ 658.
 7 εἴχετε (impft. and aor.) 401,
 4.
 8 ὃ gender 820, 1.
 — ἐν 622, 3, c.
 12 ἀφένται form 284.
 — διά 627, II. 3, a.
 13 τὸν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς 456, 2, c.
 14 ἔγραψα aor. 403, 1.
 16 apposition 467, Obs. 6.
 — σαρκός attr. gen. 542, I, γ.
 — ἐκ 621, 3, a.
 17 εἰς 625, 2, c.
 19 ἐκ 621, 3, k.
 20 ἀπό 620, 3, c.
 23 οὐδέ 776, 7.
 28 αἰσχυθῶμεν 364, 2.
 — ἀπ' αὐτοῦ 620, d.
 29 τὴν δικαιοσύνην art. 447, I, c.

CHAP. III.

- 1 ἴνα 803, Obs. I. 3.
 2 τί ἐρόμεθα 877, Obs. 2.
 4 ἡ with subj. and pred. 460,
 2, β.
 6 ἑώρακεν pft. 399, Obs. 5.

- 8 ἐκ §. 621, 3, k.
 — εἰς τοῦτο 625, 3, a.
 9 γεγεννημένος pft. part. 705,
 c. δ.

- 10 ὁ μὴ ποιῶν 746.
 12 τοῦ πονηροῦ 451.
 — καί for ὅτε 752, 2.
 — χάριν τίνος 622, Obs. 2.
 13 εἰ 804, 9.
 16 ὑπέρ 630, I. 2, b.
 17 ὅς δ' ἂν 829, 2.
 — ἀπό 620, 3, h.
 18 λόγῳ dat. 603.
 20 ἐάν for ἂν 423, Obs.
 — ὅτι repeated 804, 3.
 21 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 — ἐντολὴ ἴνα 803, Obs.
 24 ἐκ 621, 3, c.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 εἰ 877, b.
 2 ἐληλυθότα 681, 5, 684.
 3 ὁ μὴ 743, 2.
 — τὸ τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου 436, d. 5.
 5 ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου λαλοῦσιν 621,
 3, c.
 6 ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, viii.
 b.
 7 γεγεννηται pft. 399, 3.
 8 ἔχων 402.
 9 ἐν ἡμῖν 622, 3, c.
 11 εἰ with ind. 853, 1.
 12 τεύεσθαι pft. 399, 3, and
 Obs. 5.
 17 μεθ' ἡμῶν 636, 1, b.

CHAP. V.

- 1 τὸν γεννήσαντα aor. part.
 705, 6, b. a.
 — γεγεννημένον pft. part. 705,
 6, c. δ.
 3 τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c.
 1.
 6 διά 627, I. 3, d.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 8 εἰς 625, Obs. 4.
 10 εἰς 625, 3, b.
 14 κατά 629, 3, a.
 16 μὴ πρὸς θάνατον. 638, III.
 3, a.
 — αἰτήσῃ fut. for imper. 413,
 1.
 — Θεός supplied 374.
 — τοῖς ἁμαρτάνουσιν dat. 599.
 18 γεγεννημένος pft. }
 part. } 705, 6,
 — ὁ γεννηθεὶς aor. } Obs.
 part. }
 — τηρεῖ (cf. James iv. 7) 860,
 8.

^a This nominative refers to ἴνα μνησθῇτε implied in μνησθῆναι, ver. 2.

^b The genitive ἐπαγγελίας seems to represent the notion of ὁδοῦ, and thence may possibly be placed under the local genitive.

^c The Perfects in this passage seem to refer rather to the *impression left* by the sight and hearing, the Aorists to the *act* of seeing and hearing.

- 19 ὁ κόσμος ὅλος ... §. 459, *a*.
 19 ἐν τῷ πονηρῷ... 622, 3, *h*.
 20 τὸν ἀληθινόν... 451.
 21 ἀπό ... 620, 3, *h*.

2 JOHN.

- 1 οὗς gender... 379, *b*.
 — ἐν ἀληθείᾳ... 622, 3, *k*.
 2 διὰ ... 627, II. 3, *a*.
 — change of construct. 705, 5.
 3 ἔσται^a fut... 413.
 6 κατὰ ... 529, 3, *a*.
 8 ἑαυτοὺς ... 654, 2, *b*.
 9 οὗτος ... 658.
 10 χαίρειν ... 664, 1.
 12 διὰ... 627, I. 3, *d*.
 — στόμα πρὸς στόμα.. 905, 9.

3 JOHN.

- 3 χαρὰν ἵνα ... §. 805, *Obs*.
 — περιπατοῦντα part. 681, 5,
 683.
 6 ποιήσεις fut. ... 406, 5.
 7 ὑπέρ ... 630, I. 2, *a*.
 — τοῦ art. ... 447.
 10 ἐπὶ τούτοις... 634, 3, *d*.
 11 ἑώρακεν. 399, 3, and *Obs*. 5.
 12 μεμαρτύρηται impers. 364, 5.
 15 κατ' ὄνομα ... 630, 3, *g*.

JUDE.

- 1 ἐν ... 622, *Obs*. 3.
 4 εἰς... 625, 3, *a*.
 5 ὑμᾶς repeated ... 658, 2.
 6 ὑπό... 639, III. 1, *c*.
 — τετήρηκεν pft. ... 399, 3.

- 7 τρόπον ... §. 580, 2.
 11 μισθοῦ ... 519.
 12 ὑπό ... 639, I. 2, *a*.
 14 ἀπό... 620, 2, *c*.
 — ἐν ... 622, I. *b*.
 15 ποιῆσαι inf. ... 669.
 — κατὰ ... 628, 3, *b*.
 — περί ... 632, I. 2, *b*.
 — ἀσεβείας attr. gen. 542, iii.
 — ὧν ... 822.
 16 κατὰ ... 629, 3, *a*.
 18 ἀσεβειῶν ... 542, iii.
 19 μὴ ἔχοντες (expressing reason) 746.
 20 ἑαυτοὺς ... 654, 2, *b*.
 21 ἐν ... 622, 3, *d*.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. *c*. 1.
 22 οὖς μέν—οὖς δέ.. 816, 3, *b*.
 23 ἀπό... 620, 3, *c*.

^a The future expresses a *wish*, viewed with reference to the will of God, and thus is analogous to the use given in the section referred to.



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